

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



FARR'S

Hardy Plant Specialties

Bertrand H. Farr—
Wyomissing Nurseries Co.
Wyomissing, Penna.

General Directions

LOCATION. Wyomissing adjoins the city of Reading. It is three and one-half hours from New York, and one and one-half hours from Philadelphia, by frequent express trains over the Pennsylvania or Reading railroads.

Visitors arriving over the Reading Railroad from Philadelphia should get off at the Franklin Station, one square from Penn Street. Express trains from New York without change by way of Easton, and trains from the north and west go to the outer station, where trolley may be taken to Fifth and Penn Streets, with transfer to Wyomissing.

The Pennsylvania Station is at the Penn Street Bridge, over which all cars for Wyomissing pass and are reached by a stairway leading from the station. Visitors from a distance will be met at the train by motor, if due notice is sent in advance of their arrival.

Our office in Wyomissing, at the corner of Garfield Avenue and Wyomissing Boulevard, can be reached in a few minutes by taking any trolley going west on Penn Street from the business center of Reading. These cars are marked Wyomissing, Wernersville, Womelsdorf, or Sinking Spring, and one should leave at Wyomissing Boulevard.

VISITORS. I am always glad to welcome visitors who are interested in hardy plants. The first week in June the German Irises are at their height, together with the Pyrethrums, Oriental Poppies, etc. At this time the early and midseason Peonies are also at their best. Late-blooming Peonies come a week later, Japan Irises early in July, and Hardy Phlox the last of the month.

The growing stock has all been planted on our new tract of land now comprising 265 acres, located in long spans inside of the limits of the city of Reading, most of the remaining portion, including the new Specimen Garden, being in Wyomissing, and all within five to ten minutes' walk from the office.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. The Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads, centering here, and the American and Adams Express Companies, place us in quick communication with all points.

FORWARDING. Growing plants and small packages and roots will invariably be sent by express, unless otherwise instructed. In the majority of cases the express rates are cheaper than parcel post, as will be seen by the following parcel-post and express rates on pack-

ages of from five to fifty pounds, to cities in various parts of the country, covering all zones. Plants and bulbs are sent under a special express ruling as second-class matter, which is 20 per cent lower than general merchandise. Heavy shipments of shrubs or peonies and other dormant plants may be sent safely by freight.

In some cases it may be more convenient for customers to receive small packages by parcel post. I will forward such orders **by mail, if a sufficient sum is remitted amply to cover the postage.** Should more than enough be sent, the balance will be returned. On request from responsible persons, we will prepay postage and charge it on the bill.

PRICES. All prices are strictly net and not subject to change. Quantity discounts on large orders are noted elsewhere in this catalogue.

TERMS. Cash, unless otherwise specially arranged. Orders from unknown correspondents without satisfactory commercial rating should be accompanied by a remittance to cover the order, or by references.

REMITTANCES. Should be made by post-office, or express money order, registered letter, or bank draft. 2-cent and 5-cent postage stamps may be sent for amounts under \$1.

GUARANTEE. I have no influence over conditions surrounding the plants and the care they receive after they pass out of my control. I cannot assume responsibility for customers' failure to make them grow, either on account of unfavorable weather or soil conditions, improper planting, or neglect. I take the utmost care that all plants shall leave here in first-class order and, under proper conditions, they will produce satisfactory results. I give no warranty as to description, quality or productiveness, and will not in any way be responsible for the results. Orders are accepted on these conditions only. I guarantee safe arrival of all packages; shortages or damages should be reported at once. I will not substitute other varieties than ordered unless expressly noted, or by permission.

CORRESPONDENCE. I shall be glad to give information regarding a proper selection of plants and the time of planting, provided the questions are of such a character that they can be answered briefly. My personal correspondence is so great during the rush season that it is an impossibility to reply, without considerable delay, to letters involving study and research.

Weights and parcel-post and express rates from Reading, Pa., to various points

POST OFFICE	Zone	BY PARCEL POST			BY EXPRESS				
		5 lbs.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Atlanta, Ga.....	5	\$0.32	\$0.62	\$1.22	\$0.38	\$0.39	\$0.60	\$0.69	\$1.20
Boston, Mass.....	3	.14	.24	.44	.27	.27	.36	.41	.62
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	.14	.24	.44	.27	.27	.36	.41	.62
Burlington, Vt.....	4	.23	.43	.83	.28	.28	.38	.42	.66
Chicago, Ill.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	.34	.34	.49	.57	.94
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	.23	.43	.83	.29	.29	.39	.45	.69
Denver, Colo.....	7	.51	1.01	2.01	.51	.59	.99	1.18	2.18
Galveston, Texas.....	6	.41	.81	1.61	.50	.56	.93	1.12	2.04
Helena, Mont.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	.62	.75	1.31	1.59	2.98
Jacksonville, Fla.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	.40	.42	.65	.76	1.33
Louisville, Ky.....	4	.23	.43	.83	.34	.34	.49	.57	.94
Los Angeles, Cal.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	.72	.90	1.61	1.96	3.73
Minneapolis, Minn.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	.41	.43	.68	.80	1.41
Nashville, Tenn.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	.37	.37	.55	.64	1.09
New Orleans, La.....	6	.41	.81	1.61	.44	.48	.78	.92	1.65
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	.14	.24	.44	.27	.27	.36	.41	.62
Portland, Ore.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	.73	.91	1.63	1.99	3.79
Richmond, Va.....	3	.14	.24	.44	.27	.27	.36	.41	.62
San Francisco, Cal.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	.75	.93	1.68	2.06	3.92
Seattle, Wash.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	.72	.90	1.62	1.97	3.75
St. Louis, Mo.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	.36	.36	.53	.61	1.03

NOTE.—The limit of weight for parcel post beyond the first and second zones is twenty pounds



FARR'S HARDY PLANT SPECIALTIES

SIXTH EDITION, 1918



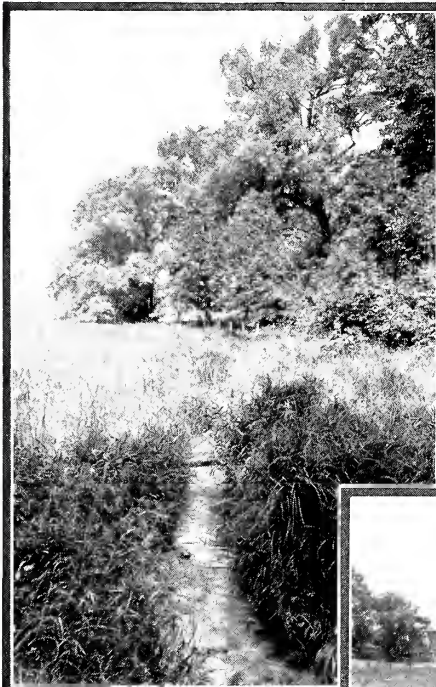
My Wyomissing Irises received the highest reward at the Panama-Pacific Exposition—a Gold Medal and Certificate of Merit



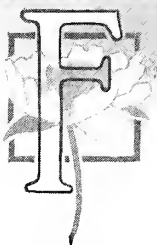
The meadow is framed by the woodland



An ideal place for a water-garden



A brook hurries through the grass




Through it flows the lovely Wyomissing stream

Here I am planning a new garden to contain all the choicest shrubs and plants grown at Wyomissing, where they may develop into mature specimens—my Dream Garden, the beauties of which, if it comes true, I hope to share with all my friends and visitors



Introduction

SIXTH EDITION, SEASON OF 1918

 HEREIN is a story of a garden, a boy's garden at first, today great fields of beautiful Irises, glorious Peonies, brilliant Phloxes, stately Delphiniums, and all the other old-fashioned hardy plants which are the delight of every true garden.

It is a story of a dream come true, the evolution of a love for the beautiful first awakened in the idyllic days of boyhood, when with my pony I used to roam over the wild prairie, an endless, phosphorescent sea of waving green, reflecting the changing colors of myriads of wild flowers, where the dawn came up with the booming thunder of the pheasant, and the glad notes of the bobolink came tinkling down out of the noonday sky.

In the midst of this mysterious nature-land, rose a solitary pyramid, itself a mystery, relic, perhaps, of a lost race. Half-way up, in the side overlooking the little pond encircled by the blue Irises, where the red-winged blackbirds swarmed among the rushes, was an old wolf's den, which I enlarged and made mine. Its summit was the center of my universe, where the great plain stretched away until the blue dome of heaven swept down around it, and I dreamed of what the future might bring to me beyond this mystic circle.

With the passing of the years, the prairie, as I knew it, has gone forever. Now, at the foot of my pyramid, the iron steed thunders swiftly by on its track of steel; recently, as it carried me along, I watched eagerly for a fleeting glimpse of the old landmark, and almost missed it, so small it seemed in the midst of the new empire that has grown up around it.

Today, as I send you my latest book of hardy-plant specialties, I look back to that first inspiration that thrilled me from the little height that used to seem so great, to the longing that led me to begin my little garden here in Wyomissing. I recall how it grew and overflowed, how through it I grew to know first a few of you, then more and more, until your very numbers began almost to frighten me with the fear that I might be overwhelmed and physically unable to do the labor involved in serving you as I wish, without sacrificing my own enjoyment of the work which has been my hobby.

One day a friend said: "Why don't you incorporate and let us help you?"

Not that we want to make money, but we feel that Wyomissing, and you, and the fields of flowers are inseparable, and we, who have the interests of the place so much at heart, want to see you succeed to greater things. We want to see you free to carry on the work among the plants, for which you are best fitted, relieved of the drudgery of mere detail and routine by a competent organization."

Now with ample fields and sufficient help, I seem to stand again on a pyramid, from whose height, as in those early days, the horizon appears filled with a promise of new and larger opportunities. It is my earnest hope that I may be able to grasp them and use them to the best advantage, that, with the means at hand, I may be able to grow, not only enough plants for all, but larger and finer ones than ever before.

Your garden, if it is a real one, is a place set apart, "a little shelter against the infinite," where you may be alone among your flowers, and only those bidden may enter. Won't you include me among them, or, at least, tell me if I can help you in any way? Sometime I hope you may come to see my own "dream garden," where the woodland frames in the meadow through which flows the lovely Wyomissing stream, where there is a little brook hurrying through the grass, springs clear as crystal, and a little pond, furnishing ideal conditions for a water-garden. Here I am planning a specimen garden, where some of each of the hundreds of varieties of Peonies, Irises, Phloxes, Lilacs, Philadelphus, and all the other shrubs and trees grown at Wyomissing, may be concentrated and artistically arranged, and where they may be allowed to grow and develop to perfection. There will be a Lilac, an Iris, a Peony, and a Rose time, and so on through the season, if it all comes true as I hope. To the collection of Lilacs, Peonies, Philadelphus, and Deutzias established last year, has been added a wonderful collection of French and Japanese Tree Peonies, upward of 300 varieties, and here will be added for trial the hundreds of new shrubs and plants from Europe and Asia, which I have been gradually collecting.

I want to express my keen appreciation of the generous patronage which has made all of this possible, which in a measure makes it partly yours, and you may at all times feel assured that you will be welcome when you come.

Have you ever heard the ringing
Of the bobolink's sweet singing
In some meadow far away?
When the world, with all its sadness,
Seems to slowly drift away,
As you drink in joy and gladness
With the balmy breath of May.

So you bridge life's years of struggle
On the bobolink's sweet strain,
To the golden years of childhood,
And you are a boy again.

THE IRIS (GREEK, RAINBOW) IRIDACEAE

WITH all the pomp of barbaric splendor the great Oriental Poppies flaunt their bizarre colors, compelling the attention of the most casual observer. The big Peonies, rich in their warm, glowing colors and intoxicating in their delightful fragrance, seem, in unison with all Nature, to pulsate with the joy of life in the glory of June, making a universal appeal to all human interest.

But the refined and delicate beauty of the Iris is hidden from the observer whose fancy is caught only by the more gorgeous and striking things, and only to those who, seeking closer acquaintance, gaze down into the heart of the flower, is revealed the rare beauty of its soft iridescence. Mysterious as the opal with its ever-changing fire, its marvelous structure more wonderful than the Orchid, so fragile as to be crushed by the slightest pressure, its beauty seems wholly ethereal, making you dream of far-away things—like the smoky clouds at dusk, or the rainbow glistening in the sun.

How is it possible accurately to describe a flower of such changing hues? A little girl of ten, trying to describe the Iris, said, "I really can't tell you what color it is, but it's every kind of fairy color."

If you yield to the magic spell of the Iris, it will lead you across the border into a wonderland of delight, for an Iris-garden is a floral world in itself, so vast that to mention all the interesting forms would be impossible, as there are about one hundred and seventy distinct species, and varieties innumerable.

I hardly know just why the Iris became my hobby, but I think the influence of early boyhood days, out on the wide, trackless prairie, is responsible for the love I have, not alone for the Iris, which was an important factor in those early days, but for all flowers and all the beauty of outdoor life among growing things, the fresh air and sunshine, green fields and running brooks. We did not have brooks out on the prairie, but as far as I could see there was an endless carpet of wild flowers, all studded over with miniature lakes and ponds.

There was the open clear water in the center, hedged around by the tall, dark green rushes, where the red-winged blackbirds had their nests. Farther out, surrounding it all with a halo of shimmering blue, for all the world like the Heaven itself, grew the Irises (*Iris versicolor*)—Water-Flags, as we used to call them. You had to wade to get them, and the blackbirds would do a deal of scolding about it; but outside, rising straight up from the tall meadow grass, the bobolink would burst forth into such a rapturous ecstasy of joyous song that you stood transfixed with wonder, and, as you listened to the bird, and then gazed into the depths of the fragile flower in your hand, and reveled in its soft, delicate beauty, it seemed to you as if life were full of gladness and beauty.

Of all the birds, give me the bobolink—"Messenger of Joy,"—and for beauty that is wholly ethereal, and makes you dream of faraway things beyond the clouds, there is none like that of the Iris, the "Rainbow Flower," "Messenger from the Queen of Heaven to Mortals on Earth," as the mythologists have it.

Here in Wyomissing, Irises in endless variety find a congenial home. There is the pleasant sound of the brook in the meadow, the mountain sky-line and the leafy woodlands; but, alas, the bobolink is a stranger here, and his song exists for me only as a memory of youth and the prairie.

The passing of the Iris through the spring and summer months is like that of a grand procession, the first glimpses of which may be had when the dainty Alpines and Pumilas first appear in April, closely followed by the various dwarf forms in April and May, in ever-increasing boldness of form and color, till June ushers in the great Germanica family—the Bearded Irises with their broad masses of color. In quick succession come the tall Sibiricas and the still taller varieties of Aurea, Monnieri and Gigantea, until, with a great burst of splendor, come the Japanese Irises, the crowning glory of all, with their great blooms a foot in diameter, rising on tall stems to a height of 5 feet,—the royal family, arrayed in richest blue and purple and gold,—and the pageant comes to an end.

But before the memory of the glory that has passed has faded away, we are reminded of that to come, when in November the Crimean Irises, yielding to the allurements of the mild Indian summer days, put forth their blooms here and there, as if too eager and impatient to await the coming of spring.

In arranging the Iris-garden, much depends on the taste of the owner. Along walks and drives, the borders of the shrubbery and near the waterside, may be found ideal locations. The dwarf varieties make a very pretty edging to larger beds, and are very effective planted in front of the taller kinds.

Wonderful landscape effects may be obtained by planting Irises in broad masses around the margin of a pond or along the banks of a stream, planting the Water-Flags at the water's edge, and the rest of the Apogons a little higher up. Still higher, on the drier ground, the taller Bearded Irises may be placed, bordering these with the "Intermediate" varieties, and finally the dwarf kinds, forming a carpet of color blending away into the sod. Here and there in sheltered nooks, among rocks, may be found places for the more delicate and tender varieties. Irises are invaluable as cut-flowers. If they are taken as the buds are about to open, and allowed to expand indoors, the colors will be much richer, and will last a long time, for as fast as one flower fades the next bud will take its place, until all have opened.

Irises are a leading specialty with me, and my collection of several hundred varieties contains many new and rare ones not to be found elsewhere. They have been thoroughly tested, and are distinct and true to name. Only such varieties as are perfectly hardy and of easy cultivation are offered here.

Classification and Culture

Baker, in his "Handbook of the Iris," divides them into two series—Rhizomatous and Bulbous.

FIRST SERIES—RHIZOMATOUS

All the Irises in this catalog belong to the Rhizomatous series, i.e., those with creeping rhizomes or rootstocks. These are divided into seven subgeneruses, of which only two are commonly grown in gardens, and, with but two or three exceptions, all the Irises in this book are comprised in these two divisions:

Pogoniris. Bearded Irises, having a distinct beard down the center of the fall, including all of the varieties of *Iris Germanica*, the Dwarf Bearded varieties, Crimean Hybrids and Intermediates.

Apogon. Beardless Irises, having perfectly smooth falls, comprising all of the Irises in Groups A, B and C, on pages 13 and 14, including the Siberian and Japanese varieties.

The other five subdivisions of Rhizomatous Irises are:

Oncocyclus. Lower part of the falls hairy.

Regelia. Connects Oncocyclus with Pogoniris.

Evansia. Having a tooth-like crest down the claw.

Pseudevansia. Having a beard springing from a rudimentary crest.

Pardanthopsis. Similar to Evansia, but without crest.

Of these, only two varieties are listed in this catalog, viz., *Iris cristata* and *Iris tectorum*, which belong to the Evansia section.

In the matter of cultivation, the Rhizomatous species may be divided as follows:

1. Those thriving in moist or wet ground. (Apogon, Groups B and C.)
2. Those requiring a dry, sunny location, with good drainage in winter. (Pogoniris.)
3. Those requiring special culture in frames outside, or in greenhouses. (Oncocyclus.)

For the ordinary garden the most important of these groups are the Pogoniris, or Bearded Irises.

SECOND SERIES—BULBOUS

Species with Bulbous Rootstocks

Xiphion. Standards erect, stamens not adhering to the style branches.

Gynandris. Standards erect, stamens adhering to the style branches.

Juno. Very small, spreading standards.

Spanish and English Irises, all Bulbous Irises, and many species, including the Oncocyclus, Regelia Irises, etc., belong to what are known as "Dutch Bulbs," and are imported to order from Holland in early fall, along with tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, etc. A complete list of these will be found in my Bulb Catalog.

—"Farr's Quality Bulbs and Plant Specialties"—mailed free on request.



The Iris walk at "Willowmere," Roslyn, L. I., bordering the famous Rose-Garden. Here the Iris Germanica seems to be at home in half-shade, despite the fact that they are considered sun-lovers



Japanese Irises at home in their native land. Travelers tell many tales of the wonderful collections of these Irises in the gardens of the ancient temples and palaces



Japanese Irises equally at home at Wyomissing. Note the luxuriant growth and freedom of bloom, though grown only in ordinary soil without irrigation



Japanese Irises grown in a two-year-old garden in New Zealand

"Having obtained the best varieties of England, Germany, France, and America, I find that for delicate beauty combined with size and fragrance, the seedlings of Farr are unsurpassed."—From New Zealand letter, Gardeners' Chronicle, London, April 29, 1916

TALL BEARDED IRISES (*Pogoniris*)

Iris Germanica (German Iris, or *Fleur-de-lis*)

These are all sun-lovers, and delight in a warm, well-drained situation, where the surface-creeping rhizomes can get a good baking in summer. They will thrive in almost any soil or situation except a wet one, which causes the rhizomes rapidly to decay. This is the group best known and most commonly cultivated. The flowers are the true fleur-de-lis, and they are well called the "orchids of the garden," for they fairly outrival the orchids in delicacy of structure and wide range of coloring, including rich yellows, soft blues, intense purples and claret-reds, beautiful bronzes and pure whites, in every conceivable combination.

This section includes the early-flowering dwarf kinds, and all the many varieties and species usually grouped under the head "*Germanica*." The true *Germanica* has but few varieties; they flower in May, and are represented by the old-fashioned "flags" so commonly seen. The other species classed under this head are *Amoena*, *Neglecta*, *Pallida*, *Plicata*, *Squalens*, *Variegata* and others, with their many hybrid forms and all their wonderful combinations of iridescent color. Many of them are delicately fragrant, and all have prominent yellow or orange beards.

For convenience, I have arranged them as far as possible in their natural groups.

CULTURE.—A dry, sunny location suits them best. In wet places they are liable to decay. They may be planted in early spring, but the most favorable time is during August and September, the earlier the better, as that is their dormant season, after which they make a root-growth, becoming established before winter; although planting may be done at any time until the ground freezes, if the precaution is taken to give them a slight covering of an inch of loose straw or litter merely to prevent their being heaved out of the ground by thawing. Nearly all Irises may be divided and replanted successfully immediately after flowering, if the roots are not allowed to become dry.

Special Collections of Beautiful Tall Bearded Irises

Collection A.—100 in 100 extra-choice named varieties, my selection	\$15 00
25 in 25 extra-choice named varieties, my selection	3 75
12 in 12 extra-choice named varieties, my selection	2 00
Collection B.—100 in 25 fine named varieties, my selection	10 00
25 in 25 fine named varieties, my selection	2 50
12 in 12 fine named varieties, my selection	1 25

Special Offer of Tall Bearded Irises for Extensive Planting and Massing

1,000 in 20 distinct named varieties, my selection	\$60 00
1,000 in 10 distinct named varieties'	50 00
1,000 in from 5 to 10 separate colors without names	40 00
1,000 in mixed varieties without names	30 00
250 or more at the rate per 1,000	

My collection of Irises exhibited at San Francisco received the highest award—the Panama-Pacific Exposition Gold Medal. The collection contained the cream of the standard varieties, the finest European novelties, and my own seedlings raised here at Wyomissing, pronounced by critics to be of distinct and rare beauty.

FARR'S NEW SEEDLING IRISES

All raised at Wyomissing

During recent years I have found the hybridizing and raising of seedling Irises a very interesting pastime. Of the many thousands raised, scarcely any two are exactly alike. From the many fine forms, I have selected the following which I consider to be the very best. All who have seen them growing here have been unanimous in pronouncing them very beautiful.

The color plates, showing these blooms in miniature, give but a faint idea of their fine colors, elegant form and large size, a better impression of which may be obtained by referring to the illustration of the variety, "Powhatan," opposite page 17, which is slightly reduced from the original.

ANNA FARR. (Pli.) S. white, lightly bordered pale blue; F. pure white, with pale blue marking at the base; immense flower with very large petals of great substance; horizontal falls producing an orchid-like effect. Distinct. 36 in. \$1.50. Fall delivery only. See illus. facing pp. 8 and 12.

BLUE JAY. (Neg.) S. bright, clear blue; F. intense, dark blue. 30 in. 50 cts. See color plate facing p. 8.

CHESTER HUNT. (Pall. × Neg.) S. celestial blue; F. dark marine blue, bordered pale blue, shading at base; stigmas light blue. 27 in. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 16.

E. L. CRANDALL. (Pli.) S. pure white; F. white, heavily bordered deep blue at the base. 18 in. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 16.

ERICH. (Pall.) S. bright, light violet, flushed rose (190-2); F. bright violet-purple (198-1); large; wide standards and falls; fragrant. 36 in. 75 cts.

GLORY OF READING. (Pall.) S. deep blue; F. royal purple; conspicuous orange beard; large, handsome flower; fragrant. Not for sale.

HIAWATHA. (Neg.) S. pale lavender, flushed rose; F. royal purple, bordered lavender. 28 in. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 16.

HUGO. (Pall.) S. petunia-violet (190-3); F. deep purple (185-2); wide-spreading flower. 33 in. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 16.

IROQUOIS. (Sq.) S. smoky lavender, dotted brown; F. black-maroon, reticulated white at base; tall and striking. 50 cts. See color plate facing p. 8.

JAMES BOYD. (Pall.) 1915. S. immense, broad incurved, forming a high, dome-shaped center, clear light blue; F. dark violet, tipped and edged lighter; a broadly expanded flower. 30 in. 75 cts.

JUNIATA. (Pall.) S. and F. clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica; large, fragrant flowers. The tallest of the Bearded Irises, with unusually long, drooping foliage. 50 cts. See color plate facing p. 16.

LEDA. (Plic.) S. white, frilled and dotted rose-lilac; F. white. 2 ft. 75 cts.

LEWISTROWBRIDGE. (Pall.) S. bright violet (198-1); F. blue-violet, shaded rose (199-3); very large flower, with wide standards and falls. 33 in. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 8.

MARY GARDEN. (Sq.) S. pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; long, drooping falls, creamy white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow. 28 in. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 8.

MARY GRAY. (Pall.) S. clear lavender-blue (204-4); F. dark lobelia-blue (205-4). Large flowers. 3 ft. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 8.

MASSASOIT. (Farr.) 1916. S. and F. a very distinct shade of metallic Venetian blue, quite difficult to describe accurately. 75 cts.

MINNEHAHA. (Var.) Syn. Eldorado. S. creamy white, shaded yellow; F. creamy white, heavily reticulated maroon; stigmas clear yellow; fragrant. Very large, 2 ft. \$1. See color plate facing p. 16.

MONTEZUMA. (Var.) 1909. S. deep golden, minutely dotted brown; F. yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown; unique. 18 in. \$1. Fall delivery only. See color plate facing p. 16.

MT. PENN. (Pall.) S. lavender-rose; F. crimson-lilac, deep orange beard; tall. 30 in. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 8.

NAVAJO. (Var.) S. light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; F. deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard. 20 in. \$1. See color plate facing p. 8.

NOKOMIS. (Am.) S. pale lavender-white; F. velvety dark violet-blue, bordered white. Medium-sized flowers; tall growing, free blooming. 50 cts. See color plate facing p. 8.

ORIENTAL. (Pall.) S. clear blue; F. rich royal blue (230-1), with a heavy, bright orange beard forming a striking contrast. 32 in. 75 cts.

PAULINE. (Pall.) S. and F. unusually large, rich pansy-violet (191-1); deep orange beard; fragrant. 3 ft. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 16.

POCAHONTAS. (Pli.) Very large orchid-type flower, with elegantly frilled petals; S. and F. pure white, standards faintly bordered pale blue. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 16.

POWHATAN. (Pall.) Syn. Aurora. S. light bishop-violet with deeper border (189-4); F. deep purple, shaded crimson (185-2); large, horizontal spreading flower. 38 in. 75 cts. See illus. facing p. 17.

QUAKER LADY. (Sq. × Pall.) S. smoky lavender, with yellow shadings; F. ageratum-blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; yellow beard. 38 in. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 8.

RED CLOUD. (Sq.) S. rosy lavender-bronze; F. velvety maroon-crimson, reticulated yellow; stigmas old-gold. 2 ft. 75 cts. See illus. facing pp. 16 and 17.

ROSE UNIQUE. 1910. Early, flowering with Germanica section. S. and F. bright violet-rose, the nearest approach to a pink Iris. 75 cts.

FARR'S NEW SEEDLING IRISES, continued

SHREWSBURY. (Sq.) 1916. S. rosy bronze; F. violet-purple, with lighter shading; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors; a striking variety. 75 cts.

TECUMSEH. (Sq.) 1910. S. clouded buff; F. smoky violet, yellow border, crimson spathe valves. 3 ft. 50 cts.

One each of the above 20 varieties (not including *Anna Farr*, *Glory of Reading*, and *Montezuma*), amounting to \$21.25, for \$18

New Irises

Of recent introduction, including a few of the older but rare varieties

ALBATROSS. (Barr.) S. white, shaded palest of blues; F. white, veined and tipped purple. 50 cts.

ALCAZAR. S. light bluish violet; F. deep purple with bronze-veined throat. A striking variety. \$1.25. Fall delivery only.

BERCHTA. (Var.) S. bronzy yellow; F. blue-violet, bordered bronze. 50 cts.

BLACK KNIGHT. (Neg.) Syn. *Black Prince*. A rare and beautiful new Iris. S. intense, deep violet-blue; F. velvety purple, exceedingly rich. Late bloomer; scarce; distinct from *Kochii*, which is sold under the name *Black Prince*. \$1.50.

BLUE BOY. (Int.) A vigorous, floriferous new hybrid; a distinct shade of blue, with a blue beard; medium-sized flower. 18 in. 75 cts.

CAPRICE. (Sq.) S. rosy red; F. deeper rosy red; beard yellow; handsome. 2 ft. 50 cts.

CATERINA. S. clear blue; F. soft lilac. A new hybrid, between *Trojana* and *Pallida*, raised by the late Sir Michael Foster. Flowers of large size, on stout, branching stems, 4½ feet high. \$1.

CARTHUSIAN. New, handsome hybrid. S. clear lavender-blue; F. darker blue, reticulated brown at claw; large and fragrant. 2 ft. 75 cts.

CORDELIA. S. rosy lilac; F. dark velvety crimson, edged rose. 24 in. Exceptionally beautiful. Not for sale.

ED. MICHELL. (Pall.) S. rosy mauve; F. deeper mauve. Flowers unusually large, handsome, and distinct in color. A grand and imposing Iris. Very rare. \$1.50. Fall delivery only.

FRO. S. deep gold; F. brilliant chestnut-brown. 50 cts.

GAGUS. S. light clear yellow; F. crimson, reticulated white and yellow, with a clear yellow picotee edge. 35 cts.

IRIS KING. S. clear lemon-yellow; F. rich maroon, bordered yellow. A beautiful new Iris obtained by crossing *Maori King* with *I. pallida*, combining the brilliant colors of the former with the large flowers and tall growth of the latter. 50 cts.

JUNONIA. New. S. soft blue; F. violet-purple. A strong-growing species from the East. Allied to *Trojana*. Massive flowers on 4- to 5-foot stems. \$1.

ISOLENE. (Pall.) S. silvery lilac; F. mauve, with orange beard; large, handsome flowers of splendid form. \$1.25.

WINDHAM. (Pall.) S. very soft lavender-pink; F. heavily veined with a darker shade; very large flower. \$1. See color plate facing p. 8.

WYOMISSING. (Am.) 1909. S. creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 16.

KATHLEEN. S. and F. soft rose-lilac; very dainty and charming. 50 cts.

LORELEY. S. light yellow; F. ultramarine-blue, bordered cream. 35 cts.

LOHENGRIN. (Pall.) S. and F. uniform soft shade of cattleya rose; very large. 50 cts.

MITHRAS. (Var.) S. light yellow; F. brilliant wine-red, with narrow border of deep yellow. 50 cts.

MONSIGNOR. (Neg.) New. S. rich satiny violet; F. velvety purple-crimson, with lighter margin; large flower. \$1.

MRS. ALAN GRAY. (Pall.) Delicate pale rose-mauve. 75 cts.

NIBELUNGEN. (Var.) S. fawn-yellow; F. violet purple, with fawn margin; very handsome. 50 cts.

NUEE D'ORAGE (*Storm Cloud*). S. slaty gray; F. bronze and purple; very large flowers. 2 ft. 50 cts.

ORIFLAMME. (Ger.) S. light blue; F. rich violet-purple. Immense, handsome flowers. \$1.

PROSPER LAUGIER. (Sq.) S. light bronze-red; F. velvety ruby-purple, with orange beard. 75c.

PERFECTION. S. light blue; F. dark, velvety violet-black, with orange beard; a handsome, bold, conspicuous flower. 35 cts.

PFUAUENAU (syn. *Peacock*). S. olive-gold; F. bluish plum-color, with a gold border. One of the most distinct and beautiful Irises in my collection. 10 in. 50 cts.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. S. sulphur-yellow; F. rich plum, bordered cream. 50 cts.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. (Sq.) S. fawn, shot with lilac, F. lilac reticulated at base bronze; beard yellow. Very beautiful. 2½ ft. 50 cts.

RHEIN NIXE. S. pure white; F. deep violet-blue, with a white edge. 50 cts.

SHELFORD CHIEFTAIN. (Pall.) S. light blue; F. a deeper shade of bright violet. \$1.

TAMERLANE. (Sq.) Deep violet-purple falls, with paler standards. 50 cts.

TRAUTLIEB. New. S. and F. lovely, uniform soft rose; very fine. 50 cts.

WHITE KNIGHT. (Saunders, 1915.) A beautiful, absolutely snow-white Iris, without markings of any kind; delicately sweet-scented. Similar in habit and form to the rare variety of *Black Knight*, with which it forms a striking contrast. 18 in. \$1.

General Collection of Tall Bearded Irises

In the classification the following abbreviations are used: Am., *Amœna*; Neg., *Neglecta*; Pall., *Pallida*; Pli., *Plicata*; Sq., *Squalens*; Var., *Variegata*. S. means standards or upper petals; F. means falls, or lower petals.

Varieties not otherwise priced will be supplied at the rate of 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Varieties priced at 25 cts. each, are \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Not less than 3 of a variety will be supplied at the rate per dozen; 25 at the rate per 100. Large lists of one or two of a kind will be charged at the single rate. Large clumps for immediate effect can be supplied in many varieties of my selection at 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Extra-choice varieties, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Germanica Section—May-Flowering

COMMON BLUE FLAG. S. purplish blue; F. purple; valuable for naturalizing. 2 ft. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

AMAS (syn. *Macrantha*). A handsome, giant-flowered form from Asia Minor. S. rich blue; F. violet. 2 ft. 35 cts.

ARGUS. S. and F. dark purple; distinct and rich in effect. 25 cts.

CRIMSON KING. Claret-purple. 2 ft. 35 cts.

FONTARABIE. S. violet-blue; F. rich violet-purple. 18 in.

KHARPOT. S. violet; F. velvety violet-purple; very large, handsome flower; flower-stems long and rigid. 30 in. 25 cts.

KOCHII (syn. *Atropurpurea*). S. and F. rich claret-purple; very handsome. 25 cts.

MAJOR. Immense flower; S. purple-blue; F. dark purple.

PURPLE KING. Full purple; very effective. 2 ft. 25 cts.

VIOLET QUEEN. S. violet-blue; F. violet-black. 2 ft.

Iris Germanica—Pallida Section

The Pallida varieties are all tall, strong growers, with very wide foliage, highly ornamental at all times. They have the largest flowers of all, and are very sweet-scented, with the fragrance of orange blossoms. Very handsome shades of blue, lavender and purple.

AUSTRALIS. S. deep lavender; F. soft blue; very tall grower; large, handsome flowers. 4 ft. 25c.

ASTARTE. S. rosy lilac; F. claret-red. 2 ft. 25 cts.

ALBERT VICTOR. S. soft blue; F. beautiful lavender; large and fine. 40 in.

ASSUREZ. S. bright violet; F. crimson-purple. 26 in. 25 cts.

BRIONENSE. Pale violet; very free flowering. 2 ft. 25 cts.

CELESTE. Pale azure-blue. 30 in. 25 cts.

CIENGIALTI. A species so closely related to the Pallida section that I group it with them. S. lavender-blue; F. soft violet-blue, with yellow crest; deliciously scented. May and June. 2 ft. 35 cts.

Ciengialti, Loppio. A dwarfier form, with rich, clear blue flowers; blooms later. 18 in. 35 cts.

Ciengialti, The Moor. S. soft lavender-blue; F. lavender; bright orange beard. 30 in. 35 cts.

Ciengialti, Zephyr. S. and F. clear blue-lilac. Very beautiful. 2 ft. 35 cts.

DALMARIUS. A cross between Dalmatica and Darius. S. pale gray-blue; F. darker, shaded violet-brown; very distinct. 25 cts.

DELICATA. S. pale lavender; F. white, delicately traced and tipped lavender.

GLORY OF HILLEGOM. S. and F. clear light blue. 35 cts.

HER MAJESTY. New. S. a lovely rose-pink; F. bright crimson, tinged a darker shade. 35 cts.

KHEDIVE. Beautiful soft lavender, with distinct orange beard. 33 in.

LA TENDRESSE. Large flowers; clear lavender-blue; tall grower, similar to Australis. 35 cts.

LEONIDAS. S. clear mauve; F. rosy mauve; large and of fine form. 35 cts.

MANDRALISCAE. Rich lavender-purple; large and handsome; very early. 40 in. 25 cts.

MADAME PACQUITTE. Bright rosy claret; very handsome; early. 42 in. 25 cts.

PALLIDA Dalmatica. S. fine lavender; F. clear deep lavender; flowers very large, extra fine. A superb variety for planting in masses, and for cut-flowers. The true variety is very scarce. 40 in. 35c.

Pallida foliis variegata. New. Flowers soft pale blue; foliage beautifully variegated gold. 50 cts.

PERFECTA. Soft rosy violet; orange beard. 25c.

PLUMERI. S. coppery rose; F. velvety claret; tall; free bloomer.

QUEEN OF MAY. A lovely soft rose-lilac, almost pink; beautiful. 32 in.

REMBRANDT. S. and F. soft lilac-blue.

RUBELLA. S. rose-lilac; F. crimson-purple. 3 ft.

STANDARD BEARER. S. and F. soft rose-mauve. 38 in. 35 cts.

SULTANE. Clear blue, washed white. 25 cts.

SIBYL. S. blush; F. bright rosy red; very attractive. 26 in. 35 cts.

TINEAE. Deep blue, shaded lilac; fine, large flower. 40 in. 25 cts.

VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA. S. rich blue; F. violet-blue.

WALNERI. S. lavender; F. purple-lilac. 30 in.



Farr's New Seedling Irises, grown at Wyomissing

1. Blue Jay
2. Louis Trowbridge
3. Windham

4. Nokomis
5. Iroquois
6. Mary Garden

7. Mt. Penn
8. Mary Gray
9. Quaker Lady

10. Anna Farr
11. Navajo



Irises make an ideal border for a small pool



Iris Pseudo-acorus in a Connecticut garden. Here in a congenial situation, at the margin of the brook, its luxuriant mass of foliage attains a height of more than 6 feet

Iris Germanica—Variegata Section

The Standards in this section are of various shades of yellow.

ABOU HASSAN. S. clear, rich yellow; F. yellow, mottled brown. 15 in.

ADA. S. bright canary-yellow; F. white, reticulated madder-brown. 19 in. 25 cts.

ADONIS. S. deep canary; F. white, reticulated madder-brown. 22 in.

AUREA (syn. *Californica*). S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. Large flowers of perfect form. The finest pure yellow. 2 ft. 25 cts.

BEACONSFIELD. Falls crimson, edged primrose. 24 in. 25 cts.

BISMARCK. S. yellow, flushed sulphur; F. white, reticulated madder-brown.

CHELLES. S. bright golden yellow; F. bright red-purple, beautifully reticulated. One of the best.

DARIUS. S. rich canary-yellow; F. lilac, margined white, rich orange beard. One of the most distinct and beautiful. 20 in. 25 cts.

EDWARD SIMMONS. S. yellow, flaked purple; F. dark velvety violet; late flowering. 26 in. 25 cts.

FAVORITE. F. lilac, margined white. 2 ft. 25c.

FOSTER'S YELLOW. S. and F. creamy yellow, intermediate in color between *Flavescens* and *Germanica aurea*. 18 in. 25 cts.

GANYMEDE. S. yellow, flaked maroon; F. white, reticulated maroon-black. 2 ft.

GRACCHUS. F. crimson, reticulated white; extra fine; early. 18 in.

HECTOR. S. soft clouded yellow; F. velvety crimson-black; showy. 30 in.

HONORABILIS (syn. *Sans Souci*). S. golden; F. rich mahogany-brown; very effective. 18 in.

IDION. S. golden yellow; F. golden yellow, lightly reticulated cinnamon-brown.

JOHN FRASER. F. purple, shaded yellow, reticulated white. 22 in.

MALVINA. F. veined and tipped madder-brown.

MAORI KING. S. rich golden yellow; F. velvety crimson, margined gold. The most brilliant Iris in this section. 18 in. 25 cts.

MARENCO. F. rich crimson-brown, reticulated yellow; very fine. 20 in.

MARIE CORELLI. S. primrose-yellow; F. rose-purple, reticulated primrose. 2 ft. 35 cts.

MEXICAINE. S. very clear yellow; F. maroon, reticulated white. 18 in.

MONHASSAN. Lively yellow standards; F. brown, with a wide yellow border. 25 cts.

MRS. NEUBRONNER. Very deep golden yellow, darker than *Aurea*; very fine. 35 cts.

MUNICA. S. bright gold; F. mahogany-brown. 25 cts.

OSSIAN. S. straw-yellow; F. bluish violet.

PAMERON. S. yellow; F. violet-rose, reticulated white. 25 cts.

PHARAON. S. yellow; F. light mahogany. 25c.

PRINCESS OF TECK. Standards clear yellow; F. a peculiar shade of deep purplish rose. 35 cts.

SAMSON. S. rich golden yellow; F. crimson.

SATURNE. S. clouded yellow; F. white ground, reticulated light maroon. 25 cts.

VONDEL. S. golden yellow; F. maroon. 25 cts.

WALTER REUTHE. S. canary-yellow; F. rosy lilac; golden beard; extra. 2 ft. 25 cts.

Iris Germanica—Amoena Section

In this section the Standards are white; the Falls of various colors are described.

AIKA. White, base of petals blotched violet. 25c.

ALFRED FIDLER. White, shaded lavender.

COMTE DE ST. CLAIR. Deep violet, margined white. 24 in. 25 cts.

DONNA MARIA. F. White, tinted lilac. 26 in. 25 cts.

DUC DE NEMOURS. F. violet, edged and reticulated white. 27 in.

DUCHESS D'ORLEANS. White, tipped violet-blue. 25 cts.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Violet-blue, bordered white. 26 in.

EUGENE SUE. Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes. 18 in.

GLORIETTA. White, heavily traced purple; effective. 14 in.

INNOCENZA. S. and F. ivory-white, crest rich golden; very delicate and beautiful. 26 in. 25 cts.

JUNGFRAU. White, striped blue. 2 ft. 25 cts.

MARY MINANELLE. Pure white, with a faint lavender tinge. 18 in. 25 cts.

MORPHEUS. White, heavily tipped and traced violet-purple. 20 in.

MRS. G. DARWIN. A lovely new hybrid. White, the upper part of the fall reticulated gold and violet. 35 cts.

MRS. H. DARWIN. Pure white, falls slightly reticulated violet at the base; very beautiful and free flowering. 2 ft. Early.

POITEAU. S. tinged lavender; F. dark maroon-purple, reticulated white. 25 cts.

RETICULATA ALBA. Violet-purple, edged and reticulated white.

THORBECK. Rich clear violet-blue, reticulated white at the base; very handsome. 2 ft. 25 cts.

UNIQUE. Violet, suffused white.

VICTORINE. S. mottled blue; F. violet-blue, mottled white; beautiful and rare. 27 in. 25 cts.

Iris Germanica—Neglecta Section

The Standards in this section range from lavender to purple.

AMABILIS. S. pale lilac, flushed rose; F. velvety crimson-purple. 2 ft.

ARSENTA. S. pale lavender; F. dark violet-blue, reticulated white at claw. 25 cts.

ATTRACTION. S. pale blue; F. deep blue; shaded lighter at the base. 25 cts.

ATROCÆRULEA. S. pale blue; F. violet-blue.

BOCCAGE. S. and F. clear purple, reticulated white.

BRITANNICUS. S. pale lavender; F. blue, shaded lighter.

CHAMELEON. Brilliant blue, shaded violet. 25 cts.

CANDICANS. Soft light blue.

CLARISSIMA. S. lavender; F. reticulated purple, on white ground. 24 in.

COTTAGE MAID. S. silvery blue; F. white, boldly tipped and reticulated violet. 25 cts.

DU BOIS DU MILAN. S. lavender; F. rich crimson-purple, reticulated white. 26 in. 25 cts.

DUCHESS DU CHATEAUFORT. S. soft blue; F. dark blue. 25 cts.

FLORENCE BARR. S. and F. blush-rose-lilac. 24 in. 25 cts.

FREDERICK. S. pale lavender; F. lavender, barred with brown; very free. One of the most effective for massing.

FAIRY QUEEN. S. and F. white, striped blue. 25 cts.

HANNIBAL. S. lavender; F. dark purple; handsome. 2 ft.

LAVATER. S. lavender, veined purple; F. white, traced and tipped violet. 24 in.

LAURA. S. lavender, shaded white; F. rich velvety purple; handsome. 30 in. 25 cts.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. S. light pearly lavender; F. reticulated darker.

MARIAN. S. lavender; F. lavender, reticulated purple; soft distinct color. 2 ft.

MISS MAGGIE. S. silvery lavender; F. suffused soft rose. 30 in.

MONS. DU SIBLE. S. lilac; F. deep crimson-purple; showy. 30 in.

NATIONALE. S. clear blue; F. dark blue. 2 ft.

NEGLECTA. S. pale lavender; F. purple, reticulated white.

OSIS. S. lilac; F. black-violet-purple. 20 in. 25 cts.

OTHELLO (syn. Sappho, Neg.) S. rich blue; F. deep, dark velvety purple; very tall and handsome. 30 in. 25 cts.

TERESITA. S. lavender, flushed lilac; F. crimson-purple. 28 in. 25 cts.

WILLIE BARR. S. French-gray; F. white, freely traced violet. 22 in. Not for sale.

WM. WALLACE. S. blue; F. violet; very free bloomer. Good landscape variety.

Iris Germanica—Plicata Section (Syn. Aphylla)

The flowers all have a beautifully colored, frill-like margin on a white ground.

AGNES. S. white, frilled and shaded lilac; F. white, traced lilac at the base, or claw; a beautiful variety. 2 ft.

BARIENSIS. Delicately edged and dotted pale lilac-rose; beautiful. 25 cts.

BEAUTY. White, bordered and veined pale blue. 25 cts.

BLEU PARFLEUR. Very heavily bordered and spotted dark blue. 25 cts.

BRIDESMAID. S. white, shaded silvery lilac; F. reticulated at the base, and slightly frilled, soft lilac; very handsome. 25 cts.

DELICATISSIMA (syn. Gazelle). White, heavily frilled blue. 2 ft.

FAIRY. White, delicately bordered and suffused soft blue; beautiful. 2 ft. 25 cts.

HEBE. White, delicately suffused soft blue. 35c.

MADAME CHEREAU. White, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue. 32 in. One of the most beautiful.

MADAME THIBAUT. White, bordered violet. 25 cts.

MA-MIE. S. pure white, frilled lavender; F. pure white, penciled and margined lavender. 35 cts.

MRS. G. REUTHE. S. white, shaded and veined blue-gray; F. white, frilled soft blue; very large and handsome; extra. 25 cts.

SAPPHO. (Plicata variety.) S. white, frilled lilac; F. pure white, reticulated lilac at the base; large flower; a fine variety. 2 ft. 35 cts.

SILPHIDE. White, frilled and shaded rose-lilac. 2½ ft. 25 cts.

SPARTE. S. pearly lavender, shaded rose; F. straw, bordered and veined lavender. 35 cts.

All plants in this book, unless otherwise noted, will be supplied in quantity as follows: Those priced at 15 cts. each will be supplied at \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 3 plants of one variety at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 at the 100 rate.

Iris Germanica—Squalens Section

The standards are of clouded shades of copper, bronze and fawn.

ABDUL AZIZ. S. clouded gold and lilac; F. rich violet-purple, reticulated white. 14 in. 25 cts.

A. F. BARRON. S. dark bronze; F. white, veined crimson-brown. 16 in. 25 cts.

ARNOLS. S. rosy bronze; F. rich velvety purple, handsome. 30 in. 25 cts.

APOLLYON. S. bronze-yellow; F. crimson-madder. 32 in. 25 cts.

BARIENSIS ELIZABETH. S. iridescent yellow; F. white, shading to blue, veined brown. 35c.

BRONZE BEAUTY. S. clouded yellow; F. ruby-lavender, crest golden. 28 in.

DR. BERNICE. S. coppery bronze; F. velvety crimson; very large and beautiful. 2 ft. 35 cts.

ELEANOR. S. glistening silvery gray; F. purplish crimson, edged and lined white; 25 cts.

ELEON. S. old-gold, flushed and spotted purple-bronze; F. dark maroon, reticulated white. 25 cts.

EXQUISITE. S. clouded yellow; F. rose-lilac, with orange crest. 26 in. 25 cts.

GYPSY QUEEN (syn. *La Prestigieuse*). S. old-gold, shaded smoked-pearl; F. black-maroon, reticulated light yellow; late bloomer. 2 ft.

HARRISON WEIR. S. yellow-bronze; F. velvety crimson. 22 in.

JACQUESIANA (syns. *Caroline de Sansel* and *Conscience*). S. bright coppery crimson; F. rich maroon; distinct and beautiful. 30 in. Scarce. 50c.

JEAN SISLEY. S. crimson-bronze; F. crimson. 26 in.

JUSTINIAN. S. violet-bronze; F. black-maroon, reticulated white. 25 cts.

KOCHUSSUM. S. bronzy yellow; F. yellow, flushed lavender, heavily veined brown. 25 cts.

LADY SEYMOUR. S. lavender, flushed sulphur; F. netted violet and white. 25 in.

LADY STANHOPE. S. golden bronze; F. maroon-black, edged golden. 14 in. Not for sale.

LAVENDULACEA. S. light lavender, shaded fawn; F. deeper with rose shadings. 28 in.

LORD GREY. Clouded rose-fawn. 2 ft. 25 cts.

MADAME BLANCHE PION. New. S. soft bronzy yellow; F. standing at right angles, lavender-blue, with silver-shaded margin; extra fine. 25 cts.

MARMORA. S. sulphur and fawn; F. crimson-purple, margined lavender. 22 in.

MIRALBA. S. rosy lavender; F. white, reticulated and tipped violet; distinct.

MOZART. S. bronze-fawn; F. purple-fawn, netted white. 3 ft. 25 cts.

MR. SHAW. S. fawn, flushed rose-lilac; F. reticulated purple on white ground; orange crest. 21 in. 25 cts.

MURAT. S. fawn and coppery rose; F. crimson-purple. 23 in.

PHIDAS. S. smoke-color; F. maroon-purple. 25 in. 25 cts.

SALAR JUNG. S. gold-bronze, flaked maroon; F. white reticulated maroon-black. 27 in. 25 cts.

SHAKESPEARE. S. bronzy yellow; F. maroon, reticulated yellow. 26 in.

SILVESTER. S. sulphur, flaked and shot with rose; F. white, reticulated rose-purple. 28 in. 25c.

SIR WALTER SCOTT. S. bronze-yellow; F. rich crimson-brown. 26 in.

VAN GEERTI. S. clouded lavender; F. purple-black, reticulated white. 34 in.

VENUSTA. S. sulphur-bronze; F. maroon. 26 in.

Tall Bearded Irises—Various Species

ALBICANS, Princess of Wales. A very lovely variety; absolutely pure white. 35 cts.

BENACENSIS. A handsome, early May-flowering species from South Tyrol; flowers large. S. violet; F. rich purple. 35 cts.

BILIOTTI. S. blue-purple; F. reddish purple; very fragrant. 26 in. 35 cts.

FLAVESCENS. A delicate shade of soft yellow; large, sweet-scented flowers; fine for massing, and valued for cutting in early May and June. 30 in.

Flavescens Munite. S. chamois-yellow; F. primrose, reticulated lavender. 25 cts.

FLORENTINA (syn. *Silver King*). Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender; the blooms are quite fragrant and are produced early in the season; fine for cutting. 2 ft.

Florentina, Queen Emma (syn. *Alba odorata*). Pure white, faintly flushed blue; long tapering standards and very long falls; possesses a pleasing fragrance.

LURIDA (var. *Redouteana*). Mahogany-red; very distinct and rare. 18 in. 35 cts.

SAMBUCINA. A very fragrant species, with the odor of the elder, from which it derives its name. S. coppery rose; F. rosy purple, with an orange crest; very showy. 27 in.

Sambucina, Beethoven. S. rose-lilac; F. purple, orange crest. 24 in.

Sambucina, La Vesuve. S. lavender, flushed bronze; F. violet. Handsome, large flowers on an extra-long stem. 26 in. 25 cts.

Sambucina, Mephistopheles. S. clouded lavender; F. rich purple, flushed blue; fragrant.

TROJANA (syn. *Cypriana* and *Asiatica*). Very large, handsome flowers; pale blue standards; very long, rich purple-blue falls; late flowering; resembles *Pallida*, but is larger and later flowering. 25 cts.

The following varieties are equally fine:

Trojana Celestial. Handsome blue flowers. 35c.

Trojana Magnifica. Large, beautiful, deep violet flowers. 35 cts.

Intermediate Irises

Handsome new hybrids, the result of crosses between the Tall Bearded Irises and the various Crimean Hybrids, resulting in an intermediate race of medium height. Very large flowers, blooming in May and filling the gap between the early-flowering dwarfs and the later German Irises. They are all hardy, vigorous growers, freely producing their large, finely colored flowers.

BOSNIAMAC. A charming soft color scheme of cream and pale lavender. 18 in. 35 cts.

BRUNETTE. S. and F. soft primrose-yellow, falls shot with olive and marbled violet, beard rich, orange-yellow; large flower. 35 cts.

CERES. S. and F. pearl-white; orange beard; large flower. 21 in. 25 cts.

CHARMANT. S. palest blue. F. striped dark blue. 35 cts.

DON CARLOS. S. blue; F. violet. 35 cts.

DOROTHEA. Milky white, tinged lilac. 35 cts.

EMPRESS. Creamy yellow. 35 cts.

ETTA. Cream self, with yellow beard. 35 cts.

FREYA. S. pearl-color; F. flamed violet. 35 cts.

FRITJOF. S. soft lavender; F. soft purple, shaded lavender; large flowers. 35 cts.

GERDA. S. creamy yellow; F. darker, veined yellow; very large flowers. 50 cts.

HALFDAN. Creamy white; large flowers of good substance. 35 cts.

HELGE. Lemon-yellow, pearly shading. 35 cts.

INGEBORG. Pure white; very large flowers of handsome form. 50 cts.

IVORINE. Very large; creamy white. 35 cts.

PRINCE VICTOR. S. blue; F. dark violet; good-sized flowers. 35 cts.

QUEEN FLAVIA. Large flowers; one of the best; primrose-yellow self. 35 cts.

ROYAL. Blue and violet. 35 cts.

THE BRIDE. S. and F. white; primrose beard; very large and handsome. 35 cts.

WALHALLA. S. lavender; F. wine-red. 35 cts.

Dwarf Bearded Irises

New Crimean Alpine Hybrids, Pumila, and various dwarf species

FLOWERING IN MARCH AND APRIL

These lovely dwarf Irises are very valuable for planting in groups, in front of the taller varieties, in the border, and for use as edging. The earliest ones begin to flower the end of March and follow in succession through April till the end of May, when the Germanica varieties begin to open.

The Hybrid Crimean Irises are crosses between the Pumila and other dwarf varieties, and the *Iris Germanica*. Their period of flowering is a trifle later than the Pumila varieties, and their flowers are almost as large and showy as the German Iris.

They are perfectly hardy, and thrive in a dry, sunny position, the same as the *Iris Germanica*.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., except where noted

BALCENG, Blue Beard. S. white, flaked pale blue, F. sulphur, handsomely marked purple. Balceng hybrids are crosses between *I. Balkana* and *I. Ciengialti*, the falls in the flowers being artistically flaked. They fill the gap between the very earliest of the dwarf bearded Irises and the taller and later flowering ones. 15 cts.

Balceng, Curiosity. S. primrose, suffused green; F. yellow, flaked bronze, orange beard. 15 in. 25c.

Balceng, Miss H. M. White. S. and F. sulphur, flaked purple. 9 in. 25 cts.

BIFLORA. Rich purple; early. 9 in.

BLANCHE. S. creamy white; F. primrose-yellow. 1 ft. 35 cts.

BLUESTONE. S. light violet-blue; F. deep violet-purple, with blue edges. 1 ft. 25 cts.

BRIDESMAID. S. white, shot with pale blue; F. soft yellow, shot pale blue. 10 in. 25 cts.

BUTTERFLY. Pale yellow, spotted brown. 8 in. 15 cts.

CANARY-BIRD. S. bright yellow, F. deeper yellow, with orange beard. 9 in. 25 cts.

CHAMÆIRIS alba. S. white; F. sulphur-white, beard yellow. 1 ft.

Chamæiris aurea maculata. S. clouded yellow; F. yellow, marbled purple, orange-yellow beard. 9 in.

CITREA. S. pale yellow; F. citron-yellow. Very bright and attractive. 25 cts.

CYANEA. S. rich bright blue; F. dark satiny blue; large and handsome. 15 cts.

DITTON PURPLE. Clear violet-purple; very free. 9 in. 35 cts.

EBURNA. White, shaded cream. 1 ft. 15 cts.

EXCELSA. Deep, clear yellow, with orange beard; fine, large flower. 18 in. 15 cts.

FIEBERI. Deep violet-blue. Large and handsome. 16 in. 35 cts.

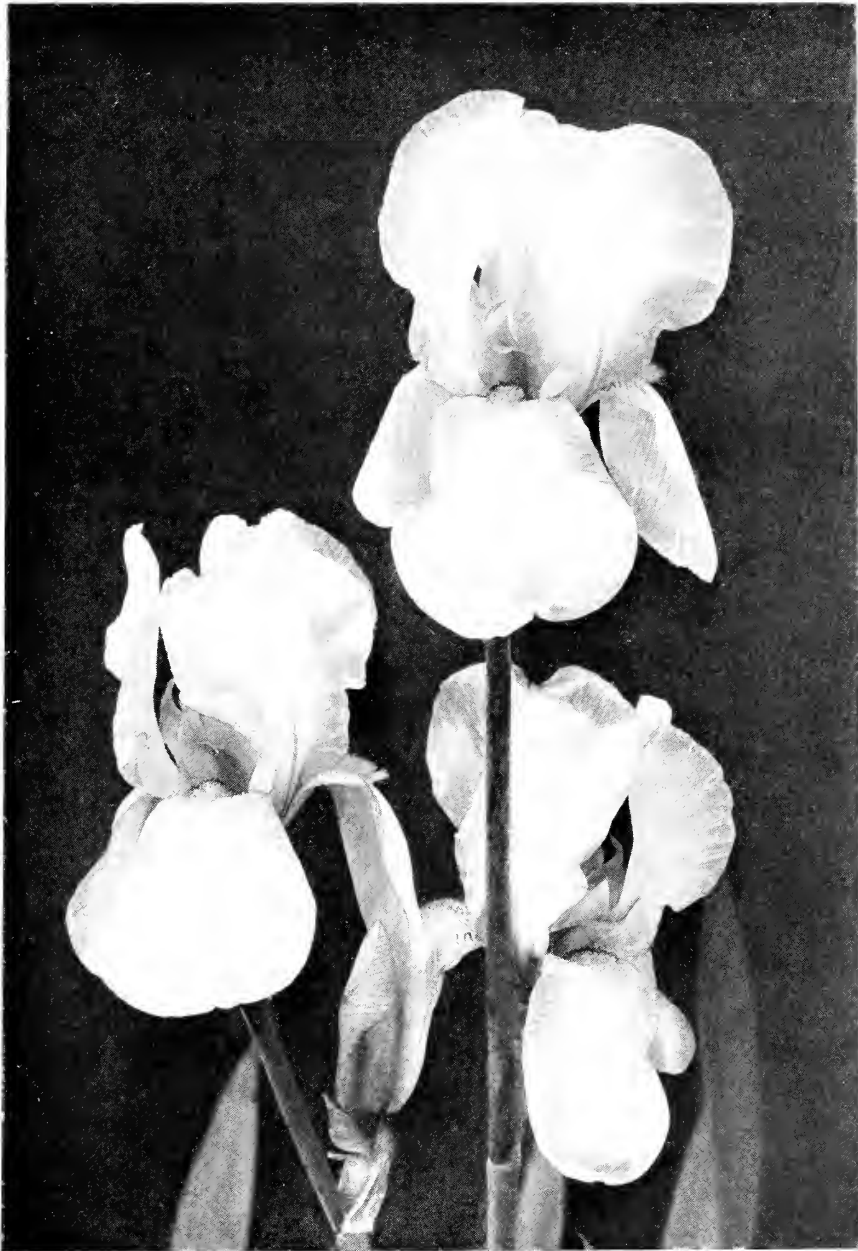
FLORIDA. S. citron-yellow; F. deeper yellow, handsomely veined. 18 in. 15 cts.

FORMOSA. S. violet-blue; F. violet-purple, with conspicuous white beard. 18 in. 25 cts.

GRACILIS. Silvery gray, shot with pale purple and sulphur; sweet scented. 25 cts.

JOSEPHINE. Very dwarf; pure white. Charming for the front of borders. 15 cts.

LIBRA. New. S. light blue; F. dark purple, streaked white at base; showy. 35 cts.



Iris, Anna Farr. The chaste beauty of this Iris is difficult to describe. Because of its daintiness and charm,
I consider it the gem of my Wyomissing seedlings



Iris Sibirica



Iris orientalis



Iris Kaempferi, arrayed in richest blue and purple and gold



Farr's Irises at the home of "Country Life in America"

DWARF BEARDED IRISES, continued

LUTESCENS STATELLÆ. S. white; F. pale primrose. 18 in. 15 cts.

MARGARET. S. and F. suffused and clouded pale violet, golden beard. 9 in. 25 cts.

NIOBE. S. rich purplish blue; F. rich purple, flushed plum; conspicuous white beard. 35 cts.

NUDICAULIS. S. violet; F. purple-black. Very majestic in appearance. 9 in. 25 cts.

Nudicaulis purpurea. Purple; large bold flower. 9 in. 25 cts.

OLBIENSIS, Socrates. S. bright claret-red; F. deeper claret; beard yellow; handsome. 25 cts.

ORANGE QUEEN. S. and F. beautiful clear yellow; orange beard. 1 ft. 15 cts.

PARACINA. A lovely new hybrid of the Oncocylus *I. paradoxa* and *I. sambucina*. Curiously veined and mottled. 50 cts.

PARVAR. Another beautiful hybrid of the *I. paradoxa* and *I. variegata*. Velvety purple-black. Grows freely in any situation. 50 cts.

PUMILA atrovioleacea. Deep purple; very rich and effective when bordering the taller forms. The Pumilas are among the earliest to bloom. They are very dwarf and are fine for the border and the rock-garden. 15 cts.

Pumila cærulea. A lovely shade of sky-blue; very beautiful. 4 in. 25 cts.

Pumila compacta. A new hybrid. S. violet-blue; F. dark blue. 25 cts.

Pumila luteo. Creamy yellow. 25 cts.

Pumila macrocarpa. Very free bloomer; rich, uniform purplish blue. 25 cts.

Pumila hybrida, Schneecuppe (Snow Cup). A fine, new, large-flowering white variety. F. slightly reticulated yellow at the base. 35 cts.

STANDARD. S. violet; F. deep plum-purple, white beard; large and handsome. 9 in. 15 cts.

STEWART. Pure yellow. Large, very brilliant flowers. 9 in. 25 cts.

THE BRIDE. New. Pure white, with primrose beard. 35 cts.

BEARDLESS IRISES (Apogon)

Including Many Beautiful Species and Varieties

The Apogon section comprises the tall, beardless Irises, and, next to the Pogoniris, are the most important group under general cultivation. It will greatly simplify matters if one can remember that in this group are included all the moisture-loving kinds. Of these only two may be considered as semi-aquatics—our native Water-Flag (*Versicolor*) and the European Yellow Flag (*Pseudo-acorus*) which may be grown partially in the water. With these exceptions, it is safe to say that no Iris, however much it likes moisture, can be grown successfully where water habitually stands in winter.

CULTURE.—All of the species in this group will grow luxuriantly in any good garden soil kept moist by frequent stirring, to prevent baking and frequent evaporation of moisture.

For convenience in selecting, I have grouped together the varieties of similar habit.

Beardless Irises, Group A

Those which require a dry, sunny situation.

CRISTATA. (Evansia.) A dainty native creeping species, only 3 inches in height; flowers rich amethyst-blue; a gem for the rock-garden. May. 15 cts.

FCETIDISSIMA (syn. Gladwyn Iris). Purple flowers, followed by bright scarlet seed-pods; much prized for winter decoration; evergreen foliage. 18 in. 25 cts.

Fœtidissima foliis variegata. A variegated form of the above, the deep green foliage being broadly striped with silver; bears scarlet-berried seed-vessels. 18 in. 35 cts.

FULVA (syn. Cuprea). A handsome species with rich coppery maroon-colored flowers the last of June. 18 in. 35 cts.

GRAMINEA. A charming dwarf species, with very narrow foliage, bearing blue and purple flowers in June and July; very decorative. 1 ft. 25 cts.

LONGIPETALA. True. S. violet-blue; F. white, with lilac veining, gold and bronze spot; very free blooming. 2 ft. 25 cts.

MISSOURIENSIS. Lilac, with a yellow spot; a profuse bloomer, and one of the earliest and prettiest of the beardless species. May. 35 cts.

TECTORUM. (Evansia.) Syn. Tomiolopha. A rare and beautiful species from China and Japan, with delicately crested flowers of the most beautiful blue. This is the "Roof Iris" of Japan, where it is grown on the thatched roofs of the cottages. A story is told of a woman who went to a Shinto priest to inquire how she could give a blue tint to her hair, and he told her to get the color from a flower which grew neither in heaven nor on earth. She tried the Iris flower from her cottage roof and attained the desired result. This Iris has so far proved hardy with us, but as the foliage is evergreen, it is benefited and will bloom more profusely if protected with a slight covering of straw. 1 ft. June 25 cts.

Tectorum album. A pure white variety of the above. When the two are planted in adjoining groups the result is delightful. 50 cts.

Not less than 3 of a variety at the rate per dozen, or 25 at the rate per 100. Lists of one or two of a kind will be charged at the rate of single plants

Beardless Irises, Group B

The Irises in this group, besides being handsome subjects for the flower and shrubbery border, may be planted by the waterside, but with their crowns above the water-level. The varieties of *Orientalis*, *Aurea*, *Monspur* and *Monnieri*, are grand and stately plants, growing from 4 to 5 feet in height, with beautiful, erect, dark green foliage, which retains its beauty until well into winter. Grown together in masses, the effect is most striking and beautiful.

Iris, Spuria Section

All of the following Irises, many of them heretofore classed as distinct species, are now considered to be varied forms of *Iris spuria*, or so closely related that they are classed together in this one group, which includes all the varieties of *Spuria*, *Guldenstadtiana*, *Monnieri*, *Aurea*, *Ochroleuca* (syn. *Orientalis*), the *Monspur* hybrids and the dwarf varieties, *Graminea*, *Longipetala*, *Missouriensis*, etc. With the exception of the dwarf varieties, they are all free growers and easily cultivated, with handsome foliage, very decorative at all times; especially desirable for planting in moist—not wet—places. They are slow to multiply, however, and require more than ordinary care in transplanting, which can be done to the best advantage in the early spring after they have started into active growth, or after the flowers have faded, care being taken that the rhizomes or roots should, under no circumstances, be allowed to become dry while out of the ground.

AUREA (Species). A beautiful species from the Himalayas; large, deep golden yellow flowers. 4 ft. June and July. 35 cts.

MONNIERI. A bold, handsome species, with golden yellow flowers. 3 ft. 35 cts.

MONSPUR. Handsome new hybrids, raised by Professor Foster. They are all strong growers, with flowers of various shades of blue, producing, when massed, a glorious shimmering effect of violet-blue. 4 ft. Mixed seedlings. 35 cts.

OCHROLEUCA (syn. *Orientalis gigantea*). The Gold-banded Iris; grows some 5 feet in height, with handsome, strong foliage, producing large flowers of ivory whiteness, with an orange-yellow blotch at the base of the falls. June and July. 25 cts.

Ochroleuca sulphurea. An improved form, with pale sulphur flowers. 35 cts.

SPURIA. Lilac-blue. 3 ft. June and July. 25 cts.

Spuria alba. Pure white flowers, with yellow blotch; dwarf grower. 1 ft. 25 cts.

Spuria foliis variegata. Foliage a very handsome golden shade in early summer; flowers lilac. 35c.

Spuria, Mrs. A. W. Tait (syn. *Longipetala superba*). Flowers soft porcelain-blue, with very long, pale blue falls, having a golden blotch at the base; fine foliage; free bloomer and very hardy. A lovely species, fine for massing. 3 ft. 35 cts.

Spuria notha. S. rich violet; F. blue, spotted yellow; handsome; very strong grower. 3 ft. 35 cts.

Siberian Iris

The most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Irises. Narrow, grassy foliage, with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue, with white markings; very free flowering and one of the best for cutting. I am sure even the gentian cannot surpass the intense deep blue of *Orientalis*. Two other handsome new varieties are *Blue King*, of a lighter shade, and *Snow Queen*, very large, pure white. *George Wallace* is a tall variety, with azure-blue flowers beautifully spotted while *Grandis* reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet—one of the most satisfactory species for all situations. See illus. facing p. 13.

Named varieties, unless noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

SIBIRICA acuta. A distinct dwarf form; blue, reticulated white. 2 ft.

Sibirica alba grandiflora. Flowers very large, pure white. 25 cts.

Sibirica, Distinction. S. violet; F. white, freely veined and tipped blue. 3½ ft. 25 cts.

Sibirica, George Wallace. Azure-blue; F. marked white. Extra fine. 3 ft. 25 cts.

Sibirica grandis. Violet, reticulated white. 5 ft. 25 cts.

Sibirica lactea. Milky white. 3 ft. 25 cts.

ORIENTALIS (syn. *Sanguinea*). Intensely brilliant blue flowers, the bud being inclosed in conspicuous crimson spathe valves. 3 ft. See illus. facing p. 13.

Orientalis, Blue King. A fine variety bearing handsome clear blue flowers. Found by Mr. Peter Barr in Japan. 25 cts.

Orientalis, Polaki. Dwarf, slender-growing variety, flowers silvery white, with dark linings. 25 cts.

Orientalis, Snow Queen. Large, ivory-white flowers. Found in Japan by Mr. Barr. 25 cts.

Orientalis superba. Large, violet-blue; handsome foliage, reaching almost to the flowers.

DELAVAYI. A new Chinese species, closely related to *Sibirica*, with tall, narrow foliage, growing in a moist situation to a height of 5 feet; flowers rich ultramarine-blue; very handsome. July. 35 cts.

Beardless Irises, Group C

Irises suitable for planting by the waterside, and in very damp or wet places. These will also do well in any good, loamy soil that is kept well cultivated and mellow.

PSEUDO-ACORUS (Common Yellow Water-Flag). Bright yellow. This and the *Versicolor* varieties are the only Irises that may be safely planted where water habitually stands. 3 ft. May and June. See illus. facing p. 9.

VERSICOLOR. A native species, common to our streams and marshes, flowering in June and July; very showy violet-blue flowers.

Versicolor Kermesina. Rich claret-red, with white markings. 2 ft. 50 cts.

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

The magnificent *Iris Kaempferi* belongs to the Apogons, and a field of them in bloom is a most gorgeous sight. Seeing them for the first time, one cannot withhold an exclamation of surprise, and having once seen can never forget their striking beauty. The tulips and daffodils, the great Oriental poppies, the peonies and the roses have all come and gone; but the Iris procession is still passing in the climax of its glory until the dark royal blue and purple of Uji-no-hotaru, the last to go, fades from our sight under the blazing August sun.

My collection is the result of many years of careful selection and study. The descriptions given are taken from the blooms in my own fields, and may be relied upon. It is impossible to get these Irises from Japan true to name, as the Japanese send us nothing but mixtures. The varieties I offer are all distinct kinds, true to the descriptions given. I have retained the Japanese names, and have also numbered the collection. In revising my list for this catalog, a few corrections and changes have been found necessary, in order that my collection shall agree as far as possible with the original Japanese names and descriptions. With but few exceptions this has been accomplished. The numbers remain the same and will be retained permanently. In ordering, customers should retain the numbers.

CULTURE.—Plant the last of August or beginning of September. Late planting had best be deferred until early spring, as, unless the plants are well protected by a covering of straw, they will be thrown out by frost and lost. The secret of success is to **keep the ground well stirred**, never allowing it to bake or become hard. Any mellow loam will grow Japanese Iris to perfection, if well enriched. They like plenty of moisture in summer, but it is not a necessity, as many suppose, and water standing over the plants in winter is fatal to them.

The illustration opposite page 5 shows my own field of Japanese Iris, grown in ordinary soil, without artificial moisture in a dry season. The Rev. Dr. Rice, who spent many years in Japan, tells me that he never saw finer blooms or more robust growth.

Much has been written of the wonderful Irises that exist in the wonderful gardens and temples of ancient Japan, so jealously guarded that they have never been permitted to reach the outside world.

Many years ago a collection of these Irises, said to be a duplicate of those in the garden of the Mikado, was brought to this country. At any rate it contained many beautiful varieties that have never been improved upon by later importations. It is to be regretted that some of the varieties in that collection have disappeared, and many of the remaining ones are to be found in limited numbers only here and there.

The supply of many of the numbers in my own list has become so depleted by the constant demand for them, and repeated efforts to obtain these from Japan having proved unsuccessful, I find it impossible longer to maintain the entire list at a uniform price as heretofore, and am compelled to drop some numbers altogether, and offer others, in limited quantity only, at a higher price.

Stimulated by my success in raising new Germanica varieties from seed, I began a few years ago to hybridize the Japanese Irises, and the result has been gratifying beyond my highest expectation. Many beautiful and distinct forms have appeared, a few of which I am now able to offer for the first time after August 15.

Farr's New Japanese Irises

Raised at Wyomissing. Ready after August 15

133 MADAME BUTTERFLY. 1917. Six petals, lavender-rose, lightening toward the center, bluish halo, wavy edges. \$1.50.

165 CHO-CHO-SAN. 1917. Delicate heliotrope, deepening to a brilliant blue halo around the unusually striking golden blotch; six immense drooping falls, with a pronounced crown of crested stigmas in the center. \$1.50.

166 NIKKO (A Range of Mountains in Japan). 1917. Six petals, suffused with pale blue over a

light ground, minutely veined darker; stigmas tipped bright blue; fine form. ("He who has not seen Nikko should not pronounce the word 'beautiful.'"—Japanese proverb.) \$1.50.

167 TAMAKA-MIURI. 1917. A distinct shade of deep mauve-pink, the gold blotches forming a charming contrast; six petals. \$1.50.

168 YORITOME. 1917. Six very large drooping petals, metallic ageratum-blue, delicately tinged violet. \$1.50.

All plants in this book, unless otherwise noted, will be supplied in quantity as follows: Those priced at 15 cts. each will be supplied at \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 3 plants of one variety at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 at the 100 rate.

THIS LIST OF JAPANESE IRISES IS CANCELED. Select from Special List on Insert

Scarce Varieties of Japanese Iris

For delivery after August 15

1 **KUMO-ISHO** (syn. Gypsy). Six large petals; with a gold blotch surrounded by a dark maroon halo, radiating into deep lines and penciling to a gray border. This brilliantly colored variety, which was in my original collection, was lost, and it has taken me nine years to secure enough plants to be able to offer it again; stock limited. 75 cts.

2 **HODAI**. Bright violet-blue, white halo surrounding the yellow blotches, radiating out into white lines; six petals. 35 cts.

4 **KYODAIKAN**. Three large rosy lilac petals; deeper veins and standards; golden bar in the center; distinct. 35 cts.

5 **OYODO**. Dark, black-purple or indigo; three very large falls, with a brilliant gold blotch. Another variety which of late years has nearly been lost; extra. 75 cts.

8 **DATE-DOGU**. Three large, violet-blue falls; small center petals claret. 35 cts.

9 **ONIGA-SHIMA**. Six large, deep blue petals, with a white halo, radiating into white lines. 35c.

11 **SHIMO-NO-TSUKI**. Three large petals; white ground, veined and speckled violet; three long standards, light purple, tipped white. 35 cts.

15 **MARAI-BOTRI**. Three large falls; white center, radiating white lines into a wide border of pale blue; standards white, tipped pale blue. 50 cts.

17 **YOMO-NO-UMI** (Boundless Sea). Deep lavender-blue, with a blue halo surrounding the yellow blotches, radiating out into feathers; petaloid stigmas violet; distinct and beautiful; six petals. 50c.

18 **YUKARI-NO-IRO**. Six large petals; purple, lightly splashed white. 50 cts.

22 **OSHO-KUN** (syn. Blue Danube). Dark Tyrian blue; yellow blotches radiating into white; six very large petals. This magnificent variety, with its wonderful coloring of intensely brilliant, dark, pure blue, unapproached by any other variety of its color, has been nearly lost to the trade, and it is apparently impossible to obtain it in Japan. I am able to offer a limited number of the true stock. \$1.

25 **MEIRAN**. Lavender-flesh, orange blotch, surrounded by a blue halo radiating blue lines; three petals. 50 cts.

41 **NISHIKI-HITOME**. Three large petals; white, veined and overlaid rosy lavender, blue halo. 35 cts.

46 **SHO-JO**. Three petals; white, veined claret; center claret, tipped white. 35 cts.

47 **RENJO-NO-TAMA**. Very double, frilled petals; white center, with a very wide border of pale lavender. 50 cts.

49 **RISH-NO-TAMA**. Six petals; veined and sprinkled dark violet on a light ground, dark violet petaloids. 35 cts.

50 **TSURU-NO-KEGEROMO** (Crane's Feather). Three large falls and three standards; pure white. 35 cts.

53 **ZAMA-NO-MORI**. Three immense falls; white, with strongly marked sky-blue zone in center; standards white, margined soft blue. 50 cts.

54 **SOFU-NO-KOI**. Gray, overlaid with lavender-blue; petaloid stigmas violet and white; six petals. 35 cts.

58 **HATSU-SHIMO**. Three-petaled; rosy lavender, with a metallic-blue shading; distinct and novel color. 50 cts.

59 **YEDO-JIMAN** (Thunderbolt). Very dark royal blue, brilliant yellow spot with a faint white halo; three immense falls; dark purple standards, and violet petaloids; handsome tall variety. 50 cts.

62 **WAKUMURASKI** (syn. Zenobia). Claret-purple, suffused gray; orange blotch; six petals. 35c.

64 **CHITOSE-DSURU**. Six large white petals, overlaid with a broad halo of light pink in the center; very distinct and beautiful. 35 cts.

66 **SENSATION**. Three large white petals, suffused lavender in the center; three white center petals, edge claret. 35 cts.

67 **YOMO-ZAKURA**. Nine petals; clear lavender-blue; slightly feathered violet. 35 cts.

70 **BLUEBEARD**. Six large petals; clear blue, with a white center. 35 cts.

77 **MT. FELL**. Six large white petals, with deep blue lines; crested stigmas dark violet-blue, tipped white; late bloomer. 35 cts.

78 **PERFECTION**. Six very large, broad petals; white, with faint blue lines; petaloids and stigmas clear violet-blue, splashed and tipped white; earlier than Mt. Fell; light green drooping foliage. 35 cts.

80 **YEZO-NISHIKI**. Very double variety; eight crimson-purple petals, heavily splashed white. 50c.

84 **NASHIVA**. Rich blue, finely flaked and mottled white; six petals. 35 cts.

88 **GEN. NOGI**. Dark indigo-blue; very double; eight to ten petals, smaller central petals. 50 cts.

90 **KURO-KUMO**. Dark purple, overlaid with dark blue, yellow blotches; stigmas dark blue, bordered purple; six petals. 35 cts.

127 **OKUBANRI**. Three petals; white, suffused blue, with a deep blue halo around the yellow center; small center petals plum; stigmas violet-blue. 35 cts.

129 **SENJO-NO-HARA** (syn. Cameleon). Six petals; heavily blotched crimson. 35 cts.

130 **DAIMIO**. Three falls and three long, pointed center petals; pure white. 35 cts.

132 **QUAKERESS**. Three large petals; light pinkish lavender, with blue halo and veins. 50 cts.

152 **HAKAUSAI**. Six large, drooping petals, dark blue-purple; stigmas the same colors. 35 cts.

176 **O-TORIGE**. True. Light purple with blue halo surrounding the orange blotches radiating into feathers all over the flower; dark-colored standards tipped white; petaloids and stigmas purple-blue, tipped white; unusually large; three petals. 75 cts.



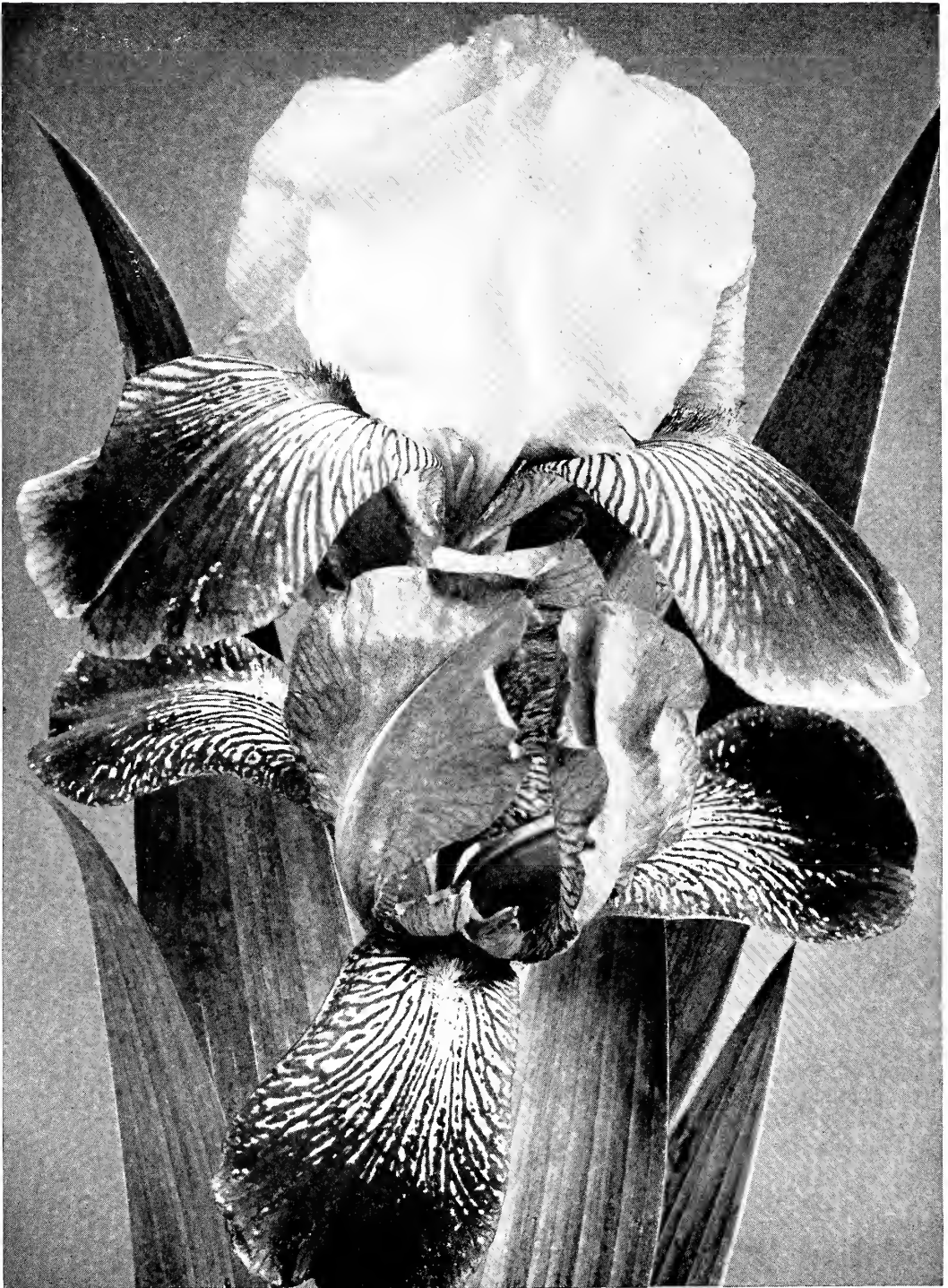
Farr's New Seedling Irises grown at Wyomissing

1. Hiawatha
2. Minnehaha
3. Chester Jay Hunt

4. Juniata
5. Pocahontas
6. Montezuma

7. Hugo
8. E. L. Crandall
9. Pauline

10. Wyomissing
11. Aletha
12. Red Cloud



Two magnificent Irises— the upper, Powhatan; the lower, Red Cloud

General Collection of Japanese Iris

Customer's selection, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

6 **YEZO-NISHIKI**. Deep purple-maroon; three petals; tall.

10 **WARAI-HOTEI**. Ground-color gray, overlaid rich violet, veined ultramarine blue; six large, fluted petals, with yellow center.

12 **KOKO-NO-IRO**. Six large, royal purple petals, with a yellow center, radiating into lines. A most brilliant Iris.

13 **SHIRATKI** (White Waterfall). Very tall; silvery white; six broad, fluted petals, with a golden band in the center.

16 **AYASE-GAWA**. Three large petals; claret, penciled with white lines, and lightly splashed with white.

21 **HO-O-JO** (Ho-o-Castle). Yellow blotch, surrounded by a dark blue halo, shading to rich velvety purple; six large petals.

24 **HATSUSHIMO** (First Frost). Very tall; early; white; three petals.

27 **SHIGO-NO-URANAMI**. Tall; dark blue, white halo radiating white lines; six petals.

30 **WASE-BANRI**. Three white petals, delicately veined blue; dark blue standards, edged white.

33 **HANA-NO-NISHIKA**. Royal purple, shaded crimson; tufted center; six petals.

34 **HANA-GESHO**. Tall; dark claret, overlaid blue; three large petals.

35 **TSURIGI-NO-MAI**. Very double; dark blue-purple, overlaid clear blue; bright yellow bar. Royally handsome.

37 **CHOSEIDEN**. Center of petals silvery white, with a broad border of magenta-lilac; six petals.

38 **FUJIMIME**. Gray-white, with a blue halo radiating dark blue lines; petaloids dark violet; six petals.

39 **TORA-ODORI** (Dancing Tiger). Vinous purple, speckled and splashed gray; six petals.

40 **SHI-UN-RYO** (Granite). Three large petals; blue halo around the gold blotch, breaking into lines and feathers on a light ground.

42 **UJI-NO-HOTARU**. Dark violet-purple, shaded with blue; very late; six petals.

45 **KASUGANO**. Six petals; claret-purple, white center, radiating white lines.

56 **SANO-WATASHI**. Six great, fine, white, drooping petals, primrose blotches radiating gracefully into the white; a most beautiful variety.

57 **BANDAI-NO-NAMI**. Fine, large; six petals; white, with fringed center.

60 **ISO-NO-NAMI**. Soft blue and lavender; six petals.

71 **TRIUMPH**. White ground, heavily veined maroon; three petals.

72 **FASCINATION**. Very tall; blue; six large falls with double standards.

75 **SPOTTED BEAUTY**. White, minutely dotted rose-lilac; six petals.

76 **T. S. WARE**. Very double; dark garnet, veined white.

85 **TUYI**. Tall; dark violet-blue, flaked white; three petals.

86 **ROBERT CRAIG**. Six large white petals, faintly veined maroon, base of petals maroon.

93 **AOIGATA**. Tall; three petals; color deep rich purple.

96 **SHIMOYO-NO-TSUKI**. Three grayish white falls, faintly veined violet; three small standards, violet, bordered and flaked white.

100 **KUMO-NO-UYE**. Six large, frilled petals; deep indigo-blue, shaded purple.

135 **ONDINE**. Three very large, white, drooping petals, with a large crescent-shaped, blue halo in the center, similar to No. 53; standards white, with a narrow crimson edge. A beautiful variety, quite distinct in markings and character.

146 **IDZUMIGAWA**. Gray ground, shaded and minutely veined maroon; six petals.

149 **BEAUTY**. Six large, pure white petals.

150 **UJI-NO-SATO**. Dark lavender-blue, veined white; three petals.

153 **SAMIDARE**. Three falls and three long, narrow, pointed center petals and stigmas; uniform light violet-blue, mottled on a gray ground.

155 **HELEN VON SIEBOLD**. Three petals; white center, bordered violet-red.

156 **GEKKA-NO-NAMI**. Six very large, creamy white, drooping petals; light green, drooping foliage that emphasizes the color of the bloom.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Twelve in 12 choice named varieties, my selection, \$2. For mass planting, 100 in 10 choice named varieties, my selection, \$12. Mixed varieties, unnamed, \$10 per 100, \$85 per 1,000. Twenty-five at the 100 rate, 250 at the 1,000 rate.

A Certificate of Merit was awarded to me by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, for a collection of sixty-four varieties of Japanese Iris exhibited in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, June 30, 1911.

All orders for plants, shrubs, or trees, amounting to \$125 or more, are considered as "wholesale," and will be given a discount of 20 per cent from list prices

THIS LIST OF JAPANESE IRISES IS CANCELED. Select from Special List on Insert

THE PEONY

EVERYONE loves the Peony; in every garden it may be found, from the single clump beside the doorway of the humblest cottage, or the prized collection in the amateur's garden, where they outrival the rose in fragrance and color, to the broad vistas of the millionaire's estate, where, planted in great masses, they surpass the rhododendron in size and magnificence of bloom. And yet how few really know the modern Peony, for those commonly seen are but a few of the older, large-flowering varieties, or the early red "Piney" of the old-fashioned garden; rich in color, but of small size, fleeting duration and offensive odor.

The early history of the Peony extends back many centuries, that of the European species being intricately woven with a haze of superstition, allegory and myth. In China it is said that the Tree Peony has been their chief pride and glory for 1,400 years, a theme for their poets and painters, and prized by their emperors for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers; and for more than a thousand years a record of the characters, qualities and parentage of the new varieties raised from seed has been kept.

The Peony of today has been cultivated in Europe but a little more than a half-century. It is descended from *Paeonia albiflora*, a native of Siberia. Knowing this, I can well understand why it thrives so luxuriantly in the rich alluvial soil of our western states, and why it is *the flower for the great Northwest, enduring, as it does, the most intense cold without injury.*

The modern Peony is an aristocrat whose birth was among the nobility of France, for it was under the care of M. Jacques, gardener to King Louis Philippe, that some of the first of the fine varieties of today originated. There was the Comte de Cussy, the Prince de Salm-Dyck and Modeste Guerin, all enthusiastic amateurs, who acquired collections by importing the best varieties from China and Japan about the middle of the last century, and from these began to raise the seedlings that have given us our present magnificent varieties.

M. Jacques' collection was inherited by his nephew, M. Victor Verdier, who raised a number of fine seedlings. The collection of the Comte de Cussy was inherited by M. Calot, of Douai, who continued to raise seedlings till 1872, when his collection passed into the hands of M. Crousse, of Nancy, who made careful selections from the Calot seedlings, and sent them out annually until 1879. From 1882 until 1889, M. Crousse sent out seedlings of his own raising. The Calot-Crousse varieties are noted for their uniform high quality, raising the standards of excellence to a height that has never been surpassed, unless it be by the splendid varieties introduced in recent years by that greatest of all the world's hybridizers, Victor Lemoine, whose establishment at Nancy is the place formerly occupied by Crousse. All the Lemoine varieties are exquisitely beautiful, although so rare as to be but little known outside of the larger collections.

Another famous French collection of Peonies, contemporary with those of Calot and Crousse, was that of M. Mechin, also an enthusiastic amateur, whose grandson, M. A. Dessert, of Chenonceaux, succeeds him, and is considered today the greatest living authority on Peonies. Among his most recent introductions may be found the latest and some of the most beautiful additions to the many fine varieties for which we are indebted to the French specialists.

To these must be added the beautiful varieties raised by Kelway & Sons in England; and in America, the varieties raised by three amateurs who have been especially prominent in the production of new Peonies, namely: John Richardson, of Dorchester, Mass.; H. A. Terry, of Crescent, Iowa; George H. Hollis, of South Weymouth, Mass., none of whom are now living, but whose best varieties equal in every way the best French and English productions.

It will be seen, therefore, that nearly all of our modern Peonies are of comparatively recent introduction, and that by far the greater part of them have originated in one locality in France by a few enthusiastic amateurs who have made the growing of Peonies their hobby.

In the propagation of Peonies or the raising of new varieties, there is no easy, royal road to quick

PEONIES, continued

results. It takes four to six years before blooms may be had from seed, and if, perchance, one seedling in a thousand has sufficient merit and distinction to justify its introduction as a new variety, it takes many more years to raise, by the slow process of division, sufficient stock to be able to offer it to the trade. That is why the new varieties are so expensive. Unlike a new rose or carnation, which in a few months can be increased to an unlimited number from cuttings, it takes years to acquire a few plants of a new Peony, and even today some of the oldest varieties are still scarce. The professional cannot afford to wait so long for results, so most of the work with the Peony has been done by those whose love for the flowers themselves, and the fascination of watching them grow, has been their chief incentive. Listen to this:

"Mr. Richardson had a perfect passion for horticulture, and every plant in his garden that he loved so well was a real personality to him—a walk with him about the garden meant a lingering at every step to consider the merits, the history, or some cultural point in regard to the plants that were as his children. When nearly ninety, he planted Peony seeds just the same as in his earlier years, and some of his posthumous seedlings are among his best. . . . He would talk of his favorites with the spirit of an enthusiast, undimmed by advancing years; and, even when not in bloom, the flower in all its perfection was in his mind's eye, and he would discuss them as he passed the plants in a walk around his garden."—From "John Richardson, His House and Garden," by Robert T. Jackson.

Mr. Terry, writing in 1904, says: "I am now in my eightieth year, and do not know how long I shall continue to grow Peonies, but I want to be surrounded by them as long as I live. They are like my children, very dear to me."

It was in Boston, in 1906, that I first met Mr. Hollis, and saw his beautiful blooms on exhibition. I thought them fine then, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society must have thought so, too, for they awarded his flowers many First-class Certificates, and since I have had them in my garden they have not disappointed me. He was a genial, kindly gentleman, with means and leisure to devote his time to his favorites. I visited him in 1910 when his Peonies were in bloom. Although stricken then with a fatal illness, unable to walk alone, he sat in the little summer-house among his Peonies, happy in the sight of them, still able to talk with enthusiasm about his treasures and call them by name.

By giving you this sketch of the modern Peony and those who have developed it, I hope to show you how nearly all of the choice varieties we now have were given to us by a very few enthusiasts who were inspired by the beauty of the flower to which they gave their devotion.

For many years I have devoted my entire time during their blooming season in June to the study of Peonies, first in my own fields, afterward for six successive years as a member of the Nomenclature Committee for the American Peony Society at Ithaca, where the society, under the auspices, and with the assistance of, Cornell University, about ten years ago established a test planting of Peonies, consisting of all the available known varieties contributed by the most prominent growers in America and Europe, for the purpose of identifying and accurately describing all distinct varieties, to straighten out the almost hopeless confusion that then existed in Peony nomenclature. The success of this work is shown in the fact that the nearly three thousand names contained in the Cornell Check List were sifted down to about four hundred distinct varieties.

It has been my ambition to possess a complete collection of all distinct varieties of merit, and my catalog of Peonies, large as it is, contains, with but few exceptions, only varieties of known origin, all synonyms or duplicates having been eliminated. It is made up largely of the original productions of Lemoine, Dessert, Crousse and Calot, among which I have yet to see a really poor Peony. I have spared no effort or expense to make this list as authentic and accurate as possible. The descriptions have nearly all been rewritten to correspond with the descriptions of the American Peony Society, including the official color-chart numbers (*Repertoire de Couleurs*). This obliges me to dispense with extravagant and superfluous adjectives, giving in their place the vital facts—exact colors, type of flower, fragrance, habit of plant and season of bloom.

Intrinsic Value of Peonies.—A glance through the various catalogs of today will reveal the fact that varieties which were among the earlier introductions are still among the rarest and highest-priced kinds. The Peony can only be multiplied slowly, by division of the old clumps, and the demand for the choicer kinds has always been greater than the supply.

PEONIES, continued

It can be readily understood, then, why a **collection of fine Peonies constitutes a most valuable asset**, steadily increasing in value from year to year.

In many places Peonies are grown in large quantities exclusively for cut-flowers, which on Memorial Day are in great demand at good prices, and yield a very profitable income from the investment. For social functions, weddings, and church decoration, nothing is more suitable. For home and table decorations they are exceedingly effective, and last in water longer than most other flowers. By placing the buds in cold storage they may be kept in good condition for a month, and this practice is now being followed in many large cities with profitable results.

For outdoor planting they may be effectively used in almost every conceivable location, as single clumps or large beds on the lawn, in long rows bordering drives, walks, and division lines, or in producing broad landscape effects in the open fields—thriving everywhere, either in open sun or light shade, excepting only such places where water is accustomed to stand.

Time to Plant.—Peonies may be planted with perfect safety any time from the middle of August till the ground freezes in the fall, and in the early spring until growth has advanced too far. **September and October is the best time**, as they make a root-growth before winter, and bloom the following spring; thereby a **whole year is gained**, since late fall and spring plantings will not bloom until a year later.

Our shipping season for Peonies begins September 1 and continues until the ground freezes. Spring shipments begin about March 25 and continue through the month of April. Spring orders received after growth is advanced too far will be held until September.

Caution.—After being transplanted, Peonies will not produce typical blooms the first season, many fine double varieties throwing single or semi-double flowers, and it is not till the third year that the finest flowers are produced, and the taking of notes and making comparisons in a large collection should not be attempted before then.

Culture.—This is so simple that little need be said. They will abundantly repay good care and nourishment, but they resent an over-abundance of fresh manure too near the roots. A division of the clumps at long intervals when they become so crowded as to interfere with freedom of bloom, and the soil kept loose and free from weeds, is all that is necessary. Where grown for cut-flowers, they should not be disturbed oftener than is necessary; where they are grown for the sale of roots, they may be divided every second or third year. **Plant so that the eyes will be from 2 to 3 inches below the surface.**

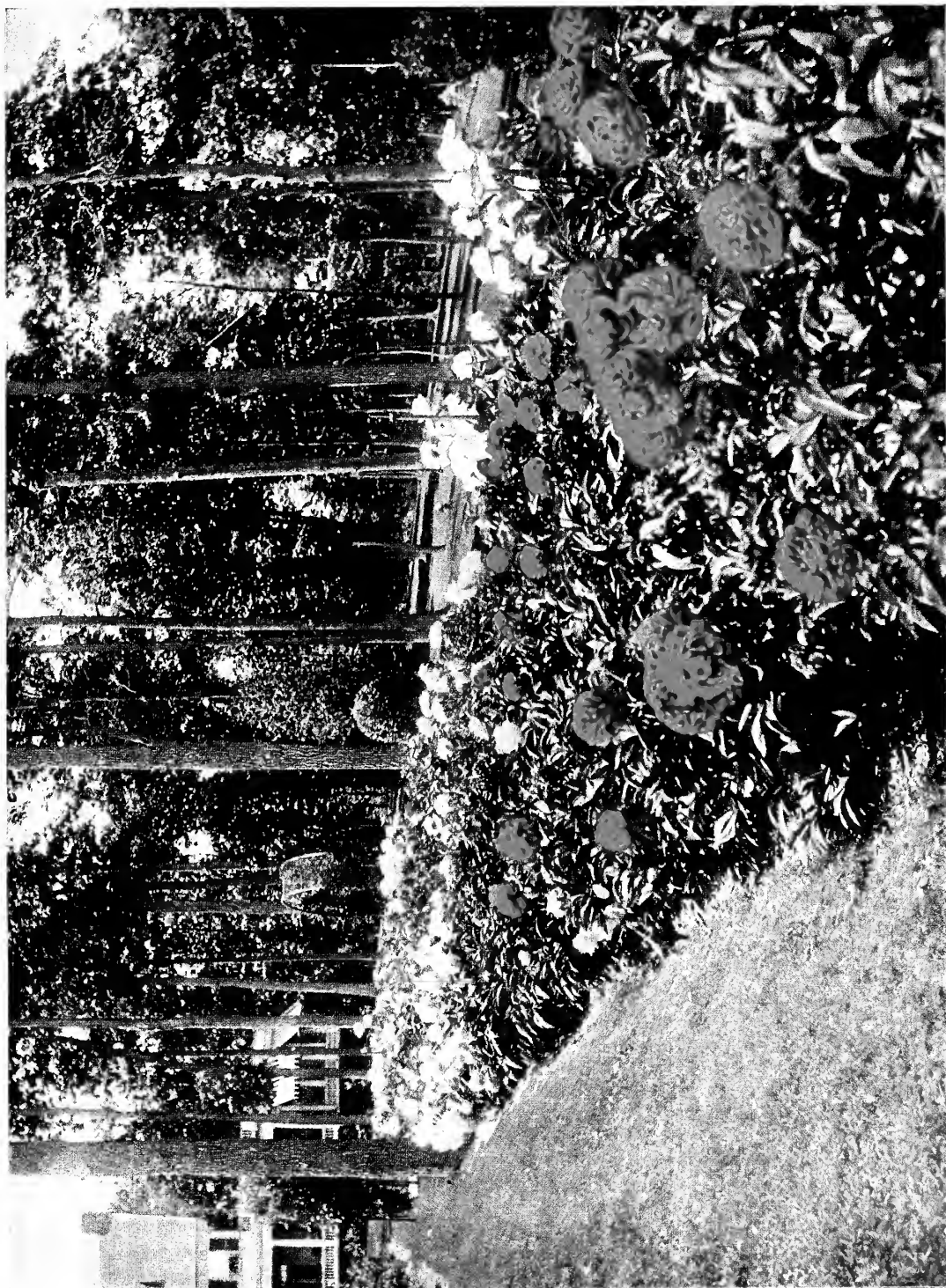
Price quotations are based on roots grown for one to two years since being divided. Freshly cut divisions are not sent except in case of scarce and rare varieties, or where the size of the existing clumps makes it unavoidable, but in any case good, strong roots will be sent, which, planted early and given proper care, may reasonably be expected to bloom the following spring. Varieties differ so greatly in habit that the expressions "one-year" and "two-year," or the number of eyes, convey no meaning whatever. A strong root with one eye often is infinitely better than a weak one with many.

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT standard varieties can usually be supplied in extra-heavy three- to four-year-old clumps at double price. While customers who desire these large clumps may make their own selection of the varieties, it will be well to name a second choice in case the supply of large plants of some kinds should be exhausted; or, where color effect is the main object, it will be to their advantage to state colors desired and approximate price, leaving the selection of varieties to me.

Scarce high-priced novelties can be supplied only in ordinary-sized plants.

During the past season the demand for Peonies in this country has been extraordinary, especially for the finer novelties. A few years ago it was possible to replenish stocks direct from the introducers in Europe. The conditions are now reversed. A prominent European grower said to me recently: "We do not longer have stocks of these Peonies. You Americans have gotten them all away from us." Many of the European growers are now buying them back from this country, and prices on the other side for many kinds are now much higher than they are here. My prices are the lowest possible consistent with the fact that **I guarantee every variety to be absolutely true to name**, and send out only plants that we grow in Wyomissing.

Prizes Awarded.—I have been awarded many first prizes at numerous exhibitions, including the **American Peony Society's gold medals** for the best collection of 100 varieties exhibited at Chicago, in June, 1914, and at New York City, June, 1916.



Farr's Peonies at Crawford Farms, Milbrook, N. Y. A partial view of the lower terrace bordering the formal garden



Another view of Farr's Peonies at Crawford Farms, on the terrace opposite to that shown in color on the preceding page



For many successive Junes I have studied the Peonies, but a lifetime of Junes is too short to know them as intimately as I wish



Paeonia lutea. A species with woody stems, from the mountains of Yunnan. Its cup-shaped flowers are pure golden yellow

Explanation of American Peony Society Descriptions

All of the descriptions in the following list **except those marked *** are abbreviated from the detailed descriptions in the official bulletins of the American Peony Society, in the following order:

Name; originator and date of origin; type of flower; color, with page and number of shade in the color chart; fragrance, if especially pleasing; habit of plant; and season of bloom.

Peonies are classified as follows:

Single. Those with a single row of wide guards, and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

Semi-Double. Those with several rows of wide petals, and a center of stamens and partially transformed petaloids.

Japanese. These have wide guards the same as the singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatly enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of yellow; the anthers are without pollen.

Anemone. A step farther in the process of doubling, with the stamens all transformed into short, narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the center of the flower.

Crown. In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown, with the narrow short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often the crown and guards are of one color, and the collar another, or of a lighter shade.

Bomb. The next step, in which all the center petals are uniformly wide, approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.

Semi-Rose. Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible, or nearly concealed.

Rose. The process of doubling is completed; all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.

Colors. The chart used contains about 360 colors, in about 1,440 shades. Most of the technical names of the colors explain themselves, a few are at variance with the popular conception, and the following comparisons will be of assistance:

Hydrangea-pink is *light shell-pink*; **pale lilac-rose**, a *shade deeper*; **mauve-rose**, *light pink*; **violet-rose**, *medium-light pink*; **mauve**, *deep pink, with purple tinge* (example, *Edulis superba*); **lilac**, *pale pink*; **solferino-red**, *medium-light pink* (example, *Modeste Guerin*); **Tyrian rose**, *brilliant red* (example, *Felix Crousse*); **aniline-red**, *similar to Tyrian rose, with less of a purple tint* (example, *Henri Demay*); **purple-garnet**, *dark garnet of a blackish crimson* (example, *M. Martin Cahuzac*); **dark crimson**, *contains more purple than garnet*. Rose-magenta or carmine-rose, dull purple-lake, and deep carmine-violet are shades of dark crimson as found in *Delachei*, *Pierre Dessert*, and *Edouard Andre*.

The figures 1 (155), 2 (155), etc., refer to the number of the color in the chart, the figure outside of the parenthesis indicating the degree of intensity. They are inserted only for the benefit of any who may wish to use them as an aid to the identification of their own varieties.

Fragrance, where not mentioned, is understood to be absent or not especially pleasing.

The abbreviation and figures following the variety name (Cal. 1855) indicate the introducer's name and the year of introduction. The names and their abbreviations are, Anderson (And.), Calot (Cal.), Crousse (Cr.), Delache (Del.), Dessert & Mechin (D. & M.), Dessert (Des.), Donkalaer (Don.), Foulard (Fo.), Gombault (Gom.), Guerin (Gr.), Hollis (Hol.), Kelway (Kel.), Lemoine (Lem.), Mechin (Mech.), Miellet (Miel.), Parmentier (Par.), Richardson (Rich.), Rosenfield (Ros.), Verdier (Verd.), Verhille (Ver.), Whitley (Whit.), Wallace (Wal.).

Quantity Discounts for Peonies

In place of quoting dozen and hundred rates for Peonies, customers may make their own selection from the general list in any quantities desired as follows:

Peony orders amounting to between \$15 and \$30 are subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

Peony orders amounting to between \$30 and \$60 are subject to a discount of 12 per cent.

Peony orders amounting to between \$60 and \$125 are subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

Peony orders amounting to \$125 and upwards are subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

Peonies—General Collection

ACHILLE. (Cal. 1855.) Large, medium, compact, rose type; shell-pink, fading to lilac-white. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Early midseason. 50 cts.

ALBA SULPHUREA. (Cal. 1860.) Very large, globular, compact, bomb. Cream-white, center, slightly flecked red; stigmas red. Tall, medium, compact, erect grower. Fragrance X. Midseason. Distinct from Sulphurea, which has cream-white stigmas. 75 cts.

ALEXANDRIANA. (Cal. 1856.) Very large, full, double rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower and free bloomer. Early. 50 cts.

ALICE CROUSSE. (Cal. 1872.) Large, loose bomb. Violet-rose, 1(154), center fading to nearly white. Fragrant. Very strong, medium habit. Midseason. 50 cts.

ALICE DE JULVECOURT. (Pele 1857.) Syn. Triumphans Gandensis. Medium-sized, compact globular crown. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson, collar cream. Fragrant. Medium tall and free. Good. 50 cts.

ALEXANDER DUMAS. (Gr. 1862.) Medium size, light violet-rose, 1(154), crown. Creamy white collar of narrow petals, mingled with the wide center petals. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason. Good cut-flower variety. 50 cts.

ANEMONÆFLORA RUBRA. (Gr. 1854.) Medium size, anemone. Deep brilliant Tyrian rose, 4(155), carpels dark crimson. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

ARMAND ROSSEAU. (D. & M. 1903.) Medium, large, flat, semi-double. Dark violet-rose, 5(154), silvery reflex. Vigorous, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

ARMANDINE MECHIN. (Mech. 1880.) Large, medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Violet-crimson, 4(168), showing stamens. Medium strong, spreading habit, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

ARSENE MEURET. (Verd. 1854.) Large, globular, semi-rose type. Clear violet-rose, 1(154), tipped silver. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

ARTHEMISE. (Cal. 1861.) Large, compact, crown. Guards and crown light violet-rose, 1(154), collar very pale pink. Crown prominent, inclosing narrow center petals. Fragrant. Strong, upright, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

ATROSANGUINEA. (Cal. 1850.) Medium size, globular, semi-double. Brilliant rosy magenta, (169), outer guards streaked with white. Strong, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Often sold as Delachei, Edouard Andre or Rubra triumphans. 75 cts.

AUGUSTE LEMONIER. (Cal. 1865.) Medium-sized, compact, anemone. Uniform reddish violet, 3-4 (180). Fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. 50 cts.

AUGUSTIN D'HOOR. (Cal. 1867.) Syn. Marechal MacMahon. Large, medium compact, bomb. Dark, brilliant solferino-red, 5(157), slight silvery reflex. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

AUGUSTE GAUTHIER. (D. & M. 1890.) Large, globular, semi-double rose type. Dark Tyrian rose, 4(155), tipped silver. Medium height, strong grower. Midseason. Good. 50 cts.

BEAUTE FRANCAISE. (Gr. 1850.) Medium-sized, compact, crown. Guards and crown pale, lilac-rose, 1(178), cream-white collar, center flecked carmine. Fragrant. Strong, erect, medium dwarf. Midseason. 35 cts.

BELLE CHATELAINE. (Gr. 1861.) Medium sized, mauve-rose, 2(153), bomb, with amber-white collar and center. Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. 50 cts.

BEAUTE DE VILLECANTE. (Gom. 1856.) Large, wide crown. Guards and crown violet-rose, 2(154), collar lilac-white. Fragrant. Medium height, good habit, free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra-good variety. 50 cts.

BELLE DOUAISIENNE. (Cal. 1861.) Large, globular, compact, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center prominently flecked crimson. Very fragrant. Midseason. 50 cts.

BERTHE D'HOOR. (Cal. 1869.) Large, loose, semi-rose type. Pale lilac, 2(187), showing stamens in the center, very delicate coloring. Water-lily effect and fragrance. Medium habit. Late. 50 cts.

BERANGER. (Des. 1895.) Medium, compact, flat rose type. Clear violet-rose, 2(154). Odor XX. Erect, tall, compact grower. Very late. Good. \$1.

BERLIOZ. (Cr. 1886.) Large, compact, rose type. Light carmine-rose, 1(169), tipped silver. Medium, strong, tall, free bloomer. Late midseason. 50 cts.

BOULE DE NEIGE. (Cal. 1862.) Very large, medium, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white, guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer; extra good. Early midseason. 75 cts.

BOSSUET. (Miel. 1854.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Violet-rose, 1(154). Dwarf habit. Midseason. 50 cts.

CANARI. (Gr. 1861.) Medium size, globular, bomb. White guards, tinted pale pink, center amber-white, changing to white; carpels and stigmas pink. Habit medium. Fragrance X. Late. 75 cts.

CANDIDISSIMA. (Cal. 1856.) Full, double, rose type. Pure white, with sulphur center; carpelodes in center tipped green. Fragrance XX. Tall, vigorous; free bloomer. Early. 50 cts.

***CARNEA ELEGANS.** (Cal. 1860.) Perfect-shaped flower, broad petals. Clear flesh-color, a glossy reflex, mixed with small yellow petals; extra-fine bloom. A strong, thrifty plant, blooming profusely. \$1.50.

PEONIES, continued

CARNEA ELEGANS. (Gr. 1850.) Medium size, flat, compact, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132), red stigmas. Fragrance XXX. Tall, medium compact, free bloomer. Midseason. Good. \$1.

CARNEA TRIUMPHANS. (Gr. 1852.) Medium size, loose crown. Guards and crown pale pink, 3(154), collar amber-white. Fragrant. Habit medium. Midseason. 50 cts.

CARNEA ALBA. (Gr. 1850.) Large, globular, medium compact, crown type. Rosy white, 1(8), center creamy. Medium height and habit. Early midseason. 50 cts.

CERES. (Verd. 1860.) Large, globular, loose, bomb. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), center minutely flecked scarlet, red stigmas. Fragrance X. Tall, free bloomer. Very early. Good. \$1.

CERISSETTE. (Unknown.) Large, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Color violet-rose, 3(154). Medium habit. Early midseason. \$1.

CHARLES DE BELLEYME. (Verd. 1860.) Medium size, globular, loose, semi-double. Dark crimson, 4(168). Erect, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 35 cts.

CHARLES TOCHE. (Des. 1888.) Medium size, large, globular, semi-double. Uniform, deep violet-rose, 4(154), fading lighter. Erect, dwarf grower, free bloomer. Early. 75 cts.

CHARLEMAGNE. (Cr. 1880.) Very compact, large, globular, rose type. Lilac-white, with a slight blush center. Fragrant. Medium tall, strong stems, free bloomer. Late. Extra. Buds have the fault of many of the late, very compact varieties of developing slowly, and in warm, rainy weather are liable to become water-logged. 50 cts.

***COMTE DE GOMER.** (Gal. 1868.) Very large bloom; velvety purplish red. Late. Extra. Not for sale.

COMTE DE NANTEUIL. (Cal. 1858.) Large, globular, bomb. Guards violet-rose, 2(154), collar lighter, center clear salmon-pink. Fragrance XXX. Erect, strong, tall stems, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

COMTE D'OSMONT. (Cal. 1856.) Medium size, loose, globular crown. Guards and crown milk-white, collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Height medium. Early midseason. 50 cts.

CONSTANT DEVRED. (Cal. 1868.) Very large, full, rose type. Dark rose-carmine. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong, erect stems. Very late. One of the best late, brilliant red varieties. \$1.50.

COURONNE D'OR. (Cal. 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. Pure white, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals, tipped carmine. Medium tall, splendid grower, free bloomer. Late. One of the best white varieties. 75 cts.

CURIOSITY. (D. & M. 1886.) Large, globular, anemone type. Violet-red, 4(180), narrow center petals tipped yellow. Fragrance X. Tall grower. Midseason. 75 cts.

COMTE DE PARIS. (Gr. 1842.) Syn. Mons. Rousselon. Medium size, globular, crown. Guards and collar violet-rose, 3(154), wide collar, amber-white, small crown, flecked crimson, surrounding a center of narrow amber-white petals. Fragrant. Strong grower, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

DE CANDOLLE. (Cr. 1880.) Very large, full, cup-shaped, rose type. Uniform, bright lilac-purple, 1(160), very distinct and attractive color. Without odor. Medium height, very strong, erect grower, very free bloomer. Late midseason. One of the most effective landscape varieties, and fine for planting as single specimens. \$1.

DECAISNE. (Gr. 1852.) Medium size, compact, globular, bomb. Very dark rose-carmine, 5(169), stigmas dark crimson. Tall, medium habit. Late midseason. 75 cts.

DELACHEI. (Del. 1856.) Large, medium compact, rose type. Violet-crimson, 4(168), slightly tipped silver. Strong, erect, medium height, very free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra good. 50 cts.

DELECOURT VERHILLE. (Ver. 1860.) Large, medium compact, globular, bomb. Lilac-white, center milk-white, flecked crimson. Medium tall. Midseason. \$1.

DELICATISSIMA. (Unknown.) Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), carpels greenish yellow and very hairy, stigmas creamy white. Fragrant. Very strong, tall grower, fine habit, free bloomer. Extra-good keeper and shipper. Midseason. Very similar to Floral Treasure. 50 cts.

DENIS HELYE. (Verd. 1860.) Medium large, semi-rose type, with incurved petals. Dark carmine-rose, 4(169). Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Midseason. \$1.

DESCARTES. (D. & M. 1885.) Large, flat, loose, semi-double. Aniline- (amaranth) red, 4(164), center streaked lighter. Fragrance X. Tall and compact. Midseason. 75 cts.

DR. BRETONNEAU. (Syn. Lady Bramwell). (Verd. 1854.) Medium to large, pale lilac-rose, 1(178), bomb. Center tipped cream-white, occasionally flecked crimson. Fragrant. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, splendid keeper. Early midseason. Extra-good commercial variety. 25 cts.

DR. BRETONNEAU. (Gr. 1850.) Large, compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac, center milk-white, shaded amber. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower, very free bloomer. Midseason. Extra commercial variety. 50 cts.

DR. CAILLOT. (Verd. 1856.) Very large, semi-rose type. Brilliant, dark Tyrian rose, 3(155). Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. Good. 75 cts.

DUC DE CAZES. (Gr. 1850.) Medium size, loose crown. Dark pink (solferino-red), 4(157), silvery collar. Fragrant. Weak, spreading habit, free bloomer. Early. 50 cts.

DUC DE WELLINGTON. (Cal. 1859.) Large, bomb, with white guards and sulphur center. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, vigorous grower; free bloomer. Late. 50 cts.

PEONIES, continued

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. (Cal. 1856.) Medium size. Pure white crown, sulphur-white collar, no crimson flecks. Fragrant. Vigorous grower, medium height, very free bloomer. Early. Extra-good commercial variety, two days later than Festiva maxima. Distinct from Duchesse de Nemours (Gr.), which is a clear violet, lilac center, and is generally confused with *Edulis superba*. 50 cts.

DUCHESSE D'ORLEANS. (Gr. 1846.) Medium, large, compact, bomb. Guards deep pink, solferino-red, 1(157), center shaded salmon, with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Extra-strong, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 25 cts.

DUCHESSE DE THEBES. (Fo. 1836.) Medium size, loose, flat, semi-double type. Rosy magenta, 2(169). Fragrance X. Medium habit. 75 cts.

EDMOND LEBON. (Cal. 1864.) Large, medium compact, rose type. Bright violet-rose, 3(154). Medium dwarf, medium bloomer. Midseason. 50c.

EDOUARD ANDRE. (Mech. 1874.) Medium loose, semi-double. Dark carmine-violet, 4(174), petals widely notched. Dwarf habit. Midseason. \$1.

EDULIS ALBA. (Unknown, 1835.) Medium size, loose, deep, bomb, with slight crown. Guards lilac-white, center cream-white, flecked crimson. Fragrance XX. Medium tall. Very early. 50 cts.

EDULIS SUPERBA. (Lemon 1824.) Large, loose, flat crown. Bright mauve-pink, 2(181); collar mixed with narrow lilac, 1(176). Fragrance XXX. Early. Strong, upright; very free bloomer. One of the best commercial pinks for Decoration Day. 50 cts.

EMILE LEMOINE. (Cal. 1866.) Large, loose, globular, bomb. Solferino-red, 1(157), with silver tips. Fragrant. Habit medium. Late. 50 cts.

ETENDARD DU GRAND HOMME. (Miel. 1855.) Very large, showy, wide petals, rose type. Brilliant red (Tyrian rose), 2(155). Fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Late. 75 cts.

ETIENNE MECHIN. (Mech. 1880.) Large, medium compact, semi-crown. Brilliant dark violet-red, 4(180). Strong grower, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

EUGENE VERDIER. (Cal. 1864.) Very large, compact, typical rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), outer guard petals lilac-white. Fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with extra-strong stems, free bloomer. Late. This variety has been greatly confused with *Eugenie Verdier* and *L'Indispensable*. It is, however, entirely distinct; its very coarse, light green foliage and heavy stem alone distinguish it from any other variety. \$1.50.

EUGENIE VERDIER. (Cal. 1864.) Large, medium compact, flat, semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar lighter, center deeper, flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, medium, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. Very distinct from *Eugenie Verdier*, with which it is often confused. Extra-fine variety. \$1. See color plate facing p. 32.

FAUST. (Miel. 1855.) Medium size, globular, crown. Guard petals and crown hydrangea-pink, fading to lilac-white, 1(132), collar of narrow sulphur-white petals. Habit medium. Midseason. 35 cts.

FELIX CROUSSE. (Cr. 1881.) Large, globular, typical bomb. Brilliant red, 3(155). Fragrance X. Strong, vigorous grower, medium height, free bloomer. One of the best red varieties. 75 cts.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. (Miel. 1851.) Very large, globular, rose type. Pure white center, prominently flecked crimson; outer petals sometimes faint lilac-white on first opening. Very tall, strong, vigorous grower. Early. The most popular white variety for cut-flowers. 50 cts. See illus. facing p. 36.

FESTIVA. (Don. 1838.) Large, full, double, rose type. Creamy white with crimson spots in the center. Fragrance XX. Dwarf grower; late bloomer. Often sold as *Festiva maxima*, and sometimes as *Edulis alba*. 50 cts.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. (Par. 1850.) Large, semi-rose type. Dark amaranth-red, 4(168), stamens intermingled with petals. Medium height and habit. Midseason. 35 cts.

FULGIDA. (Par. 1855.) Medium size, loose, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform rose-magenta, 3(169), quickly developing prominent silver tips; stamens visible. Tall, very erect. Late midseason. Similar to *Delachei*, but foliage lighter and silvery reflex and stamens more pronounced. 50 cts.

FRAGRANS. (Sir Joseph Banks 1805.) Medium size, compact, tall, bomb. Dark pink (solferino-red), 4(157). Fragrance XX. Medium tall, strong, vigorous grower. Late. Extensively grown for cut-flowers. 25 cts.

NOTE.—Another variety, being sold under many names, catalogued by many as *Andre Laurias*. The true *Andre Laurias*, however, is very much larger, of different form and without fragrance. Fragrance appears to be identical with *Georges Cuvier*. (Des.)

GENERAL BERTRAND. (Gr. 1845.) Syn. *Madam Furtado*. Large, compact, globular, typical bomb. Uniform solferino-red, 3(157), center slightly tipped silver. Tall, strong, upright grower. Fragrance XX. Early. Extra-good variety, sometimes confused with *Modeste Guerin*. 75 cts.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC. (Cal. 1858.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154), edged lighter, center splashed crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

***GLOIRE DE DOUAI.** (Cal. 1860.) Large bloom; purplish scarlet. 50 cts.

GLOIRE DE CHAS. COMBAULT. (Gom. 1866.) Medium size, deep, globular crown. Guards and crown light rose, (128); collar of narrow cream-white petals, widening toward the center. Very long, strong stems; free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. \$1.

GLORIE DE CHENONCEAUX. (Mech. 1880.) Medium to large, globular, compact, rose type. Uniform solferino-red, 2(157), silver-tipped with age. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong growth. Late midseason. \$1.

GRANDIFLORA CARNEA PLENA. (Lemon 1824.) Large, loose, bomb to crown. Lilac-white, pale green carpels. Fragrance X. Habit medium; very early. 50 cts.



These beautiful Peonies were grown at Wyomissing, and photographed by the Lumiere color process

1. Cavalleria Rusticana
2. Duchess of Teck

3. Marguerite Girard
4. M. Hyppolyte Dellille

5. Karl Rosenfield
6. Madame Moutot



Two remarkable pictures of the Peony, Alexandra Duff, photographed in the gardens of Mr. James Kelway, Langport, England. The lower picture was taken about a week later than the upper. The main flowers are nearly gone, but the side flowers are opening. All these blooms are from two plants



The Mistress of the Garden with an armful of Triomphe du Nord

PEONIES, continued

GRANDIFLORA LUTESCENS. (Gr. 1840.) Medium size, medium compact, flat, bomb type. Creamy white, center lilac. Erect, strong habit. Early. 50 cts.

GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA. (Lemon 1824.) Large, globular, rose type. Guards milk-white, slight collar cream-white, but petals of all sizes, intermingled on first opening, delicately shaded salmon. Fragrance XX. Medium height, very early. Though one of the oldest varieties, it ranks among the best, and the true stock is scarce. \$1.50.

HENRI DEMAY. (Cal. 1866.) Medium size, compact, bomb. Uniform, brilliant aniline-red, 2(160), center petals slightly fringed, silver reflex. Medium height, strong grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. 50 cts.

HENRI MURGER. (Cr. 1895.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Uniform pure mauve, 1(181). Fragrance XX. Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

HUMEL. (And. 1810.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Cherry-pink, with silver tips. Cinnamon fragrance. Weak stem. Very late. 25 cts.

JEANNE D'ARC. (Cal. 1858.) Large, globular, bomb, developing a crown. Guards and center pale lilac-rose, 1(130), collar cream-white, shaded with sulphur. Fragrance X. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. Very similar to Golden Harvest. 50 cts.

JULES CALOT. (Cal. 1861.) Large, flat rose type. Dark pink (solferino), 5(157), with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Strong, medium height; free bloomer. Midseason. Good. \$1.

LADY DARMOUTH. (Unknown 1850.) Small, flat, loose, rose type. Milk-white collar, cream-white center flecked with green; large and small petals intermingled. Fragrance X. Medium height, free bloomer. Early. 75 cts.

LAMARTINE. (Cal. 1860.) Syn. Gigantea. Very large, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130), center shaded darker, guards and collar fading to rose-white. Agreeable, spicy fragrance, distinct from any other. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Very attractive. Must not be confused with the new variety of Lemoine's by the same name. \$1.

LA COQUETTE. (Gr. 1861.) Large, globular, high crown. Guards and crown light pink, 1(157), collar rose-white, 2(8), center flecked carmine. Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Fragrance X. Midseason. 50 cts.

LA ROSIERE. (Cr. 1888.) Large, flat, medium compact, semi-double. Outer petals pure white, shading to cream-white in the center, pale green carpels with white stigma. Habit medium. Midseason. 75 cts.

LA BRUNE. (Verd. 1860.) Very large, semi-rose type. Dark carmine-violet, 5(174). Fragrant. Very strong, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Good. 50 cts.

***LA QUINTINIE.** (Verd. 1860.) Large; light crimson, with fiery reflex. 75 cts.

LA VESTALE. (Cal. 1870.) Large, very deep, compact, crown. Lilac-white, collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Strong, erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

LA TULIPE. (Cal. 1872.) Syn. Multicolore. Very large, flat, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, 1(176), outer guard petals striped crimson. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Late midseason. Good variety. 75 cts.

L'AVENIR. (Cal. 1868.) Medium size, globular, anemone. Reddish violet, 1(180), center mixed with yellow. Fragrance X. Very strong, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

L'INDISPENSABLE. A variety of unknown French origin sent out from Holland, greatly confused with Eugene Verdier. The two are entirely distinct, however, L'Indispensable being very much taller, earlier, has differently formed flowers, very full, globular, rose type. Lilac-white, shading to pale violet-rose toward the center. Very light buds, slow to open. 75 cts.

L'ECLATANTE. (Cal. 1860.) Very large, compact, bomb. Brilliant red (Tyrian rose), 3(155). Medium height; extra-strong. Midseason. Very good. 75 cts.

LOUISE RENAULT. (Cr. 1881.) Medium size, informal rose type. Cherry-pink (rose-neyron-red), 1(119), silvery tipped. Medium variety. Very late. 50 cts.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. (Cal. 1867.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, 4(169), tipped silver, with fiery reflex. Very brilliant coloring. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late. 35 cts.

LUCRECE. (Cal. 1860.) Medium-sized, compact, low crown. Guards mauve-rose, 2(153), collar cream-white, green carpels, and cream stigma. Tall, strong; free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

LUTEA PLENISSIMA. (Buyck 1842.) Medium size, loose, crown. Cream-white guard, sulphur center, tipped green. Fragrance X. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

LUTEA VARIEGATA. (Gr. 1842.) Medium size, Japanese type. Guards rosy magenta, 3(169), center of thread-like petals creamy yellow, changing to white. Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Tall, strong grower. Good. 75 cts.

MADAME ADRIEN SENECLAUZE. (Senecauze 1876.) Large, medium compact, flat semi-rose type. Uniform carmine-rose, 1(169). Tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

MADAME AUGUSTE PELTEREAU. (Mech. 1880.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrance XXX. Strong, medium habit. Late. Good. 75 cts.

MADAME BARILLET DESCHAMPS. (Cal. 1868.) Large, flat, imbricated, semi-rose type. Clear violet-rose, 3(154), fading to a delicate silver-pink in the sun; very wide petals. Fragrance X. Very strong, medium height, very coarse foliage. Early midseason. Extra good. 75 cts.

PEONIES, continued

MADAME BOLLET. (Cal. 1867.) Very compact, globular, rose type. Pale lilac-pink, 1(176), silvery reflex. Medium habit. Late midseason. 75 cts.

MADAME BREON. (Gr. 1850.) Medium size, bomb. White, with shell-pink guards, red carpels and pink stigmas. Good habit, free bloomer. Early. 50 cts.

MADAME BUCQUET. (Des. 1888.) Large, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform, very dark crimson-amaranth. Fragrance X. Strong, upright, medium height, free bloomer. Very attractive, brilliant variety. Midseason. 75 cts.

MADAME CALOT. (Miel. 1856.) Very large, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center shaded darker; collar tinted silver. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Early. 50 cts.

***MADAME CELIE.** A fine, large, crimson flower, of splendid size and handsome form; very vigorous and thrifty. \$1.

MADAME CHAUMY. (Cal. 1864.) Medium size, very compact, globular, perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 2(178), with silvery reflex, central petals slightly darker, flecked crimson. Medium strength and height; free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

MADAME COSTE. (Cal. 1873.) Medium size, globular, bomb, developing a low crown. Guards and center hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar cream-white, center flecked with crimson. Fragrance XX. Habit medium, free bloomer. Early. Very good. 50 cts.

MADAME CROUSSE. (Cal. 1866.) Medium size, globular, crown. Pure white, center flecked crimson. Strong medium height; free bloomer. Midseason. One of the best white varieties. 75 cts.

MADAME DE GOVIN. (Cr. 1875.) Medium size, compact, rose type. Hydrangea-pink (132), center higher, minute carmine flecks. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late. \$1.

MADAME DE MONTIJO. (Fo. 1854.) Medium size, crown. Lilac-white guards and crown; collar of narrow cream-white petals. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late. Not for sale.

MADAME DE VATRY. (Gr. 1853.) Very large, compact, high crown. Lilac-white guards and crown, sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center flashed crimson. Fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE. (Cr. 1885.) Large, very full, bomb. Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Fragrance X. Medium height, extra-free bloomer. Extra good. 75 cts.

MADAME D'HOUE. (Cal. 1864.) Very large blooms; soft carmine-pink, silvery reflex, erect stems. Extra. \$1.

MADAME DUCUL. (Mech. 1880.) Large, globular, typical bomb. Light mauve-rose, 1(153), with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Strong grower, medium height, very free. Extra. 75 cts.

MADAME EMILE GALLE. (Cr. 1881.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Deep lilac-white, 2(7), changing to milk-white in the center. Medium tall, strong, free bloomer, late. Extra good. \$1.

MADAME FOREL. (Cr. 1881.) Large, very compact, imbricated, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(154), with a silvery tipped center. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, spreading habit. Late. \$1. See color plate facing p. 32.

MADAME GEISSLER. (Cr. 1880.) Very large, compact, globular, imbricated, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(54), tipped silver. Fragrance XXX. Spreading habit. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

MADAME HERVE. (Cr. 1892.) Medium size, compact rose type. Deep solferino-red, 3(175), with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Early midseason. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 32.

MADAME JULES ELIE. (Cal. 1873.) Medium size, globular crown. Guards violet-rose, 2(154), collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Midseason. 75 cts.

MADAME LEBON. (Cal. 1855.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Cherry-pink to aniline-red, 1(160). Fragrant. Buds very tight, open slowly; tall, strong grower. Late. 50 cts.

MADAME LEMOINIER. (Cal. 1865.) Large compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose (130), fading to lilac-white, collar of cream-white, petals almost concealed, very wide center petals, flecked crimson. Fragrant. Tall, vigorous, fine habit. Late midseason. Extra. \$1.

***MADAME LOISE MERE.** (Cal. 1863.) Immense, very double bloom on stiff erect stems; fleshy white, with silky reflex, occasional touch of carmine on the border of the petals. Very late. \$1.

MADAME MECHIN. (Mech. 1880.) Medium size, compact, semi-rose type. Deep purple-garnet, 4(165). Medium tall. Early midseason. \$1.50.

MADAME MOUTOT. (Cr. 1892.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Tyrian rose, 2(155), slightly silver tipped. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Midseason. 75 cts. See color plate facing p. 24.

MADAME MUYSSART. (1869.) Very large, very compact, flat rose type. Uniform solferino-red, 1(157), tipped silver. Fragrance X. Tall, compact growth; free bloomer. Late. Good. 75 cts.

MADAME THOUVENIN. (Cr. 1881.) Large, compact, globular, bomb type. Pure mauve, 1(181). Fragrance XXX. Strong, medium, compact habit. Extra good. Late. \$1.

MADAME VILMORIN. (Gr. 1866.) Medium size, medium, globular rose type. Uniform rose-white, 2(8), shading to amber at base of petals, center splashed rose. Fragrance XX. Habit medium; free bloomer. Late. 50 cts.

MADEMOISELLE DESBUISSONS. (Cr. 1893.) Large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Guards violet-rose, 1(154), center fading to milk-white, visible stamens, white stigmas. Fragrance X. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

PEONIES, continued

MADEMOISELLE LEONIE CALOT. (Cal. 1861.) Large, typical rose type. Very delicate rose-white, 2(8), center deeper shading, slight carmine tips; fine form, medium height. A delicately beautiful color combination, very distinct. Late midseason. 75 cts.

MADEMOISELLE MARIE CALOT. (Cal. 1872.) Large, very globular, rose type. Uniform milk-white, tinted flesh, flecked with crimson. Fragrance XX. Strong, medium height; fine when well established. Late midseason. \$1.50.

MADEMOISELLE RENEE DESSERT. (Mech. 1880.) Large, globular, medium compact, bomb. Uniform pure mauve, 3(181), silvery tipped. Tall, erect. Midseason. 75 cts.

MADEMOISELLE VAILLANT. (Unknown.) Very large, globular, loose, bomb. Guards milk-white, center cream-white; pale green carpels, pink stigmas. Fragrance XX. Erect, medium, tall, very strong stems, very free bloomer. Early. \$1.

MONSIEUR BARRAL. (Cal. 1866.) Very large, compact, flat rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(130), color of "Livingstone." Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, strong grower, and free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

MONSIEUR BOUCHARLAT AINE. (Cal. 1868.) Large, full, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, 1(154), with silvery reflex. Very strong, erect grower, medium height, free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra good. 75 cts.

MONSIEUR CHEVREUL. (Des. 1893.) Very large, medium compact, flat rose type. Uniform violet-rose (154). Very strong, tall, medium free. Late. Extra good. \$1.

MONSIEUR DE VILLENEUVE. (Verd. 1855.) Medium sized, uniform, violet-red (180), crown. Medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

MONSIEUR DUPONT. (Cal. 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. Milk-white center splashed crimson, showing stamens. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Similar to Boule de Neige, but later. \$1.

MONSIEUR GALLAND. (Cr. 1875.) Very large, globular, bomb type. Solferino-violet, 4(169), fading to silvery rose. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, strong grower. Late. Good. 75 cts.

MONSIEUR GILBRIN. (Cr. 1875.) Very large, full, compact, flat type. Light Tyrian rose, 1(169). Strong, medium habit. Late. 50 cts.

MONSIEUR HYPOLYTE DELLILLE. (Cal. 1872.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178), lighter in the center, silvery tipped. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Late. A very attractive bloom. 50 cts. See color plate facing p. 24.

MONSIEUR JULES ELIE. (Cr. 1888.) Very large, medium, compact high crown. Pale lilac-rose, 2(178), collar lighter shaded amber-yellow at the base. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong growth. Early. Extra. \$1. See color plate facing p. 32.

MONSIEUR KRELAGE. (Cr. 1882.) Large, compact, semi-rose type. Dark solferino-red, 5(157), with silvery tips. Slightly fragrant. Strong, upright, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

MONSIEUR PASTEUR. (Des. 1893.) Large, medium compact, globular, rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrance XX. Dwarf habit. Midseason. Good. \$1.

MONSIEUR PALLIET. (Gr. 1857.) Large, compact, crown. Uniform violet-rose, 1(154), silvery reflex, center shaded darker. Fragrance X. Strong, vigorous; free bloomer. Midseason. 35 cts.

MONSIEUR PAUL DU RIBERT. (Cal. 1866.) Large, medium, loose, bomb. Uniform deep carmine-rose, 3(169). Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

MAGNIFICA. (Miel. 1856.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XXX. Erect, dwarf habit. Late. Good. \$1.

MARECHAL VAILLANT. (Cal. 1864.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark mauve-pink, 3(181). Tall, heavy, coarse stem, barely supporting the heavy bloom. Late. Good variety. 50 cts. See illus. facing p. 29.

MARIE. (Cal. 1868.) Medium size, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, fading to milk-white, 2(7), golden yellow, 2(16), staminodes or short, narrow petals around the collar. Fragrance X. Very tall, free bloomer. Very late. 75 cts.

MARIE HOUILLON. (Cal. 1869.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Light violet-rose (154), with silver reflex, cup-shaped center. Fragrant. Medium height, good habit, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

MARIE JACQUIN. (Verd.) Syns. Bridesmaid (Kel.) and Water-Lily (Barr.) Very large, globular, semi-double. Rose-white, fading to lilac-white; wide, incurved petals, showing an open center filled with yellow stamens like a water-lily. The plant is a strong free bloomer. Midseason. Marie Jacquin is a distinct and beautiful variety; when originally introduced, all the flowers were single, but under skilful cultivation the blooms have gradually become double, until, at the present time, well-established plants occasionally produce full-double flowers that are of great beauty. \$1.

MARIE LEMOINE. (Cal. 1869.) Large, very compact, rose type. Pure white, with cream-white center, occasional carmine tip. Fragrant. Medium height, extra-strong stem. Very late. Extra-good commercial variety. 75 cts.

MARIE LOUISE. (1857.) Large, rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154), with silver tips; a few narrow cream-white petals concealed. Midseason. Good variety. 50 cts.

MARIE MANNOIR. (Unknown.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark crimson, 4(168). Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium height, strong, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

MARQUIS D'IVRY. (Cal. 1857.) Large, flat, loose, bomb type. Lilac-white, 1(8). Medium habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

PEONIES, continued

MATHILDE DE ROSENECK. (Cr. 1883.) Very large, globular, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178); very wide petals, center deep carmine. Fragrance XX. The plants are very tall, strong growers and free bloomers. Late. A distinct and beautiful variety. \$1.

MEISSONIER. (Cr. 1886.) Medium size, bomb, developing a crown with age. Uniform brilliant purple-red, 2(161). Fragrant. Very tall, stems weak, free bloomer, very brilliant coloring. Midseason. 50 cts.

MELAINE HENRY. (Gr. 1840.) Medium size, loose, rose type. Light solferino-red, 1(157), fading to pale pink. Fragrant. Vigorous; medium habit; free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

MODESTE GUERIN. (Gr. 1845.) Large, compact, typical bomb. Uniform light solferino-red, 2(157). Fragrance XX. Medium height; extra strong; free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good variety. 75 cts.

MODELE DE PERFECTION. (Cr. 1875.) Syn. Gen. Bedeau. Large, compact, rose type. Guards and collar light violet-rose, 2(154), very wide, high center petals shaded darker. Fragrant. Medium dwarf, free bloomer. Extra good. Late. \$1.

MRS. LOWE. (Unknown.) Medium size, loose, bomb. Cream-white guards, fading to milk-white, greenish white carpels, with white stigma. Fragrance X. Medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

NE PLUS ULTRA. (Miel. 1856.) Medium size, flat, loose, semi-double. Uniform pure mauve, 1(181), tipped silver. Fragrance X. Medium tall. Early midseason. 50 cts.

NGIRICANS. (Unknown.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Very rich, dark crimson, 5(168). Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

NIVALIS. (Buyck 1840.) Large, full, crown. Guards and crown pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), wide cream-white collar, prominent crimson flecks. Fragrance XXX. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. \$1.

NIVEA PLENISSIMA. (Makoy 1840.) Large, globular, medium, compact, bomb. Milk-white guards, slightly splashed crimson; carpels red. Fragrance X. Dwarf, compact, stems dark red, free bloomer. Early. 75 cts.

NOBILISSIMA. (Miel. 1858.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform deep violet-rose, 4(154). Tall, erect, strong growth, free bloomer. Late midseason. 75 cts.

OCTAVIE DEMAY. (Cal. 1867.) Very large, flat, crown. Guards and center pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar almost white. Fragrant. Very dwarf habit, free bloomer. Extra. \$1.

PAUL VERDIER. (Cal. 1869.) Large, uniform, crown. Carmine-rose, 3(169). Medium tall, medium free. Midseason. 50 cts.

PHILOMENE. (Cal. 1861.) Medium size, low, flat, crown. Guard bright violet-rose, anemone

center of ligulated narrow amber-yellow petals, changing to cream; as the flower develops, a crown appears bright rose, edged dark crimson. Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Distinct and novel. 75 cts.

PIERRE DESSERT. (D. & M. 1890.) Large, medium compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson-purple, 5(170), silvery tipped. Medium habit. One of the earliest dark reds. \$1.

PLENISSIMA ROSEA SUPERBA. (Buyck 1840.) Medium size, loose, pale lilac-rose, 1(178), bomb. Center tipped silver, flecked crimson and green. Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. 50c.

POMPON CHAMOIS. (Verd. 1860.) Small, globular, compact, bomb. Guards violet-rose, 2(154); collar canary-yellow, center on weak blooms yellow, on strong blooms rose, streaked yellow, green carpels, pink stigma. Drooping, medium height. Midseason. 75 cts.

POTTSI. (J. Potts 1822.) Medium size, compact, semi-rose type. Intense, very dark crimson, 6(168). Fragrant. Medium height. Early. Very rich color. 50 cts.

PRESIDENT TAFT (syn. Reine Hortense).

PRINCE DE SALM DYCK. (Gr. 1855.) Medium size, bomb. Violet-rose, 4(154), with cream-white center petals throughout. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. 50 cts.

***PRINCE DE TALINDYKE.** Very glossy, dark purple-crimson; tall grower. Fine, late variety. 50c.

PRINCE IMPERIAL. (Cal. 1859.) Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Amaranth-red (108). Tall, very strong grower, medium bloomer. Late midseason. 50 cts.

***PRINCE PIERRE TROUBETSKOY.** (Verd. 1857.) Purplish lilac. 50 cts.

PRINCESS CLOTILDE. Very large, flat, bomb type. Rosy white guards, 2(8), collar changing to cream-white. Fragrance X. Tall, erect, strong grower. Midseason. \$1.50.

PRINCESSE GALITZIN. (Gr. 1858.) Medium size, loose, bomb. Guard pale lilac-rose (130), narrow cream-white center petals. Fragrant. Medium height; free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

PRINCESSE NICOLAS BIBESCO. (Gr. 1863.) Medium size, globular, low crown. Guards and center crown, hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar cream-white. Fragrance X. Medium erect, tall. Midseason. 50 cts.

PROLIFERA TRICOLOR. (Lemon 1825.) Medium size, very loose anemone, developing a crown on well-established plants. Guards flesh-white, collar of sulphur-yellow, narrow ligulated petals; open pale rose crown, inclosing a tuft of sulphur-white petals and red carpels. Fragrant. Strong stems, medium height, free bloomer. Late. 50 cts.

PURPUREA SUPERBA. (Del. 1855.) Large, globular, compact, crown. Uniform deep carmine-rose, 4(169); guards streaked white, light green carpels, stigmas pink. Very tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Not for sale.



Peony, Albatre—absolutely perfect in form, white as the Arctic snow reflecting the rose-tints of the aurora



Peony, Marechal Vaillant. A giant in size and a prize-winner

PEONIES, continued

RAPHAEL. (Mech. 1882.) Medium size, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Dark purple-garnet, 5(165), guards streaked light. Habit dwarf, compact, very free bloomer. Extra early. A valuable red for this reason. \$1.50.

REINE HORTENSE. (Cal. 1857.) Syn. Pres. Taft. Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, 2(132), color minutely splashed on a white background, center prominently flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Very tall, long, stiff stems. Midseason. \$2.

ROSE D'AMOUR. (Cal. 1857.) Large, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XX. Tall, medium habit. Early midseason. 75 cts.

RUBENS. (Del. 1854.) Medium large, semi-double. Very dark crimson, 5(168). Fragrance X. Early. Form similar to Marie Jacquin. 50 cts.

RUBRA TRIUMPHANS. (Del. 1854.) Large, loose, globular, semi-double. Very dark crimson, 5(168). Medium tall, strong, healthy. Early midseason. 50 cts.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON. (Barr.) Large, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Dark carmine-rose, 4(169), edges of petals changing to silvery rose. Erect, tall, compact grower. Early midseason. 50 cts.

SOLFATARE. (Cal. 1861.) Large, medium, compact, bomb, developing a crown. Milk-white guards, sulphur collar, fading to sulphur-white. Until the introduction of *Primevere* the nearest approach to a yellow Peony. Fragrant. Medium height, spreading habit. Midseason. A very distinct and desirable variety. Often sold as *Mont Blanc*. The true *Mont Blanc* (Lem.) is a very rare, pure white variety. 75 cts.

SOUVENIR DE GASPARD CALOT. (Cal. 1865.) Large size, flat, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrant. Very tall grower, strong stem. Late. Sometimes confused with *Eugene Verdier*. 75 cts.

SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. (Cal. 1867.) Very large, flat, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(54), silvery reflex, tipped silver. Fragrance X. Spreading habit, free bloomer. Late midseason. 75 cts.

SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION DU MANS. (Mech. 1880.) Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Reddish violet, 3(180), with silvery reflex. Strong, vigorous, medium bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

SUZANNE DESSERT. (D. & M. 1890.) Very large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 2(181), center splashed crimson. Erect, strong, tall grower. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

SULPHUREA. (Lemon 1830.) Large, globular, crown. Cup-shaped, when first opening; milk-white, slightly tinted yellowish green; cream-white, hairy carpels, with white stigmas. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Midseason. Entirely distinct from *Alba sulphurea* or *Solfatara*. \$1.

SURPASSE POTTSI. (Fo. 1854.) Medium size, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, 3(169). Fragrance XXX. Strong grower. Medium height. Midseason. 50 cts.

TENIERS. (Cr. 1880.) Medium size, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform purple-garnet, 5(165), center tipped silver. Medium dwarf, strong grower. Late midseason. 75 cts.

TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE. (Cal. 1865.) Very large, compact, semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), minutely splashed violet-rose, guard petals fading to nearly white. Fragrant. Very strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

TRIOMPHE DU NORD. (Miel. 1850.) Very large, medium, compact, bomb. Light solferino-red, 1(157), with silvery reflex. Fragrance XX. Tall, very free bloomer. Midseason; good for cutting. 75 cts. See illus. facing p. 25.

UMBELLATA ROSEA. (Unknown; reintroduced by Dessert.) Large, informal, rose type. Guards violet-rose, 3(154), shading to an amber-white center. Strong, upright grower; free bloomer; one of the earliest. Extra for landscape and cutting. 75 cts.

NOTE.—This variety was renamed by mistake to *Sarah Bernhardt*. Has also been sold under the name of *La France*, both of which names belong to distinct varieties originated by Lemoine.

VAN DYCK. (Cr. 1879.) Large, globular, loose, crown. Guards and center pure mauve, 2(153), collar cream-white, carpels and stigmas clear pink. Fragrance XX. Strong, erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

VICOMTE DE FORCEVILLE. (Cal. 1864.) Medium size, globular, loose, crown type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrance XXX. Strong grower. 75c.

VICOMTESSE DE BELLEVAL. (Gr. 1852.) Medium size, loose, low crown. Guards hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar cream-white, center lighter than guards. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Early. 75 cts.

VICTOR HUGO. (Cr. 1885.) Bomb. Brilliant carmine-red, 4(169). Medium height and habit. Late. Similar to but distinct from *Felix Crousse*. \$1.

VICTOR LEMOINE. (Cal. 1866.) Medium-sized, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark, 5(168), crimson guards prominently streaked light center, flecked light green. Medium tall, drooping habit. Early midseason. 50 cts.

VICTOIRE DE L'ALMA. (Cal. 1860.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, 3(169). Medium habit. Late. 75 cts.

VICTOIRE LEMON. (Miel. 1858.) Medium size, compact crown. Guards and collar pale lilac-pink, 1(176); collar of narrow milk-white petals, center flecked carmine. Dwarf, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Late. 50 cts.

VICTOIRE MODESTE. (Gr. 1842.) Large, very loose, flat crown. Guards pale lilac-rose, 1(178), with white streaks in the center; collar milk-white, center slightly flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong; free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

PEONIES, continued

***VICTORIA TRICOLOR.** Large, purplish rose, center straw, tipped white. Very brilliant and effective; strong grower. 35 cts.

VILLE DE NANCY. (Cal. 1872.) Large, medium compact. Carmine-rose (169), with silver reflex. Tall, very strong, stiff stem, free bloomer. Late. Extra good. \$1.

VIRGINIE. (Cal. 1858.) Syn. Marquise de Lory. Large, semi-rose type. Outer petals lilac-rose, 1(178), with lighter collar. Fragrant. Very tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

VIRGO MARIA. (Cal. 1859.) Bomb. Uniform pure ivory-white, without crimson marking. Fragrant. Medium dwarf. Late. 75 cts.

WASHINGTON. (Gr. 1850.) Medium-sized, compact, flat bomb. Guards light Tyrian rose, 1(155), collar lighter, tinted cream at the base, center violet-rose, 1(154), tipped silver, yellowish

carpels, pink stigmas. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, strong grower. Midseason. Not for sale.

WHITLEYI. (Whit. 1808.) Medium size, loose, globular, bomb. Milk-white, guards slightly flecked crimson and tinted pale lilac. Fragrance X. Habit medium, very free bloomer. One of the oldest varieties; much grown for cut-flowers. Early midseason. This variety is generally sold under the name Queen Victoria, but it has many other synonyms. 35 cts.

ZOE CALLOT. (Miel. 1855.) Medium size, compact, flat, bomb type. Violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium-tall grower. Midseason. Good. 75 cts.

ZOE VERNIORY. Loose, flat, rose type. Rosy white guards, 2(8), with amber-white collar, 3(12). A distinct and pleasing coloring. Tall, erect, strong grower. Early midseason. \$1.

PEONIES OF ENGLISH ORIGIN

Sent out by Kelway & Son

It has been almost impossible to secure these varieties true to name. Those offered in this list are varieties which have been thoroughly tested and found to be not only distinct from the French varieties but of especial merit. Nearly all have been described and are listed in the American Peony Society's bulletins. To these have been added some of their most recent introductions that have been grown and tested here.

Included in this list are some of the most beautiful Peonies grown, especially such varieties as Baroness Schroeder, Duke of Devonshire, James Kelway, Kelway's Queen, Miss Salway, Splendida, Venus, and others.

AGNES MARY KELWAY. Large, crown. Guards and crown deep violet-rose, 3(154), with a cream-white collar. Fragrance X. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Early midseason. Very good. 75 cts.

***BALFOUR.** (1908.) Large, double, bright cherry-rose. Handsome; desirable. Early flowering. \$2.50.

BARONESS SCHROEDER. Very large, globular, rose type. Flesh-white fading to milk-white. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong growth, very free bloomer. Considered one of the finest Peonies grown. Midseason. \$1.50.

***BEATRICE KELWAY.** Guard petals fine pure rose color, with narrower center petals deep rose shaded yellow. Late. \$2.50.

***BERNARDINE.** (1908.) Large, semi-double, deep crimson. \$1.50.

***BIRKET FOSTER.** (1909.) Full, double, bright crimson-scarlet. \$2.

BUNCH OF PERFUME. Very large, medium compact, rose type. Light Tyrian rose, 1(155), with silvery border. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Extra good. Late midseason. \$1. See color plate facing p. 32.

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Dark violet-crimson, 4(168), guards streaked light in center, wide petals throughout. Strong, erect, medium tall. Midseason. Good. \$1. See color plate facing p. 24.

CHRISTINE SHAND. Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, 1(154). Erect, compact, medium height. Late. \$1.50.

***CHRISTABEL.** (1909.) Soft flesh-color, with white center. \$2.

***DEEMSTER.** (1909.) Very deep chocolate-maroon. Semi-double. \$2.

***DISRAELI.** (1908.) Deep amaranth. \$2.

***DOROTHY KELWAY.** Very deep, full, crown-type flower, with pale rose guards and tufts. Creamy pink collar. Fragrance XXX. \$2.50.

DON JUAN. Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark carmine-amaranth or claret, 4(182), a very distinct shade, similar to Souv. de Bordeaux. Fragrance X. Strong, erect, medium height. Midseason. \$1.

DR. BONAVIA. Very large, semi-rose type, very wide petals. Bright violet-rose, tipped silver. Very fragrant. Free bloomer. \$2.50.

DUKE OF CLARENCE. Very large, globular, medium-compact crown. Guards violet-rose, 3(154), collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, erect. Midseason. 75 cts.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. (1896.) Extra large, compact, flat, rose type. Solferino-red, 3(157), narrow fringed petals intermingled with the wide petals, color effect uniform deep rose. Fragrance X. Tall, strong grower. Late. Distinct and beautiful. \$2.

PEONIES OF ENGLISH ORIGIN, continued

***DUCHESS OF TECK.** Large, globular, rose type. Brilliant rose, with fiery reflex, edges of petals changing to silvery white. Very distinct and beautiful. \$1. See color plate facing p. 24.

***ELECTRIC.** Full double. Brilliant pink. \$2.50.

ELLA CHRISTINE KELWAY. Large, cup-shaped, rose-type. Lilac-white guards, cream-white central petals, crimson carpels and stigmas. Fragrant. Medium height, strong grower. Midseason. \$2.50.

***ERNEST JARDINE.** (1909.) Cherry-rose guard petals, narrow inner petals. Very fragrant. \$2.

FREEDOM. (1909.) Unusually large, flat, semi-rose type, developing a high center in extra-strong blooms. Light Tyrian rose. Fragrance X. Erect, medium tall, strong grower. Early. Extra good. \$2.50.

***HOMER.** (1908.) Rose-color, showing golden anthers; very attractive. \$2.

JAMES KELWAY. Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Rose-white, 1(8), changing to milk-white, tinged yellow at the base of petals. Strong grower, medium height. Early midseason. \$2.

KELWAY'S QUEEN. Large, globular, compact, rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, 2(153), center flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the most beautiful varieties. Late midseason. \$10.

NOTE.—This is the true variety pronounced by connoisseurs one of the finest in my collection; very scarce; distinct, and superior in every way to a variety listed in many catalogs under this name.

***KELWAY'S GLORIOUS.** (1909.) Described by Kelway & Son as the most wonderful new Peony sent out for many years, and it is undoubtedly a magnificent variety, rivaling the celebrated Lady Alexandra Duff. Enormous, full, double blooms, creamy white, with soft blush of rose. Very fragrant. \$30.

***LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF.** For a number of years this much-sought-for Peony has been practically out of the trade, and at the present time only a few plants of the true variety are in existence. After repeated attempts we received the present stock from Kelway & Son, accompanied by photographs showing the bloom and habit of the plant in all stages, so that, without doubt, the plants we offer are the true variety. It is an immense, cup-shaped flower, with extremely wide, imbricated petals. Young plants not well established, and the side buds produce water-lily-shaped blooms showing a center of yellow stamens. The terminal buds on established plants, however, produce immense, full-double flowers. The color of the outer petals is pale rose, gradually shading lighter toward the center to a rosy white. Highly perfumed. \$25. See illus. facing p. 25.

***LADY BERESFORD.** Large flowers of a soft blush-pink shade; delicate and beautiful. Fine habit, strong grower. \$1.50.

LADY BROOKE. (1895.) Medium size, anemone. Guards lilac-white, center sulphur-white. Habit medium. A very attractive bloom. Midseason. \$1.

***LADY CARRINGTON.** Very large, flat, loose, rose type. Pale silver-rose, washed white. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Midseason. \$1.50.

LADY CURZON. Medium size, medium compact, globular, crown type. Lilac-white, with creamy collar. Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Early. \$2.50.

***LADY MAYORESS.** (1909.) Guard petals rose, center of narrow, white, fimbriated petals. \$2.

***LADY POCOCK.** (1908.) Soft flesh-white; narrow center petals. Early-flowering. \$2.50.

LADY ROMILY. Early-flowering, rose type. Delicate lilac-white. \$2.50.

***LIMOSSEL.** Bright, clear, lilac-rose; large, full, double flower. Very sweet-scented. \$1.50.

LOTTIE COLLINS. Medium size, semi-rose type. Dark crimson, 4(168), black reflex. Very strong, tall, upright grower. Late. \$1.

***LYDE.** Large, compact, light Tyrian rose, with lighter shadings. Very fragrant. \$2.50.

***MARIA KELWAY.** Crown type. Soft, lilac-rose guard petals. Yellowish collar with blush tufts. Fragrance XX. Early. \$2.50.

MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE. Large, compact, flat rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center somewhat darker, splashed with crimson; full-double, imbricated flower. Fragrance X. Habit medium, free bloomer. Midseason. \$3.50.

MASTERPIECE. (1895.) Syn. Mr. Manning. Medium size, semi-rose type. Brilliant Tyrian rose, 3(155). Fragrant. Tall grower, free bloomer. Very distinct and beautiful variety. Midseason. \$1.

MISS SALWAY. Very large, compact, globular, high crown. Lilac-white, 2(7), collar lighter. Fragrance X. Strong, tall grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra fine. \$10.

MOUNTEBANK. Very large anemone. Milk-white guards, center amber-yellow, 1(28). Fragrance X. Medium height, very showy. Midseason. Extra good for this type. \$2.50.

***MAJOR LODER.** (1908.) Flesh guard petals, with short yellow central petals. Very distinct. \$1.50.

***MOONBEAM.** A very beautiful variety, entirely distinct in form. Flat, saucer-shaped flower, with small tufted center. Soft pearly white, lightly shaded rose. \$2.

MRS. GEORGE BUNYARD. Very large, compact, flat rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Erect, tall, compact, strong habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$3.50.

NICO. Very large, loose, globular, semi-double. Uniform dark Tyrian rose, 4(155), tipped silver. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

NANA SAHIB. Medium size, flat, semi-double type. Intense dark crimson. Very dark green foliage, with conspicuous crimson stem and veins. Fragrance X. Strong, tall, erect grower. Midseason. Good. 75 cts.



PEONIES OF ENGLISH ORIGIN, continued

ONLOOKER. Medium size, compact, flat rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154). Erect, compact, medium height. Midseason. \$1.50.

PRINCESS BEATRICE. (1886.) Large, compact, high crown. Guards and crown light violet-rose, 1(154), collar cream-white, 1(10), center flecked crimson. Fragrant. Strong, vigorous, medium height, very free bloomer. Early midseason. Extra-good tricolor. 50 cts.

PRINCESS MAY. Guard petals delicate pink, center creamy yellow. Fragrance XX. Tall. \$1.50.

NOTE.—Not the variety heretofore offered under this name. See Venus.

PRINCESS MAUD. Medium size, compact, bomb. Broad, lilac-white guards, center amber-white, carpels yellowish green, with pink stamens. Strong, upright, medium height. Late. A distinct and beautiful variety. \$2.50.

***PHYLLIS KELWAY.** A very lovely, delicately colored flower, lavender-flesh, passing to white in the center. \$7.50.

***QUEEN OF ROSES.** (1909.) Very large; rose-colored guard petals, with short central petals of rose, tipped white. \$2.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Large, globular, medium loose, low crown. Milk-white guards, tinted flesh, center cream-white, with crimson spots. Fragrance X. Medium height, strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Distinct from Whitley, which is usually sold under the name Queen Victoria. 75 cts.

REFORM. (1910.) Medium size, globular, bomb type. Guards and collar a pleasing shade of uniform, soft lilac-rose. Fragrance X. Medium habit. Early. \$2.

ROSSINI. Medium size, flat, imbricated, semi-rose type. Uniform deep Tyrian rose, 4(155), tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Early midseason. Good. \$1.

***SIR SPENCER PONSONBY FANE.** Dark, rich crimson guard petals, enclosing a center of long filamental petals of rosy lake. \$2.50.

SIGNORINETTA. (1910.) Rose-pink, with short central petals of a lighter shade. \$2.

SPLENDIDA. Very large, globular, cup-shaped, rose type. Uniform, light violaceous pink. Fragrance XXX. Very strong, upright habit, very free bloomer. Beautiful; delightfully fragrant. \$3.

***SOPHIE MILLER.** Delicate flesh, flowers showing anthers. \$1.50.

SUMMER DAY. Perfectly formed flat rose type; wide petals uniform creamy white, faintly tinged blush when first opening. Very delicate and beautiful flower. \$1.50.

TESSA. Very full, compact rose type; silvery rose; late flowering. \$1.

TROJAN. Large, medium compact, flat, semi-rose type. Crimson-pink, 1(150), tipped silver, center flecked crimson and white. Erect, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

VENUS. Very large, high, compact crown. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar lighter. Fragrance XX. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. Offered heretofore as Princess May. \$2.

***WATERLOO.** Very large; shining crimson. \$3.50.

ZEPHYRUS. Medium size, globular, crown type. Creamy white, center petals shading to sulphur. Fragrance X. Medium habit. Good. 50 cts.

PEONIES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN

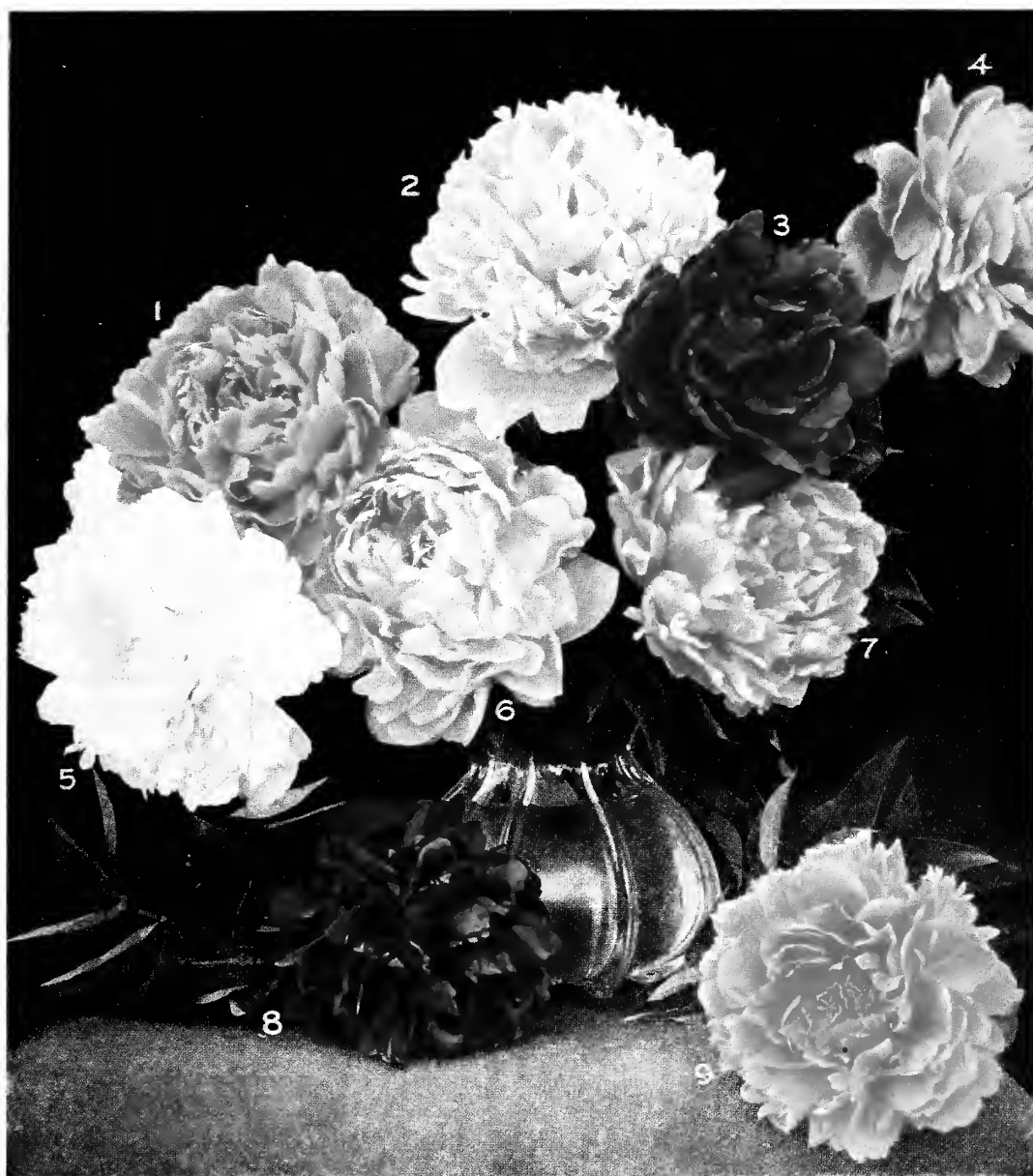
In this list are included the varieties raised by Richardson, Terry, Hollis, and other American growers.

Mr. Hollis originated about one hundred varieties in his gardens at South Weymouth, Mass. The seventeen varieties offered in this list are his best and, when better known, will be acknowledged as the equal of the best French varieties. They are still very scarce.

The Richardson varieties, fifteen in all, are distinguished by their fine form, color, strong, erect habit, large size and uniform high quality, most of them having been awarded First-class Certificates by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Most of them are late-flowering. They were not offered for sale until some time after his death, September 22, 1887, in his ninetieth year. With the exception of *Rubra superba*, and possibly *Perfection*, all were named later by his friends, the late John C. Hovey and Robert Tracy Jackson, of Cambridge, who writes, "Mr. Richardson had a perfect passion for horticulture, and every plant in his garden that he loved so well was a real personality to him—a walk with him about the garden meant a lingering at every step to consider the merits, the history, or some cultural point in regard to the plants that were as his children. When nearly ninety, he planted Peony seeds just the same as in his earlier years, and some of his posthumous seedlings are among his best."

Mr. H. A. Terry, of Crescent, Iowa, was one of the pioneers among Peony-growers of this country. He raised over one hundred varieties, the best of which are here listed, and Grover Cleveland and Etta are of special merit.

During recent years the introductions of O. F. Brand, of Faribault, Minnesota, have attracted much attention, and are given unstinted praise by those who have seen them. I am offering, for the first time, the varieties which Mr. Brand has recommended to me as being the very best.



Peonies are exceedingly effective as cut-flowers and will last for many days

1. Madame Herve
2. M. Jules Elie
3. Adolph Rosseau

4. Bunch of Perfume
5. Eugenie Verdier
6. Milton Hill

7. Mme. Forel
8. M. Martin Cahuzac
9. Lafayette



Peonies in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., showing an effective arrangement for a large collection in curved beds with wide grass walks



Farr's Peonies at "Glen Tilt," home of Mr. Geo. S. Pomeroy, Wernersville, Pa., rivaling the rhododendron when massed on the broad vistas of a large estate



The garden of Mr. A. H. Scott, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, has a rare collection of Farr's Peonies artistically arranged along the walk, against a background of shrubbery

PEONIES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN, continued

AKSARBEN. (Ros. 1908.) Large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson, 4-5 (168). Strong, erect, tall grower. Midseason. Good. \$1.50.

ADELAIDE E. HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, compact, globular, crown. Uniform rose-white (8), changing to pure white. Fragrance XX. A pleasing color. Tall, strong, free bloomer. Extra fine. Midseason. Not for sale.

ADMIRAL TOGO. (Hol. 1907.) Medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Unusually dark crimson-carmine, 6-7(159), uniform color throughout, without silver tips; does not fade. Medium tall, strong, erect, free bloomer. Very dark green foliage, veined red. Midseason. \$2.

ARCHIE BRAND. (Brand 1913.) Immense, compact, bomb type, with broad drooping guard petals. Uniform shell-pink, with silvery border. Considered by Mr. Brand as one of his best. Awarded first prize by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. Midseason. \$10.

***BUNKER HILL.** (Hol. 1906.) Very strong-growing, giant-flowered variety; full double rose type, with very wide petals. Bright Tyrian rose. Midseason. \$15.

BERTHA. (Terry.) Large, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Crimson-purple. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. \$1.

***BEAUTY'S MASK.** (Hol. 1904.) Blush-white, tinted lilac, showing some pale yellow petaloids, giving it a distinct appearance. \$3.

***BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.** (Brand 1907.) Very tall, strong grower. Dark crimson-maroon. Cup-shaped center showing stamens. \$2.

***CHARLES McKELP.** (Brand 1907.) Perfectly formed rose-shaped flower. Rich ruby-crimson, showing gold stamens. \$5.

CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT. (Rich.) Large, compact, globular, bomb. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Tall grower, medium habit. Midseason. Fragrance XX. Very good variety. \$5.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. (Hol.) Large, globular, compact rose type. Uniform light solferino-red, 1(157). Fragrance X. Tall, erect, medium-compact habit. Late. \$2.50.

***CHESTINE GOWDY.** (Brand 1913.) Perfectly formed, crown-shaped flower, with broad silvery pink guards and cream petals, with center crown deep pink splashed crimson. Medium late. \$5.

COMMODORE DEWEY. (Terry.) Medium size, loose, flat, single type. Dark crimson, 2(168). Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

CRIMSON QUEEN. (Terry.) Medium size, loose, rose type. Deep violet-red, 3(180). Fragrant. Medium height, strong, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

DAYBREAK. (Hol. 1909.) Large, flat, loose, semi-double. Uniform violet-rose, 4(154). Erect, medium height. Early. \$2.

DORCHESTER. (Rich. 1870.) Large, compact, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrant. Medium dwarf. Upright, free bloomer. 75 cts.

EDWIN FOREST. (Hol.) Medium compact, globular, bomb type. Uniform very dark crimson, 5(168). Strong, tall grower. Late midseason. \$2.50.

***ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.** (Brand 1907.) Crown type with deep shell-pink guard petals. Collar of crimson and cream petals intermingled. Delightfully fragrant. Late. \$3.

***ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.** (Brand.) Fine pure white of most attractive form and quality. Softest shell-pink when first opening. Outer petals and center marked crimson. Extremely fragrant XXX. \$25.

ELWOOD PLEAS. (Pleas.) Unusually large, flat, compact rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, 2(154), delicately shading to lilac-white. Fragrance X. Medium height. Erect, compact grower. \$10.

ENCHANTMENT. (Hol. 1907.) Medium size, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178), stamens visible. Drooping habit, tall, strong stems. Midseason. \$5.

ETTA. (Terry.) Very large, flat, rose type. Uniform pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XX. Medium height. Very late. One of Terry's best. \$1.

EUPHEMIA. Large, semi-double. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130), with a center of yellow stamens and crimson-flecked carpelodes inclosing a tuft of center petals. Fragrant. Strong growth. Late. 75 cts.

EXCELSIOR. (Terry.) Medium size, loose, globular, semi-rose type. Violet-purple. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Early. \$1.

***FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.** (Brand.) Very large, beautifully formed, full, rose type. Pure white with faint crimson markings on the edge of the petals. Fragrant. Tall grower. Very late. \$5.

FLORAL TREASURE. (Ros. 1900.) Very large, showy, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrant. Strong, tall, upright grower, free bloomer. One of the best commercial blooms. Midseason. 50 cts.

GEORGE W. TRYON. (Rich.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), salmon shadings at the base of the center petals. Fragrance X. Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$5.

GENERAL GRANT. (Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Solferino-red. Drooping, medium, open habit. Midseason. 50 cts.

GENERAL HOOKER. (Terry.) Large, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform dark Tyrian rose, 4(154), slightly tipped silver. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Good. 50 cts.

GENERAL LAWTON. (Mrs. Pleas. 1899.) Large, semi-rose. Light lilac-purple, 1(160), mixed with yellowish narrow petals. Fragrant. Strong grower. Late bloomer. 50 cts.

GENERAL SHERIDAN. (Terry.) Medium, globular, bomb type. Mauve, 4(181). Fragrance XXX. Medium, tall habit. 75 cts.

PEONIES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN, continued

GEORGE HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, globular, medium compact, rose type. Guards lilac-white, 1(7), center pale rose-pink, 1(129). Fragrance X. Strong, compact, medium height, free bloomer. Very late. Very attractive variety. Received Honorable Mention, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1907. \$5.

GEORGIANA SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1908.) Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Pale rose-pink, 1(129), center and guards slightly splashed crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, compact, erect, strong grower. Late midseason. \$10.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. (Hol. 1904.) Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform, dark crimson, 4(168). A strikingly brilliant color which always attracts the attention of visitors. Medium height, erect. Midseason. \$1.50.

GOLIATH. (Hol. 1909.) Extra large, globular, compact, rose type, with wide petals. Tyrian rose, 1(155), slightly tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower, and free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. \$3.

GOLDEN HARVEST. (Ros. 1900.) Medium size, loose, bomb, or informal rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, 1(130), center creamy white, developing many wide petals of a peach-blossom-pink, 1(127), on strong plants. Fragrant. Dwarf habit, very free bloomer. Midseason. Similar to Jeanne d'Arc, but more dwarf. 50 cts.

GRANDIFLORA. (Rich. 1883.) Very large, flat, rose type. Uniform rose-white, 2(7). Fragrance XX. Tall, erect, strong grower. Very late. Perhaps the most valuable late variety of its color. \$1.50.

GROVER CLEVELAND. (Terry.) Very large, compact, rose type. Dark crimson, 4(168). Strong, vigorous grower. Late. One of Terry's best. \$2.

H. A. HAGEN. (Rich.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Uniform, deep violet-rose, 3(154). Fragrance X. Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. \$5.

HENRY WOODWARD. (Rich.) Syn. Grandiflora. See above.

IRENE. (Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), with white center. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Early. \$1.

JESSIE CROSBY. (Hol. 1907.) Large, deep, compact, rose type, with a hollow cup-shaped center, intermingled with narrow petals. Uniform hydrangea-pink fading to white. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, compact grower. Midseason. \$2.50.

JOHN HANCOCK. (Hol. 1907.) Very large, globular flower, semi-double. Deep carmine-rose, petals distinctly tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Strong, erect grower. Medium height. Free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.50.

JOHN RICHARDSON. (Rich.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrance XX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$5.

***JUDGE BERRY.** (Brand 1907.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. White, washed with delicate pink. Long, narrow, fringed petals. Medium tall. Very early. \$10.

KARL ROSENFELD. (Ros. 1908.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson, 4-5(168). Very strong, tall, compact grower and free bloomer. Midseason. A very brilliant and striking variety. This variety exhibited by me at the exhibition of the American Peony Society, in June, 1911, received First Prize for the best new Peony not in commerce before 1908. \$4.50. See color plate facing p. 24.

LUCRETIA. (Terry.) Medium size, compact, flat, bomb type. Light pink. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Early. 75 cts.

LIBERTY. (Hol. 1905.) Medium size, globular, rose type. Uniform dark magenta, 4(182), tipped silvery. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Midseason. \$1.

LOVELINESS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, 1(132), changing to lilac-white. Fragrance X. Medium tall. Midseason. A very beautiful variety; one of Hollis' best. First-class Certificate, Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$5.

LUCY E. HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, flat, compact, rose type. Outer petals violet-white, 1(7), center shading to pale lilac-rose, 1(178), flecked scarlet. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Very late. \$5.

MAIE YOCUM. (Terry.) Medium size, compact, flat, Japanese type. Violet-rose, 1(154), center yellow. Similar in form to Philomele. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

MARY HOLLEY. (Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Rosy magenta, 1(169). Fragrance XXX. Medium habit. Early. 75 cts.

MARY L. HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, flat, medium compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, 2(178), center lilac-white, showing yellow stamens. Tall, erect, compact habit. Very attractive bloom. Midseason. \$3.50.

MAUD L. RICHARDSON. (Hol.) Large, medium compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 2(178), center lighter. Fragrance XX. Tall; strong stems. Late. \$3.

MAZZIE TERRY. (Terry.) Medium size, loose, globular, crown type. Lilac-pink. Fragrance XXX. Drooping, medium, compact habit. Early. 75 cts.

MEADOWVALE. (Hol. 1903.) Globular, compact, bomb type, developing a crown on strong blooms. Deep solferino-red, 4(157). Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Midseason. \$2.50.

MILTON HILL. (Rich.) True. Syn. Augustus Gould. Very large, globular, compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Very distinct, pure color. Strong growth, medium height, late. One of the finest varieties in existence. \$3. See color plate facing p. 32.

PEONIES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN, continued

MRS. ENGLISH. (Terry.) Large, medium compact, globular, rose type. Reddish violet, 1(180). Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

MRS. FRANK. (Terry.) Large, compact, globular, bomb type. Light pink. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Late. 75 cts.

MRS. McKINLEY. (Terry.) Very large, compact, globular, bomb type. Violet-rose, 1(180), light center. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. Extra good. 50 cts.

NORFOLK. (Rich.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrance X. Medium tall, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$1.50.

PAUL FISCHER. (Rich.) Large, globular, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Erect, tall, medium habit. Fragrance XX. Midseason. \$5.

PARADISE. (Hol. 1907.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Guards hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center lilac-white, fading to milk-white. Fragrance X. Medium, tall, free bloomer. Early midseason. \$15.

PERFECTION. (Rich. 1869.) Very large, full-double, rose type. Very pale shell-pink, or lilac-white, 1(7), base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrance XX. Very upright, vigorous grower. Very late. Extra. \$1.50.

PLEAS JUBILEE. (Pleas.) Unusually large, flat, compact, rose type. Uniform bluish-white, 1(7). Fragrance X. Very tall, erect, strong grower. A very distinct variety, one that has many enthusiastic admirers. Midseason. Scarce. \$20.

PRAIRIE SPLENDOR. (Rose. 1908.) Large, semi-rose type. Violet-rose, tipped silver, 2(154). Tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. Good. \$1.50.

PRINCE OF DARKNESS. (Brand 1907.) Large, loose semi-rose. Rich, dark maroon. Petals slightly fringed, with dark shadings on the edges. Early. \$2.

RHODA. (Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Rosy magenta, 1(169). Fragrance XX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

RUBRA SUPERBA. (Rich. 1871.) Large, compact, informal rose type. Deep rose-carmine or crimson, 2(169). Fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Very late. Considered the best very late crimson. 75 cts.

SAMUEL HENSHAW. (Rich.) Very large; very compact, flat, rose type. Delicate shell-pink (pale lilac-rose), 1(178). Very strong, erect habit, free bloomer. Late. Extra good. \$7.50.

STANDARD BEARER. (Hol. 1906.) Very high-built, globular, compact, bomb. Uniform light violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrance XX. Medium tall, very strong, stiff stem, very free bloomer. Midseason. Similar in form and color to Madame Ducl, but twice the size. Not for sale.

T. B. TERRY. An extremely large flower of flat rose type, borne on very large, stiff stems. Creamy white, tinted flesh. Midseason. \$3.

THE BRIDE. (Terry.) Medium size, informal bomb. Lilac-white guards and milk-white center. Strong grower, very free bloomer. Early midseason. Extra good for landscape work. 75 cts.

TRAGEDIE. (Hol. 1908.) Medium size, globular bomb. Intense dark crimson, 5(178), very brilliant distinct shade. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$3.50.

TWENTIETH CENTURY. (Hol.) Very large, flat, compact, rose type. Uniform light Tyrian rose, 2(155). Very tall, erect, compact habit. Late midseason. \$2.50.

WELCOME GUEST. (Hol. 1904.) Large, loose, semi-double. Uniform bright rose, 1(128), fading to rose-white. Fragrance XX. Erect, tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Very distinct and fine. \$4.

WALTER FAXON. (Rich.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Uniform pure, bright rose, 2(128), deepening toward the center. Very distinct and delicate color. Strong, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Scarce. \$7.50.

R. P. WHITFIELD. (Rich.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$5.

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES

Included in this list are all the new varieties of recent introduction by the famous French growers, Lemoine, Dessert, Crousse, and others, with a few of the older varieties that are still scarce and difficult to obtain. Only those who have seen them at their best can have any conception of their marvelous coloring, beauty of form, and delightful fragrance.

The stock of many of these varieties is so limited that it is impossible to supply the demand. Many of the varieties, especially those of Lemoine, that were introduced a few years ago, have since almost disappeared from the trade. They cannot be purchased in the open market either in this country or in Europe. I am, therefore, obliged to depend upon the few I can grow myself, and will only part with what can be spared without danger of losing my own stock. This accounts for the high price of many of the varieties, and also for the fact that, in some instances, while the varieties are described and retained in the list, they are temporarily withdrawn from sale, and I reserve the right to withdraw other varieties at any time the available supply is exhausted.

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES, continued

Experienced Peony-growers have learned, however, that the scarce varieties are the best investment, as it will be many years before there will be any surplus stock of such varieties as *Le Cygne*, *Soulangé*, *Rosa Bonheur*, *La France*, *Mons. Martin Cahuzac*, *Enchantress*, *Kelway's Queen*, *Kelway's Glorious*, *Lady Alexandra Duff*, *Pride of Langport*, etc.

ADOLPHE ROSSEAU. (D. & M. 1890.) Very large, semi-double. Purple-garnet, 5(165). Very tall, vigorous grower; dark foliage, veined red. Early. One of the darkest Peonies. Fine for landscape effects. In my opinion the best very early dark red Peony. \$2. See color plate facing p. 32.

ALBATRE. (Cr. 1885.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, shaded ivory, wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. Fragrance X. Very strong, vigorous, tall grower, very free bloomer. Midseason. Unsurpassed by any other white Peony in my list. \$1.50. See color plate facing p. 28.

ALBERT CROUSSE. (Cr. 1893.) Very large, flat, compact, bomb. Rose-white, 3(8), flecked crimson. Fragrant. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$1.50.

ALFRED DE MUSSET. (Cr. 1885.) Large, compact, typical rose type. Milk-white, with a blush center and crimson flecks. Without odor. Medium height and habit. Late. \$1.

ALSACE-LORRAINE. (Lem. 1906.) Very large flat, semi-rose type. Petals arranged like a water-lily. Cream-white, 1(10), deepening to pale yellow, distinct and beautiful. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$5.

AMAZONE. (Lem. 1899.) Well formed, large, perfect rose type. Guard rose-white, center creamy white, flecked crimson. Fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Early midseason. \$1.50.

ANDRE LAURIAS. (Cr. 1881.) Very large, very compact, globular, rose type. Dark Tyrian rose, 3(155), shading deeper in center, with red reflex and white splashes, occasionally splashed green. Medium tall. Very late. Extra good. \$1.

NOTE.—Not the variety usually sold under this name, which is *Fragrans*.

AUORE. (Des. 1904.) Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, 1(7), collar lighter, center flecked with crimson; stamens prominent. Medium tall, compact. Late. Good. \$2.

ASA GRAY. (Cr. 1886.) Large, semi-rose type. Pale lilac, 1(176), sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Fragrance XX. Medium height and habit. A very distinct variety. \$1.

AUGUSTE VILLAUME. (Cr. 1895.) Extra-large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark violet-rose, 4(154). Tall, strong grower. Late. Good. \$1.50.

AVALANCHE. (Cr. 1886.) Large, compact, crown. Milk-white, cream-white collar, center tinted lilac-white, prominent carmine flecks lengthwise of the petals. Fragrance X. Strong grower, free bloomer. Late. Extra fine. \$1.50.

NOTE.—*Avalanche* is much confused with *Albatre*, and in most collections it is *Avalanche*, which is

offered under both names. The two are distinct, however, as *Albatre* is earlier, larger, more upright, more of a rose type, while *Avalanche* develops a crown. In *Albatre* the carmine is a mere line along the very edge of the center petals, hardly noticeable and sometimes absent altogether.

***AVIATEUR REYMOND.** (Des. 1915.) Bright cherry-red, shaded garnet and brilliant amaranth. Not for sale.

BELISAIRE. (Lem. 1901.) Large, globular semi-rose type. Color pale lilac, splashed with minute dots of deeper lilac, guards and center flecked crimson. Medium tall, strong growth. Midseason. Stems red. Asa Gray, identical in color, has green stems. \$2.50.

BELLE MAUVE. (Lem. 1903.) Very large, medium compact, flat rose type. Pale lilac rose, 1-4(130), tipped silver. Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong, compact grower. Midseason. \$4.

BERTRADE. (Lem.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. White, 2(10). Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$3.50.

BAYADERE. (Lem.) Large, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Creamy white, 2(10). Water-lily effect with an open center of golden stamens. Medium drooping habit. Midseason. Very distinct. \$5.

***BOULE BLANCHE.** (Cr. 1892.) Very double; pure white; foliage is rich, deep green, very handsome. \$1.50.

CARMEN. (Lem. 1898.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center flecked crimson, color sprinkled in fine dots like Asa Gray. Tall, erect, healthy grower. Midseason. \$2.

CLAUDE GELLEE. Large, medium compact, flat, rose type. Uniform creamy white, 1(10). Fragrance X. Dwarf, compact grower. Type of bloom and color same as *Alsace-Lorraine*, but much dwarfer and later. \$2.

CLAIRE DUBOIS. (Cr. 1886.) Very large, globular, rose type. Uniform color, clear deep violet-rose, 4(154), tipped silvery white. Erect, tall, strong grower. Late. Extra good. \$1.50.

CLAUDE LORRAINE. (Cr. 1884.) Medium size, medium loose, globular, bomb type. Light violet-rose, 2(154), with chamois shading. Fragrance XX. Medium early. \$1.50.

CLEMENTINE GILLOT. (Cr. 1885.) Large, compact, high crown. Uniform light Tyrian-rose, 1(155). Without odor. Strong, erect, tall grower. Late. Very good. \$1.50.

COMTESSE O'GORMAN. (Cr. 1895.) Medium size, typical bomb. Dark pink, 1(175), with cream reflex in the collar. Strong, dwarf grower, medium bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES. continued

COQUELIN. (Des.) Medium size, flat, loose, semi-double. Light Tyrian rose, becoming silver-tipped, 1(155). Dwarf, drooping habit. Early. \$2.

***COQUETTE.** (Lem. 1915.) Globular-shaped flower of a salmon-pink color. Late. Not for sale.

DIRECTEUR AUBRY. (Cr. 1897.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Pure deep mauve, 1(181), similar to De Candolle. Fragrance X. Strong, compact, erect habit. Late. Good. \$2.

DISTINCTION. (Des. 1895.) Medium size, Japanese type. Guards light carmine-rose, 2(169), very narrow center petals of the same shade, striped with golden lines. Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Midseason. \$2.

***DR. H. BARNSBY.** (Des. 1913.) Large, full globular bloom. Solferino-red, shaded crimson, with pronounced bluish reflex. Good, strong habit. Late. Not for sale.

EVANGELINE. (Lem.) Large, very compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), splashed scarlet. Erect, tall, medium habit. Late. Extra good. \$5.

EDMOND ABOUT. (Cr. 1885.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), deepening in the center, which is flecked crimson. Fragrance XX. Extra-fine form, medium tall, very strong stem. Late midseason. \$1.50.

E. G. HILL. (Lem. 1906.) Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type. Uniform light Tyrian rose, 2(155). Dwarf, compact grower, very showy. Extra. \$3.

ELIE CHEVALIER. (Des. 1908.) Large, globular, bomb, developing a crown. Uniform Tyrian rose, 2-3(155), center flecked scarlet. Fragrance X. Tall, medium strong, free bloomer. Midseason. \$3.50.

EMPEREUR NICOLAS. (Cr. 1897.) Medium size, loose, semi-rose type. Dark carmine-rose, 4(169). Tall, strong grower, medium bloomer. Midseason. Not for sale.

ENFANT DE NANCY. (Cr. 1896.) Large, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, changing to lilac-white. Fragrance XXX. Tall, slender stems, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

ENCHANTRESSE. (Lem. 1903.) Very large, globular, compact, rose type. Creamy white, 1(10), guards splashed crimson, center faintly flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, strong grower. Very late. Extra fine. \$7.50.

***ESTAFETTE.** (Des. 1910.) Large, globular bloom. Clear purple-carmine, with silvery margin. Very early. \$4.

EUCHARIS. (Lem.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Creamy white, 1(10). Fragrance XXX. Medium tall, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$6.

EUGENE BIGOT. (Des. 1894.) Compact, globular, semi-rose type. Brilliant, very deep Tyrian rose, 4-5(155), slightly silver-tipped. Medium habit. Late midseason. \$2.

EUGENE REIGNOUX. (Des.) Large, globular, loose, semi-double. Carmine-pink, shaded purple, 4(182). Height medium erect. Early midseason. \$2.50.

FLAMBEAU. (Cr. 1897.) Very large, rather loose, semi-rose type. Uniform very dark violet-rose, 6(154), prominently bordered silvery. Fragrant. Very strong, tall, upright grower, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

***FRAICHEUR.** (Lem. 1915.) Extremely large, full flower, with very broad petals. Creamy white. Guards soft rosy pink. Not for sale.

***FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU.** (Des. 1909.) Rose-shaped flower, intensely brilliant velvety red, showing golden stamens. Erect, medium height. Early bloomer. \$4.

GALATHEE. (Lem. 1900.) Large, full-double, rose type. Flesh white. Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong grower. Very late. \$3.50.

GISELE. (Lem.) Large, full-double, rose type. Flesh white, shaded amber, guards splashed scarlet. Strong, erect habit. Late. Good. \$3.

***GISMONDA.** (Cr. 1895.) Globular, flesh-colored flowers, delicate rose center. Very fragrant. A beautiful variety. \$2.50.

***GINETTE.** (Des. 1915.) Large, imbricated cup-shaped flower, soft flesh-pink, shaded salmon. Very fragrant. Not for sale.

GENERAL DE BOISDEFFRE. (Cr. 1896.) Very large, compact, globular, bomb type. Very dark carmine-rose or crimson, 4(169). Extra-fine variety. Strong, erect habit. Fragrance XXX. Late. \$1.50.

GENERAL DODDS. (Cr. 1893.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform dark Tyrian rose, 4(155), guards splashed green, a few white petals in center. Tall, strong growth, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$1.50.

GERMAINE BIGOT. (Des. 1902.) Very large, medium compact, flat crown. Pale lilac-rose, center prominently flecked crimson, 2(130). Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.50.

GLOIRE DE TOURAINE. (Des. 1908.) Medium compact, globular, bomb type. Dark carmine-rose or crimson, 4(169). Fragrance XXX. Strong, erect, tall grower. Very late. Good. \$3.50.

***JEANNE GAUDICHAU.** (Millet.) Large, semi-globular shaped flower. White with pink reflex; petals edged with carmine. A splendid variety and very distinct. \$6.

JULIETTE DESSERT. (Des. 1888.) Medium large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark crimson, 3(108), with silvery reflex. Stamens partly concealed. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.

LAFAYETTE. (Des. 1904.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Light violet-rose, washed white, 1(154). Fragrance XXX. Medium height. Midseason. Good. \$2.50. See color plate facing p. 32.

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES, continued

LA FEE. (Lem.) Very large, globular, compact crown. Petals very long, guards mauve-rose, 2(153), collar creamy white. Fragrance XXX. Very strong, tall grower, free bloomer. Early. Extra. \$10.

LA FIANCEE. (Lem. 1898.) Very large, high crown. Creamy white, base of petals shaded yellow, center flecked crimson, showing stamens. Strong, vigorous grower. Midseason. Should not be confused with the single white La Fiancee of Dessert. \$2.

LA FONTAINE. (Des. 1893.) Very large, loose, globular, semi-rose type, with prominent stamens. Light crimson, 5(168). Tall, erect, strong habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$2.

LA FONTAINE. (Lem. 1904.) Large, globular, compact, bomb. Violet-rose, 2(154), collar lighter, guard petals very wide, narrow petals around the collar, center flecked with crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong grower. Late midseason. Extra. A very delicately colored variety, distinct from La Fontaine (Des.), which is a crimson variety. \$3.

LA FRANCE. (Lem. 1901.) Very large, very compact, globular, rose type. Uniform rose-white color, 3(8), outer guard petals splashed crimson. Fragrance XX. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late midseason. Very distinct, delicately colored variety, perfect in type. \$10.

***LA LORRAINE.** (Lem. 1901.) Enormous, globular flowers; creamy white. \$7.50.

LAMARTINE. (Lem. 1908.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Carmine-rose petals, bordered silvery white. Fragrance XX. Tall, erect, strong grower. Late. Extra good. A very beautiful variety. \$7.50.

LA PERLE. (Cr. 1885.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Deep lilac-white, 4(7), blush center, prominently flecked carmine. Fragrant. Extra strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

LA TENDRESSE. (Cr. 1896.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Uniform milk-white, guards slightly splashed and center flecked with crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong, very free bloomer. Early. Extra good. \$1.50.

LAURENCE. (Lem.) Very full-double. Creamy white, outer petals flushed soft rose. Fragrance XXX. \$7.50.

***LAURA DESSERT.** (Des. 1913.) Beautiful, full flowers. Cream-white guards, center bright canary-yellow. A superb early variety. Not for sale.

LE CYGNE. (Lem. 1907.) Large, globular, semi-rose type. Pure milk-white. Fragrance XX. Very erect, medium tall, stiff stem, free bloomer. Midseason. Petals very much incurved. A very distinct and beautiful variety. \$20.

LIVINGSTONE. (Cr. 1879.) Very large, compact, perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose (130), with silver tips, central petals flecked carmine. Odor lacking. Very strong, medium height, free bloomer. Extra-good variety. \$1.50.

MADAME AUGUSTE DESSERT. (Des. 1899.) Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type. Uniform violet-rose, 1(154), guards and center slightly flecked crimson. Erect, medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason. \$2.50.

***MADAME BENOIT RIVIERE.** (Riviere 1911.) Large, perfectly formed, cup-shaped flower, with broad petals. Soft rose, shaded salmon. Not for sale.

MADAME BOULANGER. (Cr. 1886.) Very large, full bloom; glossy soft pink, shaded lilac, silvery flesh border. Extra fine. Late. \$1.50.

MADAME CAMILLE BANCEL. (Cr. 1897.) Large, globular, perfect rose type. Uniform deep pink (solferino-red) (157), with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late. Very good. \$1.

MADAME DE GALHAU. (Cr. 1883.) Medium, large, compact, globular, rose type. Guards rose-white, 1(8), center pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Fragrance XX. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

MADAME DE TREYERAN. (Des. 1889.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Rose-white, 1(8), sprinkled on in minute dots, center flecked crimson. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium tall, free bloomer, very attractive. Early. Extra good. \$4.

MADAME EMILE DUPRAZ. (Riviere 1911.) Very large, finely formed, cup-shaped bloom. Soft carmine-pink, beautifully shaded deeper silvery reflex. Not for sale.

MADAME EMILE LEMOINE. (Lem. 1899.) Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white. Medium height, spreading habit, medium bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$2.

MADAME FOULD. (Cr. 1893.) Large, globular, very compact, rose type. Outer petals milk-white, center lilac-white, very slightly flecked with crimson. Fragrance X. Very strong, erect, tall stems. The flowers of this variety come very late—in fact, it is the last white variety to bloom. An extra-good sort. \$2.

***MADAME FRANCOIS TOSCANELLI.** (Riviere 1911.) Very large, pale rose flower. Center shading to deep salmon-pink. Strong, vigorous grower. Not for sale.

***MADAME GAUDICHAU.** (Millet 1909.) Large, globular flower. Intensely brilliant. Very dark crimson-garnet. Nearly as dark as Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Very tall, strong grower. Unsurpassed by any other dark crimson variety. \$10.

MADAME GUYOT. (Paillet.) Large, compact, globular, crown type. General color effect greenish white, 1(15). Guards tinted light pink; collar sulphur-yellow, 2(18), and center flecked crimson. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Midseason. \$4.

MADAME HUTIN. (Cr. 1892.) Medium large, medium compact, semi-rose type. Very bright, uniform deep violet-rose, 4(154). The plants are tall, extra strong, upright in habit, and free bloomers. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES. continued

***MADAME JOANNE SALLIER.** (Paillet.) Large, globular, semi-double. Violet-rose; guards and center flecked crimson. Early. \$5.

***MADAME JULES DESSERT.** (Des. 1909.) Large flower of beautiful form and exquisite coloring. White, shaded flesh and straw-yellow, showing golden stamens. \$7.50.

***MADAME MANCHET.** (Des. 1913.) Very full imbricated flower. Silvery lilac, shaded pink at the base of the petals. Very late. Not for sale.

***MADAME REIGNOUX.** (Des. 1909.) Large, full flower. Velvety rose-carmine. \$4.

MADAME SAVREAU. (Savreau 1906.) Very large, compact, globular crown type. Lilac-white guards and crown; collar cream-yellow. Tall, erect, compact habit. Early midseason. A very fine variety. \$5.

***MADEMOISELLE JEANNE RIVIERE.** (Riviere 1908.) Perfectly shaped flower of a pale rose, with sulphur-white center. Sweetly perfumed. Not for sale.

MADEMOISELLE ROSSEAU. (Cr. 1888.) Large, globular, medium compact, semi-rose type. Guard petals milk-white, central petals splashed lilac-white, flecked carmine, outer guards prominently splashed carmine. Extra-strong stem, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

MONSIEUR BASTIAN LE PAGE. (Cr. 1885.) Very large, globular, typical crown. Uniform pure mauve-pink, with very marked silvery reflex. Fragrance X. Tall, extra strong. Midseason. \$1.50.

MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUZAC. (Des. 1899.) Medium-sized, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark purple-garnet, 6(165), with black reflex. The darkest Peony in the trade. Very strong, vigorous grower, medium height, free bloomer; very dark green foliage with red stems. Early midseason. A very distinct and handsome variety. \$6. See color plate facing p. 32.

***MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU.** (Millet.) Fine cup-shaped flower. White, suffused pink. \$5.

MARGUERITE GERARD. (Cr. 1892.) Large, compact, semi-rose developing into a crown with stamens. Very pale hydrangea-pink 1(132), fading to nearly white, central petal minutely flecked dark carmine. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$1.50. See color plate facing p. 24.

MARCELLE DESSERT. (Des. 1899.) Large, medium compact, high crown. Milk-white, minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson; very high crown. Fragrance XXX. Habit medium. Midseason. Extra. \$5.

MARIE CROUSSE. (Cr. 1892.) Large, globular, medium to loose bomb. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Tall, erect, strong grower and free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$3.

MARMONTEL. (Cr. 1898.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154), silvery tipped. Fragrance X. Erect, medium height. Late. \$2.

***MARQUIS C. LAGERGREEN.** (Des. 1911.) Bright cherry-red with darker shading. \$4.

***MICHELET.** (Cr.) Pure white. \$2.

MIREILLE. (Cr. 1894.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, 3(11). Very large center petals, distinctly edged dark crimson. Fragrance XXX. Strong, tall grower. Very late. Extra good. Similar to Albatre, but later. \$2.

MIRABEAU. (Lem.) Very large, full, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, crimson-effect guards, center tipped crimson. Very tall, strong grower. Very late. Extra good. Not for sale.

MIGNON. (Lem. 1908.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Lacy white, 1(8), passing to amber-cream, center flecked crimson. Fragrance XXX. Medium tall, strong grower. Midseason. Extra good. \$8.

MONT BLANC. (Lem. 1899.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, center slightly tinted rose. Fragrance XXX. Erect, very strong stems, free bloomer. Early midseason. Much superior to Solfatarre, usually sold under this name. One of the finest Peonies in existence. \$7.50.

***NELLIE BROCHET.** (Brochet 1908.) Very large flower. Tender rose, shaded white, marked carmine. Strong, upright grower. Not for sale.

NEPTUNE. (Des.) Large, medium compact, crown. Lilac-white, collar milk-white, cream-white stigmas. Fragrance X. Strong, erect, tall grower, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.

***ORPHEE.** (Lem. 1899.) Soft rose-mauve. Not for sale.

ODETTE. (Des. 1908.) Large, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Soft lilac-rose guards, splashed pink. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. Good. \$3.50.

***PASTEUR.** (Cr. 1896.) Very soft pink, nearly white, creamy center shaded tea-rose color at the base of the petals. Fine variety. \$1.50.

***PAVILLON.** (Lem. 1901.) Enormous, full, globular flowers. Silvery rose. Very fragrant. Not for sale.

PETITE RENEE. (Des. 1899.) Very large, anemone. Long, narrow center petals, light magenta, 1(82). Medium height, upright, free bloomer. Midseason. Good landscape variety. \$1.50.

***PHILIPPE RIVOIRE.** (Riviere 1911.) Very dark crimson, perfectly formed bloom, with a sweet fragrance rarely found in red Peonies. Not for sale.

PIERRE REIGNOUX. (Des. 1908.) Large, medium flat, semi-rose type. Uniform light Tyrian rose, 1(155), center slightly flecked crimson, petals imbricated. Dwarf, medium erect. Early. \$3.50.

PIERRE DUCHARTE. (Cr. 1895.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Lilac-pink, 1(132). Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. \$2.

***POMPONETTE.** (Des. 1909.) Very full, deep velvety pink, shading to carmine-red at the base of the petals. Dwarf, erect habit. \$2.

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES, continued

PRIMEVERE. (Lem. 1907.) Large, medium compact, flat, bomb type. Guards creamy white, 1(10), splashed scarlet; center light sulphur-yellow, 1(20). Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. The nearest approach to a yellow Peony in the Chionensis section. \$7.50.

***RACHEL.** (Lem. 1901?) Finely formed flower of a soft flesh-pink. Strong, erect stems. \$7.50.

***RAOUL DESSERT.** (Des. 1910.) Extremely large, compact bloom. Clear mauve, shaded carmine-pink, stained silvery white. Strong, erect habit. Late midseason. Not for sale.

RENOMME. (Cr. 1897.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, crown type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Medium, compact, erect habit. Late midseason. \$1.50.

ROSA BONHEUR. (Des.) Very large, flat, rose type, with wide imbricated petals. Light violet-rose, 1(154), guards flecked crimson. Erect, medium tall, strong grower. Midseason. Extra. \$5.

RUY BLAS. (Des.) Medium size, flat, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 3(181), tipped silver. Dwarf, compact, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.50.

SAPHO. (Lem. 1900.) Large, well-formed, compact, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 1(188), with silvery reflex, prominently tipped silver. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. \$3.50.

SARAH BERNHARDT. Flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, 2(153), silver tip. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free. Late. \$4.

SIMONNE CHEVALIER. (Des. 1902.) Large, medium compact, crown. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), slight collar cream-white. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Early. \$2.

SOUVENIR DU DOCTEUR BRETONNEAU. (Des. 1896.) Medium size, loose, flat, semi-double. Dark Tyrian rose, 5(155). Medium tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

SOUV. DE L'EXPOSITION DE BORDEAUX. (Des. 1896.) Medium-sized, globular, bomb. Bluish violet-red, 4(180), does not fade. Habit medium,

free bloomer, distinct color, extra good. Midseason. \$1.50.

***SOUVENIR DE LOUIS PAILLET.** (Brochet 1907.) Extremely large, double flower. Carmine-rose with silvery reflections. Strong habit. \$6.

***SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT.** (Des. 1913.) Large convex bloom. Brilliant Bengal rose, turning to salmon-pink, with silvery reflex. \$7.50.

SOULANGE. (Lem. 1907.) Unusually large, full, compact, globular, crown type. Outer petals very delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading. An unusual and indescribable coloring of rare beauty. Very strong, erect, tall grower. Late. Extra good. \$10.

STANLEY. (Cr. 1879.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154), with silver reflex, central petals flecked dark pink. Vigorous, strong, tall grower, free bloomer. Midseason. A very attractive variety. \$2.

SULLY PRUDHOMME. (Cr. 1898.) Large, flat, medium compact, rose type. Uniform pale hydrangea-pink, 1(142), changing to milk-white. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Midseason. \$1.50.

***SUZETTE.** (Des. 1911.) A flower of elegant form and superb coloring. Bengal rose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. Strong stems. Not for sale.

THERESE. (Des. 1904.) Very large, medium compact, rose type, developing later a high crown. Violet-rose, changing to lilac-white in the center. Strong, erect, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. One of the most desirable varieties. \$6.

***TOURANGELLE.** (Des. 1910.) Large, flat flower of exquisite and delicate coloring. Flesh, tinged rose and salmon. \$7.50.

***VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE.** (Des. 1915.) Very large, globular blooms. Velvety amaranth-red with silvery reflex. Very bright coloring. Not for sale.

***VOLCAN.** (Lem. 1898.) Medium size, very full, imbricated blooms of the most intense, dazzling red. A splendid Peony for massing, with handsome dark green foliage. \$2.50.

NEW GERMAN VARIETIES

The following eight new varieties are of German origin, raised by Goos & Koenemann. These plants were first seen in this country in the test planting of the American Peony Society at Cornell University, having been sent there under number some years previous to their introduction to the trade. They excited much favorable comment from those who saw them.

***ASSMANNSHAUSEN.** (G. & K. 1912.) Pure snow-white. Large, loose flowers of flat rose type. Very fragrant. Late blooms. \$2.50.

***BIEBRICH.** (G. & K. 1912.) Very large flesh-colored bloom of flat rose type. Late. \$2.50.

***GRETCHEN.** (G. & K. 1911.) Perfectly formed flower without stamens. Ivory-white, tinted flesh. Strong, erect, dwarf habit. Beautiful. \$2.50.

***KONIGSWINTER.** (G. & K. 1912.) Perfectly formed bloom of the highest class. Very full and compact. Soft lilac with light silvery shading. Borne on tall, strong stems. Not for sale.

***LORCH.** (G. & K.) Tall, very compact, full rose type. Creamy white tinted pale rose. \$2.50.

***RAUENTHAL.** (G. & K. 1913.) Soft lilac with silvery touch. Golden stamens. Fine flower. \$2.50.

***STRASSBURG.** (G. & K. 1911.) Large bloom, 8 inches in diameter. Very compact and perfectly formed. Silvery lilac-rose. Not for sale.

***WIESBADEN.** (G. & K. 1911.) A variety that attracts instant attention by the wonderful changing color effects. White-flesh and light rose, intermingled with stamens of gold. Strong, upright growth. Wonderfully free blooming. \$2.50.



Types of Single and Double Japanese Peonies. Distinctively Japanese in their artistic daintiness of coloring and formation



The effect of a well-placed specimen of the single white *Pæonia albiflora*, The Bride, is most charming



Wyomissing Nurseries in Peony time, with *Festiva maxima* in the foreground

SINGLE PEONIES

Single Peonies are becoming more and more popular, many people considering them more artistic and beautiful than the double ones. They are very free bloomers, and as cut-flowers they are very effective. Especially valuable for landscape effects, on account of their brilliant colors and upright habit, not being beaten down by heavy storms, as is the case of the heavier-flowered double varieties. The following is a selection of only the choicest kinds. Mostly of English origin.

ALBIFLORA, THE BRIDE. Syn. *La Fiancee* (Des. 1902); and *Snowflake* (Kel.). Very large; pure white. Tall, vigorous grower, free bloomer, very early. Finest single white. Distinct from the primitive species *Albiflora*, being the taller grower, much larger, finer flower. Identical with the single white sent out by Dessert as *La Fiancee*. I prefer, however, to retain the name *The Bride*, to avoid confusion with the double white variety originated by Lemoine in 1898. \$2. See illus. facing p. 37.

AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN. (Kel. 1900.) Very large, single. Deep amaranth-red, 4(168). Medium tall, very free bloomer. Early. Good landscape variety. \$1.50.

AUTUMNUS. (Kel.) Medium size. Clear amaranth-red, 4(168). Medium dwarf. Very early. 50c.

***CELESTIAL.** (Barr.) Lovely soft rose-pink; very large and free. Extra fine. Not for sale.

***CENDRILLON.** Very tall; large-flowered; clear rose. 75 cts.

COUNTESS OF WARWICK. (Kel.) Very large. Lilac-white, 2(7). Very strong, medium tall stem. Early. Not for sale.

***CLEOPATRA.** (Kel.) Rosy flesh, shell-like in color and form. \$2.

DARKNESS. (Brand 1913.) Very dark maroon with darker shadings at the base of petals. Conspicuous golden stamens. \$1.50.

DOG ROSE. (Wal.) Bright rose-pink, similar in color and shading to our native wild rose. \$2.

***DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.** (Barr.) Soft pink, filled white. Beautiful. \$1.

EMILY. (Kel.) Medium size. Violet-rose, 1(154). Double row of petals. Medium tall. Extra early. 50 cts.

FLAG OF TRUCE. (Kel.) Large size. Lilac-white, 3-4(7). Medium dwarf, strong, erect grower, very free. An early bloomer and an extra-good variety. \$2.

FLAG OF WAR. (Kel.) Large. Purple-garnet, 4(165). Erect, tall grower, strong vivid red stems, foliage dark. Early. \$1.50.

FRANK BRAMLEY. (Kel.) Very large. Deep rose-magenta or crimson, 4(169). Tall, erect, strong grower. Early. \$1.

***FINE LADY.** (Kel.) Large, cup-shaped flower; blush-white. \$2.

***GEORGE ALEXANDER.** (Kel.) Deep maroon; with a cushion of crimson petaloids in center. \$2.

***HENRY FARMAN.** (Kel.) Large; purple-crimson. \$1.50.

JUPITER. (Kel.) Large. Rosy magenta, 3(169). Erect, medium tall, very free bloomer. Very

attractive and one of the best for landscape use. Early. 50 cts.

L'ETINCELANTE. (Des.) Very large cup-shaped flowers. Brilliant carmine with silvery margin. Extra fine. \$3.

MADELEINE GAUTHIER. (Des.) Fine, large, silvery, fleshy pink, of an exquisite and delicate tone. Dwarf grower. \$4.

***METEOR.** Bright dazzling crimson. \$1.

MIDNIGHT. (Brand 1907.) Very early dark crimson-maroon. \$3.

MILLAIS. (Kel.) Very large. Very dark crimson, 4(168). Tall, free bloomer. Early. \$1.

***LEANDER STARR JAMESON.** (Kel.) Blush-rose; very fine. \$2.

***LORD MORLEY.** (Kel.) Rich, deep crimson-purple. \$2.

***MRS. BEERBOHM TREE.** (Kel.) Blush-white. Very dainty in its coloring. Charming and graceful in form. \$2.

***NULLI SECUNDUS.** (Kel.) Deep crimson-scarlet. \$2.

***PRIDE OF LANGPORT.** (Kel.) A wonderfully beautiful and distinct shade of brilliant yet soft peach-pink. One of the finest single varieties. Not for sale.

***RED QUEEN.** (Kel.) Deep crimson. Upright habit. \$1.50.

***ROSY DAWN.** (Barr.) Large, snow-white flower, tinged blush at first, resembling a great white water-lily. \$1.

***SILVER CUP.** (Kel.) Very large; exceedingly beautiful; pure white. \$3.50.

STANLEY. (Kel.) Large. Very dark, brilliant crimson, 5(165). Tall, very erect, and very free bloomer. Stems vivid red. Early midseason. This is really the most valuable crimson Peony in this class for landscape work, the brilliant color being very effective. 50 cts.

THE KING. (Kel.) Medium size. Dark aniline-red, 4-5(160). Strong, erect, medium tall, free bloomer. Early. \$1.50.

THE MOOR. (Barr.) Medium size. Purple-garnet, 4(165). Medium tall, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Rich color, almost as dark as Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Early. \$1.

THE QUEEN. (Kel.) Large size. Lilac-white, 1(7). Strong, medium tall, very free bloomer. Early. A very desirable single white. \$1.50.

***WILBUR WRIGHT.** (Kel.) Chocolate-maroon; fine habit. A very unusual and striking color. \$2.50.

JAPANESE PEONIES

Included in this group are the so-called "Imperial" Peonies of English growers, Hollis' new seedling varieties, and the cream of direct importations from Japan.

A new race of Peonies of a distinct type, forming a separate class, intermediate between the single and the double types, and distinguished by their stamens being transformed into narrow petaloids.

Japan has sent us many rare and beautiful flowers in recent years, but among all the wonderful new forms that have come from that land of flowers, there are none so distinctively "Japanese" in their artistic daintiness of coloring and formation as the Peonies from Japan.

They are as yet comparatively little known to the general public, and mostly found in the large collections of connoisseurs and Peony enthusiasts, where they awaken the admiration of all who behold them for the first time. Most of them have cup-shaped guard petals, filled with a mass of petaloids, or filamental petals, brilliantly colored. A few are irregular in form, and striped with the most fantastic coloring. It is very difficult to obtain these varieties true to name, but the following may be relied upon to be true to the descriptions given, as I have been growing them for several years, and have taken great pains to correct all mistakes. The American names, where they precede the Japanese names, were given by the Peony Society of the American Florists.

ALBATROSS. (Wallace.) Magnificent, finely formed flowers, pink-tinted guard petals, with a central filling of old-gold, narrow, crimped petals. \$2.

AMA-NO-SODE. (Japan.) A striking new Japanese novelty of immense size. Bright rose, shading lighter toward the edge of the petals. \$3.50.

***APPLE-BLOSSOM** (Rei-Kai-Zan—*Name of a mountain in Japan*). Blush-yellow in central filamental petals. \$2.

ATTRACTION. (Hol. 1906.) Very large, medium, compact. Guards very deep Tyrian rose, 4(154), narrow center petals tipped yellow. Fragrant. Tall, strong growth, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.

***BOBBIE BEE.** (Hol.) Red guards, with golden center. \$2.

***CASHMERE** (Chiyo-Kagami—*Very old mirror*). Very tall, double; white, striped and bordered light crimson at the edge of the petals. Handsome. \$1.50.

***CATHEDRAL** (Hana-no-Sato—*Name of a native flower*). Blush, central filamental petals creamy. \$3.50.

***CROWN ON CROWN** (Yamatosangai—*The three states of existence*). Pink petals forming three layers in different shades. \$2.

CRIMSON AND GOLD. (Wal.) Very large deep crimson, with a magnificent golden center flushed with old-rose. Strong grower. \$2.50.

***CRYSTAL QUEEN** (Magome-Shiro—*Pure white*). Pure white. A handsome, large flower, with petals of delightful texture. The plant is strong and free in bloom. \$2.

DAWN. (Wal.) Very large flower of firm texture. Beautiful soft pink, with central cushion of thick, straw-colored staminodes. A lovely flower. Award of merit, Royal Horticultural Society, England. \$2.50.

DELICATA. (Wal.) Guard petals soft light pink. Center of small, finely cut white petals. \$2.

***DRAGON'S HEAD** (Tatsugashira—*Dragon's head*). Syn. *Floradora*. Yellow stamens, surrounded by large petals, pale rose, fantastically striped dark crimson. Very odd and striking. \$1.

***FELICITY** (Mine-no-Yuki—*Snow on top of a mountain*). White, yellow central filamental petals. The contrasting colors make a brilliant and effective show. \$2.

***FLAMBOYANT** (Kame-no-Kegoromo—*Turtle's holiday attire*). Rose, central filamental petals yellow. \$4.

FLASHLIGHT. (Hol. 1906.) Very large, globular. Guards light Tyrian rose, 1(155), narrow center petals amber-yellow, shading pink at the base. Medium height, erect, strong grower. Early. One of the best Japanese type. \$3.

***FUJI-SOME-GINU** (*Irregularly dyed stuff*). Syn. *Daybreak*. Pale rose, central filamental petals yellow. \$2.

FUYAJO. (Japan.) A new Japanese introduction of very unique coloring—very dark mahogany-colored maroon, with velvety shading. Narrow center petals dark crimson, veined and tipped white. This variety created a sensation in our exhibit at the American Peony Society's show, New York. \$5.

GERALDINE. (Kel.) Large, medium, flat, Japanese type. Deep carmine-violet, 3(169). Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.

GLORY. (Hol. 1907.) Medium size, flat, loose. Guards light Tyrian rose, 1(155), narrow ligulated center petals golden yellow, tipped silver. Tall, erect. Midseason. \$2.

GYPSY. (Hol. 1904.) Large, flat, loose. Very dark, uniform Tyrian rose, 5(155). Medium tall. Midseason. \$1.

IMPERIAL QUEEN. (Wal.) Beautifully formed flowers; bright crimson, center yellow stained with crimson. \$2.

INNOCENCE. (Hol. 1904.) Medium size, flat, compact. Guards lilac-rose, 1(152), narrow center petals canary-yellow, fading to cream-white. Fragrance X. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.

***KING OF ENGLAND.** (Kel.) Rich ruby-madder; long, narrow central petals pure gold, changing to gold, striped crimson. \$3.

JAPANESE PEONIES, continued

LABOLAS. Medium size. Dark crimson, 3(168), narrow center petals tipped yellow. Fragrance X. Strong, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

***LADY OF GRACE.** (Kel.) Medium size, single; white, undulating petals, splashed with crimson; a very odd and beautiful variety. \$1.

***LEMON QUEEN** (Gui-hui-taku). Pure white, with a central cushion of short, fringed, pale yellow petals. \$2.

***MARGARET ATWOOD.** Very large, pure white, cup-shaped flowers, with deep golden center. Unusually large petals of heavy texture. Strong, vigorous grower. The finest white variety. Not for sale.

***MIKADO.** (Barr.) Dark crimson, with narrow filamental petals crimson edged and tipped gold. \$1.50.

OLIVIA. Large, flat, Japanese type. Guards lilac-white, the center a mass of long, thread-like, amber-yellow petals. Fragrance X. Strong, erect, medium height. A very delicate, beautiful variety. \$2.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. (Wal.) Soft pale pink, with large filling of amber-tinted smaller petals. \$2.

***ROSALIND** (Kasane-Jishi—A pair of lions). Pink central filamental petals tipped with buff. Large flower and strong plant. \$2.

SEIRIU SOMAE. (Japan.) Guard petals milk-white, central narrow petals sulphur-white, streaked and tipped with yellow. \$3.50.

SUNBEAM. (Hol. 1904.) Medium size, flat, loose. Guards pale rose-pink, 1(129), fading to lilac-white, center canary-yellow, 1(17), fading to cream-white. Fragrance X. Erect, medium tall. Midseason. \$2.

***SUNRISE** (Hinodesekai—*Sunrise in the world*). Crimson, central petals tipped yellow. Not for sale.

THE DRAGON. (Wal.) Very large flowers with broad petals of much substance. Brilliant crimson with a large cushion center of thick staminodes. Strong vigorous grower. One of the finest dark-colored varieties. \$2.50.

TORA-NO-MAKI. (Japan.) Very large lilac-white, with two rows of guard petals. A beautiful cushion center of white and clear amber-yellow. Strong, erect, medium height. Very free bloomer. Early midseason. One of the most attractive in the Japanese class. \$3.50.

WHITE LADY. (Kel.) Beautiful cup-shaped flowers with wax-like petals of the purest white, with a heavy cushion of deep golden yellow staminodes in the center. Medium height. Late. Not for sale.

WHITE QUEEN. (Wal.) Large, well-formed flower. Magnificent pure white, with center petals faintly tinted cream. One of the finest white Japanese Peonies. \$3.50.

EARLY MAY-FLOWERING PEONIES

These are mostly single and include many distinct species. Their season of bloom is from one to four weeks earlier than the Chinensis section.

ANOMALA. A rare and graceful species. Rose-lilac flowers; foliage finely cut. 75 cts.

Anomala, Peter Barr. Very large, saucer-shaped flowers. Rich crimson color, brilliant and showy; bright green foliage. \$1.

***CORALLINA.** Flowers deep crimson. Very ornamental scarlet seed-vessels. \$1.

***DECORA ELATIOR.** The blooms are unusually large, and deep rich crimson in color. Desirable in every way. 75 cts.

Decora Pallasii. Rich crimson. 75 cts.

***LOBATA.** True. Beautiful cerise-salmon; foliage distinctly lobed. Very unusual color and exceedingly handsome. Not for sale.

***LUCIDA.** Broad guard petals; brilliant deep red; large crown of golden stamens in the center. \$1.50.

***OFFICINALIS albo-plena.** Large, convex, double bloom. Pure white. The true variety is very scarce. 75 cts.

Officinalis carnea plena. Bluish pink, passing to white. 75 cts.

***Officinalis, La Brillante.** Full-double bloom; bright cherry. One of the handsomest of the early Peonies. Not for sale.

***Officinalis, Ourika.** Very full; dark maroon. \$1.50.

***Officinalis rosea superba.** Very full; soft pink. 75 cts.

***Officinalis rubro-plena.** Large, globular bloom; brilliant crimson. This is the early-flowering red Peony so common to the old-time gardens, much used on Memorial Day, when the Chinese Peonies bloom too late. 25 cts.

***Officinalis Sabini.** Rich, deep crimson, with yellow stamens. Resembles large red water-lilies. \$1.50.

SPLENDENS. (Fulgens.) Deep crimson, with a conspicuous cushion of golden anthers in center. A most desirable companion for other crimson-flowering Peonies. \$1.

***TENUIFOLIA FL.-PL.** Dazzling crimson-red; double flowers; foliage finely cut. 75 cts.

VIOLACEA fimbriata plena. Full bloom with narrow fimbriated petals. Violaceous red. 75 cts.

Violacea spherica. Large, convex bloom. Violaceous red. 75 cts.

***WITTMANNIANA.** A very rare species. Delicate primrose-yellow. Seeds bright coral-red. Stock limited. \$2.50.

New Wittmanniana Hybrids (Lem.)

These were obtained by crossing various Chinensis varieties with the species Wittmanniana. They are distinguished by their vigorous growth and luxuriant foliage, being quite easy to manage, whereas Wittmanniana is rather difficult. The single flowers in delicate shades of white, yellow, rose, and salmon, are held well above the foliage and are produced early in May, nearly a month ahead of the Chinensis varieties which, with their attractive habit of growth, make them very desirable.

***AVANTE-GARDE.** Medium-sized flowers; pale rose, base of petals veined plum-color; golden stamens. \$3.

***LE PRINTEMPS.** Large flowers, six or seven creamy yellow petals, with center veined violet-carmine; clear green foliage. \$3.

***MAI FLEURI.** Foliage bronzy green; very large flowers of salmon-white, veined at the base dark violet. Very early. Not for sale.

***MESSAGERE.** Tall growth; foliage dark green; medium-sized, cup-shaped flowers of sulphur-white. Early. Not for sale.

TREE PEONIES (*Paeonia Moutan*)

In the flower gardens of China, where they have been grown for over 1,500 years, the Mow Tans were considered the most beautiful of all flowers, and for this reason were called Hwa Wang, "King of Flowers." So highly prized were they that it is said single plants were valued at one hundred ounces in gold, and, when first introduced to Europe in 1789, they were sold in France for as much as one hundred louis d'or (\$460) each.

Tree Peonies, or shrub Peonies, as they are sometimes called, do not die to the ground each year, but form a woody growth, eventually becoming a bushy shrub, from 5 to 6 feet high, and several feet in diameter, producing their immense, strikingly beautiful blooms, sometimes a foot in diameter, in greatest profusion.

There are color schemes among them never found in the herbaceous forms, such as bright pure reds, brilliant scarlets, dark maroons, and rich wine colors, with lovely pure whites with golden stamens, and delicate blush, rose, mauve, and violet shades.

The French varieties are mostly full double, while those from Japan are usually single or semi-double; they are unusually large flowering, most of them having a beautiful cushion of thick golden stamens in the center of the flower.

Tree Peonies have always been scarce, as they are difficult and slow to propagate. The French varieties are grafted on the roots of herbaceous kinds, which do not sucker, and, if planted deep, they soon become established on their own roots. The Japanese graft them on the roots of the wild Tree Peony, which suckers so badly that almost invariably the graft is choked out and killed, as the foliage of the wild stock cannot be distinguished from that of the named variety.

TREE PEONIES ARE PERFECTLY HARDY and require the same soil and treatment as the herbaceous kinds. A top dressing of well-rotted manure may be applied in the fall and worked into the ground in spring, but it **should never be allowed to come in contact with the stems.** A slight hilling-up around the base of the plants with earth or dry straw, during the winter, will be beneficial.

While they are perfectly hardy, they begin their growth so early that severe late frosts are liable to injure the young flower-buds. For this reason they should be planted, if possible, in a situation protected from the early morning sun, or the half-developed buds may be covered, should freezing occur in the early spring. They are so beautiful that they well repay this slight care. When in full bloom, the flowers will last much longer if shaded from the hot afternoon sun and the direct rays of the sun during the hottest part of the day.

Tree Peonies are easily forced in a cool greenhouse. Simply lift the roots the beginning of September, plant them in large pots, which can be plunged in ashes or soil, where they can be given their natural rest by freezing, and bring them inside the beginning of February.

Tree Peonies on their Own Roots

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

It is my great pleasure to be able to inform my patrons that I have become the fortunate possessor of the largest and most noted collection of Tree Peonies in France—that of Brochet & Sons, successors to the famous Paillet Nurseries, Chatenay—through the purchase of their entire stock of upwards of 5,000 plants in 238 varieties.

This nursery has long been noted for their Tree Peonies winning grand prizes at all the expositions during the last fifty years.

These Peonies are **all on their own roots; this is important.** They are now planted in our nursery and will be offered for fall delivery. It is possible to list only a few of them here. A special list will be prepared during June and will be mailed on request to those interested. I offer them—own-root plants—as follows:

Medium size, \$3.50 each. Larger size, \$5 each



In the immense blooms of the Tree Peonies there are color schemes never found in the herbaceous forms.
The Japanese have well named them "The King of Flowers"



A single specimen Tree Peony, measuring 3 feet wide and almost 5 feet high



Wherever planted, Festiva maxima lends enchantment to the garden or border. Along the drive is an ideal location for a planting of Peonies



This gives a faint suggestion of the size and abundance of the blooms of Alexander Dumas

Best Varieties of Tree Peonies on Their Own Roots

ALEXANDRE DE HUMBOLT. Purple-violet; very beautiful.

***BIJOU DE CHUSAN.** Very large; transparent, glossy white, lightly shaded carmine-purple; silvery petals intermingled with golden stamens. A superb variety.

***BLANCHE DU CHATEAU - FUTU.** Large; pure white, with carmine spot. Very good bloomer.

***COMTESSE DE TUDOR.** Very large, full-double; bright salmon, with satiny white border. Very free bloomer.

***FRAGRANS MAXIMA PLENA.** Very large, finely shaped, full-double flowers; flesh-pink, shaded salmon.

GEORGES PAUL (syn. Souv. d'Adrien Senecleuse). Amaranth and bishop-violet; large flowers.

JULES PILOT. Very full bloom; rich satiny pink, tinged carmine; extra.

LOUISE MOUCHELET. Very large, imbricated, full flower, salmoned flesh-pink.

***MME. STUART-LOW.** Large, cup-shaped; bright salmon-red, broad, silvery border, with gold stamens.

MLLE. MARIE CLOSON. Large full bloom, of perfect shape; broad petals of glossy white, lightly shaded clear violet.

MONT ROSE. Large salmon-rose; extra fine.

MOUTAN. Large, double-flowered, European variety. This is the variety with large, double, pale lilac-rose flowers, that is most commonly seen in American gardens; the only variety that the general public is familiar with; a very strong grower and prolific bloomer. Own-root plants only, small, \$1.50; medium, \$2.50; large specimens, \$5.

OSIRIS. Rich dark maroon; very dwarf grower.

PRINCESS AMELIE. Red, with vinous shading.

***REINE ELIZABETH.** Very large, full; bright salmon-pink, with fiery reflex of exceptional brilliance. Very free bloomer and vigorous grower. One of the finest.

ROSINA (syn. Odorata Maria). Fine glossy pink, marbled violet.

SOUVENIR DE LA COUVELLERIE. Large full bloom; fine lilac, with rose tints.

VILLE DE ST. DENIS. White, shaded purplish pink.

European Tree Peonies

Two to three-year-old plants, grafted on herbaceous roots, in an assortment of best varieties, \$2 each.

Japanese Tree Peonies

These most wonderful of all Peonies are but little known. Heretofore they have been obtainable only as grafted plants on the wild stock, the suckers from which soon smother them. After repeated efforts and considerable expense, I have persuaded one of the leading Japanese firms to grow a limited stock of these to my special order, grafted on herbaceous roots, the foliage of which is so distinctly different that, should an occasional one appear, it can be easily recognized and destroyed. With deep planting, these soon become established on their own roots. In this collection there are nearly a hundred varieties, with only a few of each; so it is impossible to list them here, but they can be supplied to color, with names attached, in white, blush, pink, lilac, scarlet, crimson, maroon, and purple, at **\$3.50 each**.

NOTE.—The Japanese Tree Peonies, as they are usually grown, can be supplied much more cheaply, but they are so unsatisfactory for the reasons given above, that I have decided to discontinue to offer them.

JAPANESE SINGLE WILD PEONY, MOUTAN. Large, single, purple-maroon flowers. A strong vigorous grower and profuse bloomer, well adapted for border and shrubbery planting. 50 cts.

PÆONIA LUTEA. This species, usually classed among the Tree Peonies on account of its wooded stems, was recently introduced into France from the mountains of Yunnan. Its beautiful, cup-shaped flowers, with thick, wax-like petals, are a pure, deep golden yellow. \$2.50. See illustration facing page 21.

The Peonies shipped on your invoice No. 12672 arrived in the best condition the 22nd instant. From the amount of stress placed on the size of roots sold, (according to a good many of the catalogues that I consulted), I was led to a conclusion that you would send small ones in some of the varieties—Monsieur Martin Cahuzac, for instance—since you do not make the matter of size a strong talking point in your catalogue; but I have been agreeably disappointed, for the roots are all of good size, and, what is more in their favor, they are especially sound and healthy; this last I knew would be the case, but the order went to you because I wanted to be sure of getting true varieties; the sad mixture I have received from some other sources has cured me for all time of patronizing the "cheap" class of plantmen.—**WALTER P. HULL**, Kansas.

The bulbs and plants ordered have been received, and if they do not all succeed well I fear the fault will be mine. I have never seen finer bulbs, and I feel sure I shall enjoy those I have in the house this winter, and hope for success with those planted out-of-doors.—**E. A. CONEY**, Connecticut.

The Iris arrived safely and in fine condition; they are strong healthy looking roots, and I am much pleased with them. If the plants are as good as the roots indicate they should be, I shall have a nice display in the spring.—**T. C. TURNER**, New York.

You wrote an apology for your plants, as being very small divisions but I must say that they looked to me to be very fine healthy plants.—**S. F. BALDWIN**, Ohio.

FARR'S SPECIAL SELECTIONS OF PEONIES

I realize that there are many who have not the time or inclination, or who will not feel competent, to make a selection from a long list of Peonies, and for the assistance of such I offer the following collections. These have been arranged with great care, and cover as wide a range of variety as possible, with the idea of giving the greatest possible value for the amount invested. For descriptions, see General List.

Collection A

Special offer of twelve Peonies at a low price; all free bloomers, with large, handsome flowers.

Fragrans (Unknown).....	\$0 25
Faust (Miel.).....	35
Mme. Moutot (Cr.).....	50
Louise Renault (Cr.).....	50
Alice Crousse (Cal.).....	50
Francois Ortegat (Parm.).....	35
Duchesse d'Orleans (Cal.).....	25
Louis Van Houtte (Cal.).....	35
Humei (And.).....	25
Dr. Brettoneau (Verd.).....	25
Officinalis rubra (May-flowering).....	25
Whitleyi (Whit.).....	35

Collection A, complete, \$3.50 **\$4 15**

Collection B

Twelve of the best standard Peonies at a moderate price.

Alexander Dumas (Gr.).....	\$0 50
La Coquette (Gr.).....	50
Duchesse de Nemours (Cal.).....	50
Comte de Paris (Gr.).....	50
Dr. Bretonneau (Gr.).....	35
Eduis superba (Lem.).....	50
Festiva maxima (Miel.).....	50
M. Hyppolite Delliille (Cal.).....	50
Princess Beatrice (Kel.).....	50
Triomphe du Nord (Niel.).....	50
Delachei (Del.).....	50
Rubens (Del.).....	50

Collection B, complete, \$5
Collections A and B, \$8 **\$5 85**

Collection C

Twelve extra-choice Peonies of special merit.

Couronne d'Or (Cal.).....	\$0 75
Felix Crousse (Cr.).....	75
Duke of Clarence (Kel.).....	75
Mme. de Verneville (Cr.).....	75
Mme. Ducl (Mech.).....	75
Marechal Vaillant (Cal.).....	50
Mme. Emile Galle (Cr.).....	1 00
Mme. Crousse (Cal.).....	75
Mme. Herve (Cr.).....	75
Solfaterre (Cal.).....	75
Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle (Cal.).....	75
Umbellata rosea (Des.).....	75

Collection C, complete, \$7.75
Collections B and C, \$12 **\$9 00**

The entire six collections, 72 varieties, complete, amounting to \$81.25, for \$65

Collection D

Twelve extra-fine and rare varieties.

Agnes Mary Kelway (Kel.).....	\$0 75
Venus (Kel.).....	2 00
Mme. Forel (Cr.).....	1 00
Albert Crousse (Cr.).....	1 50
Mlle. Rosseau (Cr.).....	1 50
Adolphe Rosseau (D. & M.).....	2 00
L'Indispensable (Unknown).....	75
Marie Lemoine (Cal.).....	75
Modele de Perfection (Cr.).....	1 00
Mons. Jules Elie (Cr.).....	1 00
Queen Victoria (Kel.).....	75
Mme. de Galhau (Cr.).....	75

Collection D, complete, \$11.75
Collections C and D, \$18.50 **\$13 75**

Royal Collection of Peonies (E)

Twelve of the grandest Peonies in existence, regardless of price.

Albatre (Cr.).....	\$1 50
Baroness Schroeder	1 50
Germaine Bigot (Des.).....	2 50
George Washington	1 50
James Kelway (Kel.).....	2 00
Karl Rosenfield (Ros.).....	4 50
Milton Hill (Rich.).....	3 00
Marguerite Gerard (Cr.).....	1 50
Mme. Auguste Dessert	2 50
Rosa Bonheur (Des.).....	5 00
Sarah Bernhardt (Lem.).....	4 00
Simonne Chevalier	2 00

The Royal collection, complete, \$27
With collection D, complete, \$37 **\$31 50**
With collections C and D, complete, \$44

The Artist's Collection (F)

Twelve beautiful, odd, Japanese and single types.

Albiflora, The Bride . Single.....	\$2 00
Autumnus (Kel.). Single.....	50
Bobbie Bee (Hollis). Japanese.....	2 00
Cendrillon (Kel.). Single.....	75
Dawn (Wallace). Japanese.....	2 50
Geraldine (Kel.). Japanese.....	1 00
Gypsy (Hollis). Japanese.....	1 00
Labolas (Kel.). Japanese.....	50
Philomele (Cal.). Japanese.....	75
Queen Alexandra (Wallace). Japanese.....	2 00
Stanley (Kel.). Single.....	50
White Queen (Wallace). Japanese.....	3 50

Artist's collection, complete, \$14.50 **\$17 00**

THE HARDY PHLOXES

FOR brilliant, bold color effects in mass during the late summer and autumn, the Hardy Phloxes are indispensable. Without them it would be difficult to maintain the display of dazzling color afforded during July and August, at a time during which there is little else in bloom to be depended upon. Next to the irises and peonies, they are the most useful hardy plants we have, filling in, as they do, the gap between the early summer and the fall-blooming plants.

No flower has been more wonderfully improved of late years, and the immense size and perfect form of new varieties will be a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned kinds, with their dull colors and small trusses. The superb new varieties produce immense trusses of flowers, more than double the size of the old varieties, in pure, brilliant colors of almost every shade but yellow, and in the most varied and striking combinations imaginable, from purest white, delicate flesh, soft pinks, through salmons, oranges, fiery scarlets, the colors go, to deep blood-red, crimson, dark maroon, purple and amaranth. There are pale mauves and lavenders, soft blues and lilacs, deep violets and the dark metallic blue of Lord Raleigh, as seen in the morning and evening light, shading in the bright sunlight to the darkest purple.

There are large, white, star-shaped centers, surrounded by rings of strong color, and flowers of soft, delicate shades, with vivid scarlet or maroon eyes, and petals with rays of color in various shades.

I import every year all of the European novelties, the best of which are offered in the following collection, which I am sure cannot be surpassed.

They may be planted in large masses of one solid color for landscape effects, as single specimens, or in groups in the hardy border, to produce any desired color. They are also very useful for planting among beds of earlier-blooming plants, such as poppies, peonies, etc., since they will endure the crowding of these plants in the early part of the season, and later send up their tall spikes of bloom, continuing the color effect after the spring flowers have gone.

The older varieties were nearly all tall, but of late many very dwarf kinds have been introduced, which may be effectively used as borders for beds of the taller varieties, or among the low-growing plants of the hardy border. Especially useful for this purpose is Tapis Blanc, growing only to a height of 6 to 8 inches, but producing enormous, pure white flowers. A grand companion to Tapis Blanc is Argon, clear salmon-rose.

CULTURE.—Phloxes are gross feeders and, while they will grow and bloom almost anywhere, only by giving them very rich soil and plenty of moisture in dry seasons can the best results be obtained. They will thrive in partial shade, where the colors are brighter and endure longer than in the open sunlight. Their natural season of bloom is in July and August, but, by pinching out the tops of part of the plants before the buds have formed, they will bloom much later and form many branches. This process may be repeated several times, if desired, throwing the blooming season into the late fall. They should be divided and replanted at least every third year, as, after the clumps become closely crowded, the trusses and blooms are very much inclined to deteriorate.

The dwarf varieties may be planted 10 to 12 inches apart and the tall ones 18 inches apart for immediate effect. In well-enriched, highly cultivated ground, where they can remain to form large clumps, they will require from 2 to 2½ feet of space.

In wet seasons, foliage of Phlox is sometimes attacked by mildew, which can be checked by sprinkling the plants and dusting them thoroughly with powdered sulphur, upon the first sign of its appearance. In dry seasons, in some localities, they are attacked by red spider, which is immediately detected by the lower leaves becoming a rusty brown. Where possible, apply the full force of the hose to the under side of the leaves, or dust the ground under them with sulphur during hot sunshine. Should the attack be severe, cut the plants to within a few inches of the ground, and allow them to make fresh growth.

They may be planted any time from early to late fall, or in spring from April to the end of May.

Farr's Special Collections of Hardy Phlox

My Selection

100 in 25 beautiful, extra-choice, named varieties	\$10 00
50 in 10 beautiful, extra-choice, named varieties	5 00
25 in 25 beautiful, extra-choice, named varieties	3 00

Special Offer of Large Quantities for Massing

1,000 in separate colors, named, my selection	\$75 00
1,000 in separate colors, unnamed	60 00
1,000 mixed, all colors, in great variety—white, pink, crimson, salmon, purple, violet	50 00
250 furnished at the rate per 1,000	

FARR'S SPECIAL SELECTIONS OF HARDY PHLOX

Standard Collection

Twelve of the most distinct and best standard varieties for those who have not the time to study the general list.

15 cts each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. One each of the Standard Collection, \$1.50

AURORA BOREALE. Salmon-scarlet, with deep crimson eye.

COQUELICOT. The most brilliant orange-scarlet.

EUGENE DANZANVILLIERS. Lovely soft lilac-blue; large white center.

GEN. VAN HEUTZ. Intensely brilliant salmon-red, with a white eye.

GRUPPENKOENIGIN. Pure flesh-colored-rose with a carmine eye.

INDEPENDENCE. Large, early-flowering white; compact truss.

JAMES BENNETT. Light salmon-rose, with large red center, distinct.

JOSEPHINE GERBEAUX. Pure white with a very large rose center, beautifully blended.

LE MAHDI. Metallic, bluish violet; fine large truss; extra.

MME. PAUL DUTRIE. Very large flowers; very soft, delicate shade of pink.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Bright rosy red, crimson eye; one of the very best.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER. Very bright crimson; free grower. One of the best.

Superb Collection

Twelve of the largest and most beautiful new varieties.

20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100. One each of the Superb Collection, \$2. One each of the Superb and Standard Collections, \$3.25

BARON VAN DEDEM. New. A novelty somewhat in the style of Coquelicot, but it produces much larger trusses and flowers; color, glistening scarlet-blood-red.

COMTE VON HOCHBERG. Very large; dark crimson; the finest of its color, and one of the handsomest of all Phloxes.

CREPUSCLE. Very large flowers, shading from a deep crimson center, through rose-lilac to a white edge; a beautiful blending of colors. Medium height.

ELISABETH CAMPBELL. New. Very large spikes, with flowers of a quite new color—light salmon, changing to pink in the center. Extra.

EUROPA. A new variety, with very large, perfectly formed, white flowers, with crimson-carmine eye; fine-shaped trusses.

FERNAND CORTEZ. Deep crimson, overlaid coppery bronze.

FRAU ANTOINE BUCHNER. This is undoubtedly the finest pure white Phlox which has as yet been raised. It has a strong habit and produces flowers of an enormous size—often larger than a silver dollar—and perfect form.

G. A. STROHLEIN. Beautiful novelty; scarlet-orange flowers, with bright carmine eye; extra-large flowers and enormous clusters. A grand acquisition.

MARY WILKINS. Pure white, large carmine-magenta center.

PHARAON. Enormous flowers; clear lilac-rose, with a large white center; extra fine.

RIJNSTROOM. New. Immense trusses, with blooms larger than a silver dollar. Beautiful, clear pink. Extra fine.

ROSENBERG. Rich carmine-violet, with blood-red eye; fine trusses and immense flowers. Extra.

All plants in this book, unless otherwise noted, will be supplied in quantity as follows: Those priced at 15 cts. each will be supplied at \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 3 plants of one variety at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 at the 100 rate.

Novelty Collection of Phlox

Twelve of the best new and rare varieties.

One each of the Novelty Collection, \$2.50. One each of the Novelty, Superb, and Standard Collections, \$5.50

ELECTRA. Brilliant red, with a darker shade. 35 cts.

FLAMBEAU. Orange-scarlet, with dark center; extra. 25 cts.

GLOIRE DE MAROC. Nearest to blue. Deep lilac-violet, 1(192), with crimson eye; large flower. 35 cts.

GOLIATH. A new distinct variety of attractive appearance. It is of gigantic growth, producing large trusses with flowers of a bright carmine color, with dark carmine-red center. A decided acquisition, and flowering very early. 25 cts.

GUSTAVE NADAUD. Gray-mauve, deepening toward the center, yellow eye. 25 cts.

IDUNA. Large white center, bordered pale Neyron-rose-pink, 1(119). 25 cts.

LE PRINTEMPS. Carmine-rose with white center; large flowers. 25 cts.

LOFNA. Large, perfectly formed trusses; light lilac-rose, with deeper eye. 35 cts.

LOKI. New. Salmon-pink, dark carmine eye. 25 cts.

RICHARD STRAUSS. New. Very dark violet-amaranth. 25 cts.

SIGRID ARNOLDSON. New. Fiery carmine-red, with dark center; extra. 25 cts.

TAPIS BLANC. Large panicles of immense white flowers, of perfect form. Individual flowers larger than any other white variety. Plant very dwarf, 6 to 8 inches high. The best Phlox for edging beds of taller varieties. 25 cts.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF HARDY PHLOX

Except where noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Varieties priced at 25 cts. each, at the rate of \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

ALBERT LETEAU. Violet-rose, with dark carmine center. 25 cts.

ALHAMBRA. Delicate soft shade of rose, with a white center. Fine form.

AMARANTE. Brilliant crimson-amaranth; medium dwarf.

AMERICA. Very large; light mauve-rose, 1(181); very large, dark carmine eye. 25 cts.

ANTONIN MERCIÉ. Very large; pure white center, bordered clear lilac; fine.

AQUILLON. Bright cerise; very large flowers; extra-tall variety.

ARGON. Delicate salmon-rose; dwarf.

ASTIER REHU. Violet-purple, pure white center; petals undulated.

AUGUST FREMIET. Large white center, bordered deep rose-carmine. 25 cts.

AUGUSTE NORMAND. Very large tender rose, brilliant carmine center; medium height. 35 cts.

AURORE. Large trusses of a splendid brilliant rose; a fine pure color and dwarf grower. 25 cts.

AUSTRALIE. Brilliant, dark carmine-violet, 3(174). 25 cts.

B. COMTE. Rich satiny amaranth. 25 cts.

BALZAC. Bright lilac-rose, with a large blood-red eye.

BLANC NAIN. Very dwarf; pure white.

BOULE DE FEU. Brilliant red.

BOUQUET FLEURI. White, with cherry-red eye.

BOURGMESTRE RITTER. Golden salmon; large carmine-purple eye.

BRIDESMAID. Tall white, with large rose-crimson center.

BRILLIANT. Clear blood-red. Medium dwarf.

CENDRILLON. Large, beautifully formed, creamy white flowers, with violet-blue tubes, forming a dark eye. Medium dwarf.

CHARLES SELLIER. Large, perfectly formed flowers; very large, pure white center, bordered violet-carmine. 35 cts.

CHATEAUBRIAND. Bluish violet center, shading to lilac, edged white.

CLARA BENZ. Brilliant rose-carmine, white eye with a blue-violet halo; flowers of good size; medium dwarf.

COMTE UNGERER STERNBERG. White ground, overlaid carmine-rose, dark carmine eye; very large flowers; extra fine.

CORNELIE DOTTER. Violet-mauve, 2(195), with white eye. 25 cts.

DANIEL LESEUER. Flowers very large, clear violet, edges and center of petals white.

DELAREY. White, borders of petals shading to rose; dwarf. 25 cts.

DE MIRBEL. Coppery rose, shading to white, crimson center. Medium dwarf.

DR. CHARCOT. Dark violet, white center. Dwarf.

DR. KONIGSHOFER. New. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with dark blood-red eye; more brilliant and finer than Coquelicot. 25 cts.

DUGUESCLIN. Bluish violet, shading to a white border.

ECLAIREUR. Bright rose-carmine, with light halo.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF HARDY PHLOX, continued

EDMOND BOSSIER. Large flowers; carmine-aniline, white star in the center. 25 cts.

EDMOND ROSTAND. Large panicles; violet-rose, large white center; extra.

EDWARD LOCKROY. Very large flowers; velvety violet, bordered slate. 25 cts.

EMANUEL ARENE. Clear, deep bishop-violet, 3(189); large flower, large white center. 35 cts.

EMILE KRANZ. Globular-shaped panicles; large, round flowers; lilac-rose, with a white star in the center.

EMILE LITTE. Carmine-aniline, with a purple eye.

ESME. Large flowering; white, red margins.

ETNA. Brilliant orange-red; large flowers and branching spikes; extra.

ETOILE DE NANCY. White, bordered rose, carmine center.

F. G. VON LASSBURG. Very large; fine; white. One of the best.

FLORA HORNUNG. White, with large, bright carmine eye. Dwarf. 25 cts.

FRAU DR. ACKERKNECHT. Flesh-pink, with carmine-red eye; large flowers and trusses. 25 cts.

FRAU RICHARD GROSS. Alabaster-white, with blood-red eye. 35 cts.

FREYA. Light flesh, with bright carmine center; dwarf. 25 cts.

GENERAL CNANZY. Brilliant scarlet.

GISMONDA. Carmine-rose, bordered white, dark carmine-rose eye.

HAJO EILERS. Dwarf; white, with lilac buds.

HANNY PFEIDERER. Beautiful dwarf variety; pale cream with deep pink eye. Makes a splendid bed.

HELENA VACARESCO. Very dwarf; globular panicles of large, pure white flowers, with a sulphur eye. 25 cts.

HENRI MARTIN. Large panicles; brilliant violet-carmine; fine. 25 cts.

HENRI MURGER. Purest white, with deep rose center; handsome truss.

HODUR. New. Flesh-pink with large white eye. 25 cts.

HERVOR. Bright mauve-pink, 2(181), pure white center; very large.

INSPECTOR ELPEL. Bright rose, with an intense, deep crimson center.

INSPECTOR PEICKER. Pure lilac, suffused with white, crimson eye; robust.

IRIS. Singular and effective color, a pale violet with deep blue center.

JEANNE D'ARC (syn. Pearl). Fine late white.

JULES BRETON. New. Immense flowers; golden rose with a center of pale lilac-rose; extra. 50 cts.

JULES CAMBON. Carmine-amaranth, large white center.

JULES SANDEAU. Dwarf; very large-flowering; pure pink; extra. 25 cts.

KARL BLYLE. Bright violet. 25 cts.

LADY SATANELLA. Flowers very large, of a glowing orange. 3 feet high. Extra fine.

LA FRANCE. Medium size; light violet-rose, 1(154), light carmine eye. 25 cts.

L'AIGLON. Very large panicles and flowers; carmine-rose, shading darker toward the center; extra fine.

LAMARTINE. Rich parma-violet, large white center; extra. 35 cts.

LA VAGUE. Bright bluish lilac, cherry center; extra. 25 cts.

LE CYGNE. Pure white; fine large trusses. 25c.

LEONARDO DE VINCI. Tall variety; white ground, suffused rose, with maroon center.

LE PROPHETE. Flowers very large, rosy mauve with red eye. 25 cts.

LE SOLEIL. Light rose, shading to white toward the center.

LOTHAIR. Salmon-red, with dark carmine eye; tall, strong grower.

LOUISE ABBEMA. Very large dwarf; pure white.

LOUIS BOTHA. Clear rose, overlaid white, large white center; immense flowers and fine. 35 cts.

LUMINEAUX. Extra-large flowers; soft rose, large carmine-blush center.

MADAGASCAR. Fleshy rose, very light.

MADAME CORNUDET. Large, globular panicles of pure white flowers on strong stems.

MADAME E. LOVE. Very large and beautiful pure white; handsome spikes; foliage light green, faintly mottled yellow.

MAGICIEN. Large panicles and flowers; pure white with carmine center.

MANZELBRUNNER. Light crimson-carmine, 1(159), large white center. 25 cts.

MARCEL TURBAT. Color like Eclairer; fine variegated leaves. The best of this type. 35c.,

MARGARETE CLOSS. A salmon color with dark carmine eye. 25 cts.

M. GLADSTONE. Large panicles of circular flowers; tender satin-rose, with a red eye.

MINERVA. Lilac-rose washed with white, bright carmine eye. 35 cts.

MIRAMER. Large white star, surrounded by rosy lake, dark eye.

MISS ELLEN WILLMOTT. Rosy pink, with lighter center. 25 cts.

MISS PEMBERTON. New. Carmine-rose, with dark center; extra-large flowers. 25 cts.

MRS. JOHN BARKER. Light amaranth-rose 2(157), with large purple-maroon eye. 25 cts.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF HARDY PHLOX, continued

MURIEL ROGERS. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), with dark purple-maroon eye. 35 cts.

NANA CÆRULEA. Of extra-dwarf habit; extra violet-blue. It flowers most abundantly.

ORNAMENT. Bright clear rose, with a light halo, darker center.

OSTARIS. Very large; light rose-pink, 1(120), with large, carmine-crimson eye. 25 cts.

O. WITTICH. Deep rose, with a white halo, carmine eye.

PANTHEON. Cerise-salmon, white center; large, branching spikes.

PAUL FLICKE. Tender rose with deep rose center; immense flowers.

PAUL MARTIN. Soft Indian rose, with tints of dawn, center crimson-violet encircled white; beautiful.

PAUL & SON. Perfectly round flowers; pure white, with a purple eye.

PYRAMID. Large, snow-white, massive branching spikes.

RAYONNANT. Dark carmine-rose with a white band through the center of each petal. A dainty variety. 35 cts.

REDACTEUR FLAMMER. Bright magenta, 2(169), developing lighter, with a large white center. 25 cts.

REDOUBT. Light bishop-violet, 1(189), with crimson eye and light halo. 25 cts.

RHEINGAU. Well-formed white variety; bud and stem stained dark violet.

RICHARD WALLACE. Pure white, with maroon center; tall grower.

ROBERT WERNER. Tender rose, with a deep rose eye.

ROSSIGNOL. Very dwarf; grayish mauve, shaded rose, large white center.

ROSA MUNDI. Large soft rose flowers. 25 cts.

SARABANDE. New. Light carmine-rose, small white center. 25 cts.

SAVORGNAN DE BRAZZA. Fine trusses of very large flowers; scarlet amaranth with lighter reflex. 25 cts.

SELMA. Tender soft pink with a large crimson center. A lovely new variety of perfect form.

SESOSTRIS. Bright carmine-amaranth; large tall spikes.

SIEBOLD. Large trusses of fiery orange-scarlet flowers with crimson center.

SINBAD. Lilac-mauve, shaded rose, carmine eye. 25 cts.

SNOWBALL. A very fine new white variety. 25 cts.

SOMMERKLEID. Enormous flowers of a pale flesh color. 25 cts.

STANISLAS. Bright carmine-rose with lighter shading and a deeper eye.

THERESE. Medium dwarf; soft salmon-pink.

TOLSTOI. Coppery amaranth, carmine-red reflex, and blood-red center. 35 cts.

TORPILLEUR. Very large panicles; bright rose-carmine.

WANADIS. Lilac-blue, with violet-red eye. 25c.

WIDAR. New. Violet-blue with pure white eye. The flowers are borne in large panicles and are very attractive. 25 cts.

WM. RAMSEY. Deep velvety purple; very bright, tall, handsome trusses. 25 cts.

WM. ROBINSON. Soft rose-pink, with conspicuous crimson center; large flowers on fine branching spikes. Extra fine. 4 feet high 25 cts.

WOLFGANG VON GOETHE. Deep salmon-rose, with a white center.

Early-Flowering Perennial Phlox (*Phlox suffruticosa*)

These form a distinct class, and begin to flower in June, a month before the other varieties. They have handsome foliage of smooth, shining green, as if varnished, but their color-range is limited.

20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100

MISS LINGARD. White, faint lilac eye; a grand free-flowering variety, and for massing there is no other white Phlox to equal it.

MAGNIFICENCE. Bright rose.

PERFECTION. White, deep crimson eye; quite large blooms and trusses.

For other various species of Phlox, refer to general list of Hardy Plants, pages 73 and 74.

All plants in this book, unless otherwise noted, will be supplied in quantity, as follows: Those priced at 15 cts. each will be supplied at \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 3 of a variety at the rate per dozen, or 25 at the rate per 100. Lists of one or two of a kind will be charged at the rate of single plants.

FARR'S
HYBRID

DELPHINIUMS
(PERENNIAL LARKSPURS)



HE improved Delphinium of today is a grand and stately plant. Its tall spires of bloom, rising to a height of 5 and 6 feet, supply our gardens with a wealth of blue that would be sadly lacking were it not for these magnificent plants.

No other flowers combine so many varied shades of this lovely color, the rarest in the garden. The soft azure of the forget-me-not, the rich blue of the gentian, and the deep sapphire and royal purple hues, are all represented, and form a brilliant setting to the small, white-, gold- or black-centered petals, while over all this is suffused a beautiful rose iridescence impossible to describe.

In whatever situation they are placed, whether at the rear of the border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives, they are equally effective, and always excite the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

It would be difficult to say which one admires most—some of the new single types, with their very tall, vigorous growth and their very long, beautifully formed spikes, with individual flowers measuring sometimes over 2 inches in diameter, with a center eye of changing black or pure white, or the large, semi-double blooms, with an outer set of petals of various shades of blue and an inner set of petals of a contrasting shade, with conspicuous brown, black or white centers, with occasionally, here and there, one that is full double.

CULTURE.—For the best results they require a soil that is well enriched and deeply cultivated. The choice European varieties sometimes suffer in our hot, dry climate, and they should be given a good supply of water. A good mulching is beneficial in a dry time, or the ground may have an undergrowth of dwarf, shallow-rooting plants to furnish a protection from the hot sun. If the spikes are cut down as soon as they are through blooming, others will spring up in their place, prolonging the season of bloom from June to November. They are perfectly hardy, and may be planted at any time in spring or fall, unless too much advanced in growth. All Delphiniums during extremely hot weather are liable to be attacked by a fungus at the crown, perfectly healthy plants suddenly wilting and dying, and the loss of a small percentage of plants is to be expected. This may be checked by mixing equal parts of hydrated lime and flour of sulphur with water, and pouring it around the base of the plants at the first indication of this trouble.

The choice named varieties are increased slowly by division, and for that reason are high priced, and they do not possess the vigor of young seedlings. I am trying to develop a race of Delphiniums that will be adapted to our climate, and every year raise thousands of seedlings which are, in every way, equal to the finest imported varieties. By careful selection I have succeeded in raising a strain of wonderful beauty and size, hardly two alike. I advise everyone to try these seedlings, in preference to the named varieties, knowing that they will give the greatest satisfaction.


For several years the demand for these seedling Delphiniums has been so great that it has been impossible to raise a sufficient supply until now. I have at last a fine stock of plants that have all bloomed this past season. The flowers are unusually large, many of them 2 inches in diameter, in every combination of color imaginable, from the palest azure-blue to the deepest indigo.

Some of these new seedlings growing in my fields have produced flower-spikes almost 6 feet tall, with a mass of flowers extending nearly a third of the length of the stem. I believe that everyone who plants these seedling varieties will become an ardent admirer of Delphiniums, for they are unusually striking in their shades of color, particularly so when planted in masses against a background of tall-growing shrubbery; the intense blue of the flowers makes a wonderfully effective show against the green foliage of the shrubs. Even after the blooms are gone the plants are useful as fillers.

Farr's Delphiniums, Wyomissing Hybrids

Semi-double and Single, grown from seed of the finest named varieties, extra-large flowers in many beautiful shades, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Delphinium seed, specially selected from the finest varieties, 25 cts. per pkt.



FARR'S
DELPHINIUMS
SELECTED
HYBRIDS



Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums hold full sway in dull November



Gaillardias are fairly startling in their intensity of color



The Hemerocallis looks well along streams or moist banks

Named Delphiniums

The tall, large-flowered, named varieties of Delphiniums are of European origin, and, as they are extremely difficult to import, the percentage of loss in ocean transportation is very great. The accumulation of a large stock of the fine European named varieties has been very difficult; consequently they have remained comparatively high in price. I now have a very good stock of the best varieties of my own propagation.

For producing a continuous mass of flowers, throughout the summer, Delphinium Belladonna and its hybrids are without a rival.

AMOS PERRY. Beautiful variety with semi-double flowers, very symmetrical in form, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, of a rich rosy mauve, lined and flushed with sky-blue; outer petals sky-blue, with a conspicuous black eye. 35 cts.

ANDREW CARNEGIE. Enormous flowers, double, soft lilac, with blue center; extra. 50 cts.

BLEU TENDRE. Long spikes of silvery white, single flowers, flushed very light blue; distinct and beautiful. Healthy and vigorous growth; 4 to 5 feet. 50 cts.

CORRY. Double, sky-blue, with red. New splendid variety with large flowers, some of them 2 inches and more across, which are carried on tall straight spikes. 75 cts.

DE RUYTER. New variety with loose single flowers; a fine dark violet-blue color. 75 cts.

DUSKY MONARCH. Very large semi-double flowers; light purple with a striking black eye; a very tall and distinct variety. \$1.

FRANCIS F. FOX. Large single flowers of a fine, dark blue, brilliant color. It grows about 5 feet high. One of the very best Delphiniums. 75c.

HUMOSA. Very dark blue; semi-double. Flowers freely, on long spikes. 50 cts.

KING OF DELPHINIUMS. One of the finest Delphiniums ever raised. Enormous, semi-double flowers, on tall spikes, reaching to a height of 5 feet; deep indigo-blue, with deep purple inner petals and a large white center, tipped purple. Makes a magnificent show. 75 cts.

LIZE VAN VEEN. A very tall variety, with long spikes and unusually large, single, individual flowers; pure Cambridge blue, with white eye. 50 cts.

LORENCO DE MEDICI. Double pink with soft blue; extra. \$1.

MR. K. T. CARON. Rich gentian-blue, telling white eye, the finest in this color; semi-double. Enormous spikes. Extra-highly recommended. 50 cts.

MRS. CREIGHTON. Deep Oxford blue, center dark plum, large brown eye; semi-double. One of the extremely desirable varieties for cutting. 50 cts.

PERFECTION. New, large, double flowers; outside pale blue, with rosy lilac upper petals; white center; very fine. 50 cts.

POLAR STAR. A new ivory-white, semi-double variety, with well-shaped flower-spikes; dwarf, branching habit. Most effective when grouped with the deep blue sorts. 50 cts.

PORCELAINE SCEPTRE. Double pale azure-blue; white center; free flowering. 50 cts.

PRINCE HENRY. Variety of great merit, having a most distinct and striking shade of a rich purplish red, with small white center. 75 cts.

PROGRESSION. A new, nearly white single variety, in which the inner three petals are faintly tinged with yellow; scarce. 75 cts.

QUEEN OF THE LILACS. A quite distinct variety of strong growth, producing large double flowers. Its color is of a rich lilac with white eye, which gives it a very striking appearance. A group of a dozen or more plants is a distinct addition to any garden. \$1.

REV. E. LASCELLES. One of the finest Delphiniums with bold spike and large double flowers with white and blue center, well placed on the spike. Height 5 to 6 feet. 75 cts.

SALLAND. Single dark blue flowers; strong branching habit. The plant is graceful in manner of growth, very free flowering, and useful for group planting. 50 cts.

THE ALAKE. Very large semi-double flowers. The outer petals are intense dark blue; the inner petals violet. The white eye gives a fine set-off to this magnificent variety. \$1.25.

COLLECTION. One each of the above twenty-two tall, large-flowered Hybrid Delphiniums, amounting to \$14.85, for \$13.50.

CHINENSIS SPECIES

ALBA. A distinct species, with finely cut foliage, bearing spikes of medium-sized, pure white flowers in great profusion; blooms all summer. 20 cts.

BLUE. Same as Chinensis alba, but with brilliant deep blue flowers; blooms all summer; handsome. 20 cts.

CINERARIA CÆRULEUM. A distinct new type, with erect flower-spikes, covered with dark azure-blue, flat flowers without spurs. Dwarf habit. 35 cts.

FORMOSUM

The old-fashioned dark blue Larkspur. Free bloomer and one of the most reliable of all the Larkspurs for general garden planting. Most effective when arranged in groups of a dozen or more plants, with a background of shrubbery. 20 cts.

Belladonna Hybrid Delphiniums

Delphinium Belladonna, with its beautiful sky-blue flowers, is an old favorite of our gardens, to which have been added, of late, many new and very beautiful hybrids. These form a class by themselves, entirely distinct from the taller-growing Delphiniums. They are distinguished by loosely formed, much-branched, slender spikes of flowers, by their healthy constitution and very free- and continuous-blooming qualities, producing a mass of color from June until frost. They cannot be too highly recommended.

BELLADONNA TYPE. An old favorite and one of the best, producing a profusion of flowers of a transparent sky-blue. 25 cts.

GRANDIFLORA. Seedlings. While the old *Belladonna* does not produce seed, this new type seeds freely and produces long spikes of larger flowers of the same sky-blue tint, and continuous-blooming habit. About 95 per cent of them come true to type, with an occasional plant of a dark, brilliant blue. 25 cts. Seed, 25 cts. per packet.

SEMI-PLENA. A fine, double form; clear light blue, inner petals flushed rose; a most profuse and continuous bloomer. Extra. 2½ feet. 35 cts.

CAPRI. Another novelty, the counterpart of *Moerheimi*, having the same healthy constitution, habit of growth and size of flowers, but of a beautiful sky-blue. 5 feet. 35 cts.

LAMARTINE. A glorious plant for the border; deep Prussian blue, white eye; continuous bloomer; extra. 35 cts.

MOERHEIMI. A splendid, new hybrid, with long spikes of large flowers of purest white. Blooms from the middle of June until autumn. Very strong, healthy growth. The very best white Delphinium to date. 5 feet. 35 cts.

MR. J. S. BRUNTON. An improved *Belladonna* with larger flowers of the finest sky-blue, produced in great quantity throughout the whole summer. 3 to 4 feet. 35 cts.

PERSIMMON. An improved *Belladonna*; larger flowers and brighter color, lovely sky-blue, with white eye. 35 cts.

MRS. THOMPSON. Clear deep blue flowers, with a brown bell. 35 cts.

One each of the nine *Belladonna* Hybrids, amounting to \$2.95, for \$2.50

Pyrethrums



PYRETHRUMS are classed botanically among the *Chrysanthemums* (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*); in fact, they have been popularly called spring-flowering *Chrysanthemums*. In Europe they are among the most popular hardy perennials, the varieties running into the hundreds, showing the interest taken in them.

In this country they are not so well known as they should be, due chiefly to the fact that as they do not stand shipment well over long distances, they are among the most difficult of all perennials to import, and for this reason, they have not been commercially a success, owing to the loss from importation. Once established, however, they are easily grown, if given proper conditions, and they are well worth the extra effort and care needed to establish them, for they are among the choicest and most beautiful spring-flowering plants. For vases and table decorations they are of the greatest value, lasting in water longer than any other flower I know. Their colors range from snow-white to the most intense scarlet and crimson. There are pale yellows, but so far no deep yellow has been produced. See illus. facing p. 61.

CULTURE.—They require a very rich, mellow, sandy loam, with perfect drainage. In dry seasons they suffer from our intense heat, and the surface of the ground should be well mulched. The one great difficulty in growing them is their liability to crown-rot, during very wet seasons. This can be prevented if, on its first appearance after blooming, the densely matted foliage is cut to the ground allowing free access of air to the crowns, after which they will produce a new growth and bloom in the fall. They are perfectly hardy but require a slight protection of light straw or litter against the action of alternate freezing and thawing.

Named varieties, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Single varieties, mixed colors, unnamed, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

AGNES MARY KELWAY. Single; extra fine; bright pink.

APHRODITE. Double; very large; one of the best pure whites.

BEAUTY OF LAEKEN. Anemone-flowered; crimson with lighter center.

FIGARO. Double; rose-lake; good warm color.

LORD ROSEBERRY. Double; bright carmine-scarlet; splendid variety.

JAMES KELWAY. Single; extra large; dark red.

PERICLES. Double; bright yellow center; creamy pink guard petals.

QUEEN MARY. Double; pure pink-colored flowers, of enormous size; an attractive novelty.

HARDY ASTERS

MICHAELMAS DAISIES OR STARWORTS

THE ASTER, along with the goldenrod, forms the chief motif in the color scheme of our glorious American autumn. As to which of these should become our national flower, it is hard to choose.

The many species widely distinct from each other in habit and form are with few exceptions all natives of North America. It is in Europe, however, that our Asters have been most highly appreciated; many improvements have been made by European growers, and many hybrid forms have been produced by crossing the different species.

The principal species in cultivation are:

Amellus, natives of Europe and Asia, blooming in August and September, distinguished by their soft, velvety foliage, medium dwarf habit, and very large flowers produced singly or in clusters, in shades of blue, purple and rose.

Cordifolius has a dense tuft of large, heart-shaped, smooth leaves, from which arise long, graceful, many-branched sprays densely smothered with small flowers in shades of white, rose, blue and lavender, mostly blooming in September.

Ericoides has bright green, fine, heath-like foliage, with masses of small flowers in white, pale rose and lavender.

Novæ-Angliæ is a tall, New England Aster, with rough foliage, growing to a height of 4 to 5 feet, densely covered with masses of large rose, blue or purple flowers.

Novi-Belgii, from which has been produced the largest number of varieties, has smooth, dark green foliage, with slender, much-branched stems, smothered with large flowers in shades of white, rose-pink, blue and violet, blooming through September and October.

The Amellus, Cordifolius and the dwarfed Novi-Belgii varieties deserve a prominent place in every hardy border, while the taller varieties may be used as a background; but it is in the open, planted in mass, that they are most useful. Naturalized along drives, shrubbery borders, woodland and meadows, most beautiful color effects may be obtained by their use, combined with rudbeckias, hardy sunflowers, etc.

CULTURE.—All are of the easiest cultivation, succeeding in almost any soil or situation. Amellus, Ericoides and Novæ-Angliæ do best in open, sunny, dry situations; while Cordifolius and Novi-Belgii may be grown in partial shade in most situations.

For the best results, they require division and replanting every third year.

With few exceptions, these are all single-flowered and must not be confused with the florists' annual, large-flowered, double China Aster.

Prices of all Asters, except where otherwise noted, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Aster Amellus

BEAUTE PARFAITE. Very large flowers; fine dark violet, with yellow center. Plants grow very erect. 2 feet. August. 25 cts.

BEAUTY OF RONSDORF. Very large; heliotrope. 25 cts.

PREZIOSA. With very fine flowers of a deep dark violet color. 25 cts.

Aster cordifolius

ELEGANS. Long, graceful sprays of soft lavender flowers. 4 feet. September.

GIGANTEUS. Very tall; dense sprays of rosy white flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

IDEAL. Light, graceful habit, bearing a profusion of miniature pale lavender flowers; extra fine. 3½ feet. October. 25 cts.

MAGNIFICUS. Dense sprays of large lavender flowers; extra. 4 feet.

Aster ericoides

FEENKIND. Densely covered with small, soft lilac flowers. 3 feet. September. 25 cts.

GRACILLIMUS. Slender, wiry stems, smothered with white flowers, which change to a delicate rose-pink, producing a charming effect; very long, continuous bloomer; distinct. 4 feet. October. 25c.

MULTIFLORUS. Graceful spray, densely smothered with minute white flowers.

Aster Hybrids

BEAUTY OF COLWALL. New. A distinct novelty, and the first double variety raised. Flowers a pleasing shade of lavender. 4 feet. Sept. 25 cts.

CLIMAX. Large, bright violet flowers, 2 inches in diameter, with prominent golden central disk. A beauty. 5 feet. October.

COLWALL PINK. Semi-double; rosy lavender. 3 feet. September. 25 cts.

EILEEN. Compact habit; medium-sized, deep violet flowers. 2 feet. September. 25 cts.

GEORGE AHREND. Semi-double, lilac-rose. 3 feet. September to October. 25 cts.

MESA-GRANDE SPECIOSUS. (Aster \times Erigeron.) Early flowering; large flowers, steely blue.

MISS WILLMOTT. Semi-double; pale lavender. 2 feet. September and October. 25 cts.

SATURN. Dense heads of very large, lavender flowers. Extra. 4 feet. Sept. and Oct. 25 cts.

Aster Novæ-Angliæ

NOVÆ-ANGLIÆ. Varying shades of rich violet-purple. 4 feet. October.

LIL FARDELL. Very large flowers, rich clear pink. 4 feet. September. 25 cts.

MRS. J. F. RAYNER. Densely covered with large crimson flowers; erect grower. 5 feet. Oct.

MRS. S. T. WRIGHT. Large flowers of rich, rosy purple. 4 feet. 25 cts.

RYECROFT PINK. Large soft rose-pink. 4 feet. September.

RYECROFT PURPLE. Large, blue-purple flowers; very handsome. 4 feet. September.

Aster Novi-Belgii

BERTHA CUBITT. Large flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Palest amethyst, with raised golden disk. Distinct. 4 feet. September. 25 cts.

CANDIDA. Branching sprays of large, pure white flowers. 5 feet. September.

COLLARETTE ROSE. Elegant cup-shaped flowers; rose-pink. 4 feet. September.

EDNA MERCIÉ. Glistening rose; fine. 3 feet.

ELSIE PERRY. Glistening rose-pink. 3 feet. September. 25 cts.

ESTHER. Covered with small, dainty, pale rose flowers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. September to October.

FAIRFIELD. Large white flowers, with thread-like petals. The best white. 5 feet. September.

FELTHAM BLUE. Vigorous growing; large flowered; clear blue. Extra. 4 feet. September.

GLORY OF COLWALL. Very large pale lavender flowers, which are double in opening. 4 feet. Early October. 25 cts.

GRACE DARLING. Pale pink. 3 feet. Sept.

HILDA MORRIS. Large rich blue flowers, distinct and striking. 4 feet. September. 25 cts.

LUSTRE. Large, semi-double, bright rose-pink flowers. Extra. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. September. 25 cts.

MAIDENHOOD. Pure white; small flowers, freely produced on long tapering stems. 5 feet.

MME. GOUCHAULT. Covered with exquisite pink flowers. 2 feet. September. 25 cts.

MRS. TWINHAM. Bright soft pink; freely produced in long sprays. Extra fine. 4 feet. August and September. 25 cts.

NANA COMPACTA MULTIFLORA ROSEA. Densely covered with medium-sized, semi-double lavender-rose flowers. Very dwarf. Sept. 25 cts.

NANCY. Large, clear blue flowers; erect habit. 3 feet. August.

PEGGY BALLARD. Rosy lilac flowers, produced in great profusion, which on first opening are quite double, eventually passing to semi-double.

PERRY'S PINK. A bright shade of pink; free bloomer. 3 feet. August.

SEMI-PLenus. Semi-double, white flowers borne in large clusters.

ST. EGWIN. Fine clear rose-pink flowers of medium size; very free blooming; of fine compact habit. One of the best. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

VICE-PRESIDENT. Large sprays of soft lavender flowers, with yellow disk. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

WHITE QUEEN. Large, pure white flowers; very free. 2 feet. September.

WHITE SPRAY. Handsome sprays of large pure white flowers, the petals of which are elegantly twisted; a good variety and very pretty. 5 feet.

WM. MARSHALL. Large, handsome, soft clear blue flowers, borne in the greatest profusion; vigorous growth. One of the finest varieties. 4 feet. Sept.

Aster vimineus

DELIGHT. Light, feathery foliage, smothered with sprays of tiny white flowers. 3 feet. September.

LOVELY. Dainty sprays of small, rose-pink flowers. 3 feet. October. 25 cts.

PERFECTUS. Very small flowers, white, tipped pink, borne in greatest profusion on slender, graceful sprays. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. September. 25 cts.

THORA. New. Loose panicles of small, white flowers, bold yellow center. 3 feet. October. 25 cts.

Asters—Various Species

IBERICUS ULTRAMARIN. A fine new Aster, of a brilliant dark blue. 35 cts.

LÆVIS floribunda. Light heliotrope. 4 feet.

Lævis Harvardi. Long sprays; beautiful rosy mauve. 5 feet. September.

Lævis pulcherrimus. Large lilac flowers on stems 6 to 7 feet high. 25 cts.

THOMPSONI. Large, finely formed flowers soft blue color. July to late autumn. One of the best summer-flowering Asters; very scarce. 35 cts.

Thompsoni nana. Dwarf variety of the former, and a compact grower. 35 cts.

Hardy Chrysanthemums



IN the dull November days, when every other flower in the garden has succumbed to the frost, the hardy Chrysanthemums hold full sway, with a wealth of rich, oriental coloring unaffected by ordinary freezing. Their subdued, somber shades of yellow, mahogany, bronzy red and brown, lightened by their pure whites and soft pinks, have all the soft, rich coloring of an old tapestry; the last grand finale as the color symphony of the garden ends under a mantle of snow.

"All through the budding Springtime,
All through the Summer's heat,
All through the Autumn's glory,
They hide their blossoms sweet.
But when the earth is lonely,
And the bitter north winds blow,
With a smile of cheer for the dear old year,
The lovely Christ-flowers blow.

"Not all the south wind's wooing
Opens their secret heart;
Slender they grow and stately,
Guarding their life apart,
But when the earth is dreary,
And heavy clouds hang low,
With their tender cheer for the way-worn year,
The lovely Christ-flowers blow."

The small-flowered or Pompon varieties are the hardiest, requiring only a very slight protection of coarse litter or straw to bring them safely through the winter; but there is a race of early, large-flowered varieties which are every year becoming more and more popular, and which are nearly as hardy. Recently, many very beautiful, large, single-flowered varieties have been introduced, that can also be successfully flowered out-of-doors; most of them, however, bloom a little later, and should be planted in a sheltered position shielded from the first frosts. All these classes may be allowed to bloom naturally in clusters or, by disbudding, large, specimen blooms may be obtained. For the best results the soil should be well enriched with manure and highly cultivated. Young plants set out any time before the first of July will make strong, blooming plants the same season. I have discarded the very late varieties, my list containing only such as can be bloomed in normal seasons out-of-doors. See illus. facing p. 53.

All varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Not less than 3 of one kind at the dozen rate

Hardy Pompons

ACTO. Very large-flowering, bright rose, incurved petals. Extra fine.

ALENA. Dainty pink; reflex petals. One of the best and earliest.

ALMA. Very large; beautiful soft pink.

AMELIA. Golden yellow, tipped garnet.

BOHEMIA. Deep golden yellow; narrow petals. Extra. 2 feet.

DELICATISSIMA. Large; fleshy white.

DINZULU. Very large; clear pink.

EAGLE D'OR. Clear yellow, like Zenobia, but later.

EDNA. Large, incurved; creamy white. Early.

ELKTON. Light pink; large, full flowers.

ELVA. Large, incurved; white, shaded blush. Very early.

EXCELSIOR. Best very large yellow. 3 feet.

FAIRY QUEEN. Beautiful shell-pink.

FIRELIGHT. Carmine, shaded garnet.

FRAMFIELD WHITE. Loosely built; pure white; semi-double. One of the earliest to flower.

GERMANIA. Large; straw-white.

INGA. Very large; mahogany-scarlet.

IRENE. Earliest; pure white, shaded flesh.

JAMES BOONE. Pure white.

JEANNETTE. Buff, shaded salmon; reflex petals.

KADAR. Bronzy red, unique color.

KING PHILIP. Deep cerise-pink, small yellow center; very large.

KLONDYKE. Deepest brilliant yellow.

LILLIAN DOTY. Beautifully formed; shell-pink; extra fine. Early.

LULA. White, yellow center.

LYNDHURST. Scarlet-bronze.

MAY SUYDAM. Medium height; semi-double; quilled petals; rose-pink.

NIZA. A very early, delicate pink variety, maturing October 10; medium dwarf.

PATERSON. Old-gold, dark shading; early.

PRESIDENT. Rich purple-crimson.

PRINCE VICTOR. Claret-red.

PROVIDENCE. Large; straw-white. Early.

QUEEN OF BULGARIA. Rose-crimson.

QUEEN OF WHITES. Very large; fine white. Medium late.

QUINOLA. Golden yellow; stiff stems.

RUBY KING. Dark garnet; golden center.

RUFUS. Bronzy maroon.

SALEM. Silvery rose; long, quilled petals.

ST. CROATS. Creamy white, shaded pink.

SUSQUEHANNA. Midseason yellow; good.

WINDLASS. Rich orange-yellow; large-flowered.

ZENOBIA. Best very early; golden yellow.



Small Button-Flowered Pompon Chrysanthemums

- BABY.** Miniature; yellow; quilled. Very late.
BROWN BESSIE. Mahogany-brown; fine.
GOLDEN WEST. Similar to Baby, but larger. Will produce excellent sprays for cutting.
HARVEST MOON. A clear golden yellow in color, maturing October 20 to 25.
LEO. Miniature; violet-rose.
MODELE DE PERFECTION. White, outer petals shading to rose.
NESCO. Old-rose in color, maturing about October 20. Similar in form but larger than Baby.
NIO. Miniature; white, shading to salmon center.
OVERBROOK. Golden yellow; very free. Early.
SKIBO. Yellow.

Anemone Pompons

- BESSIE FLIGHT.** Rosy heliotrope, with golden center. Medium late.
BRIOLAS. Salmon-rose, center tipped yellow.
EUGENE LANJAULET. Orange-yellow. Medium early.
GARZA. Very large; pure white ray petals. Late.
GLADYS. Flesh-white, yellow center. Extra early.
LADY OLIVIA. Large; very dwarf; white, with fringed petals. Early.
MARY COLLADAY. Pink; counterpart of Garza. Late.
MRS. WYNESS. Pink; quilled center. Midseason.
MYERS' PERFECTION. Very large; sulphur-white, yellow center. Early.

Large Early-Flowering

- Blooming in the ground in September, October and early November. Hardy with protection.
DAISY ANDERSON. Large; crimson-bronze.
DUNDEE. Dark garnet; reflexed. Medium height.
EDEN. Rose-pink. Medium height.
FEE JAPONAISE. Creamy white; drooping petals. 2 feet. Very early.
GLORY OF SEVEN OAKS. A new hardy yellow variety, blooming very early and continuing until frost, reaching a height of 2 feet. May be allowed to develop natural sprays or, if disbudded, will make flowers 4 to 6 inches across.
COACHER'S CRIMSON. Very large flowers; bright crimson. Dwarf.
HIJOS. Very large; center primrose-pink, changing to white outer petals. Midseason.
L'AFRICAIN. Large dark maroon. Early.
L'ARGENTUILLAIS. Deep chestnut; very large. 2½ feet. Early.
LA TRIUMPHANT. Extra large; rosy white, shaded yellow in the center.

LARGE, EARLY-FLOWERING CHRYSANTHEMUMS. continued

- LESLIE.** Rich buttercup-yellow. Extra early.
MIGNON. Delicate rosy mauve. Early.
M. RAOUL. Very large; bronzy old-gold; incurved; extra.
NINA BLICK. Golden bronze; very free flowering. Dwarf. Very early.
NORMANDIE. Delicate pink; extra fine. Early.
PERLE CHATILLONNAISE. Creamy white; rather tall. Very fine variety.

Single-Flowering

- Later in flowering than the other classes, requiring protection, except where noted as hardy.
BRIDE OF KENT. Large; early; yellow-buff. Medium height.
GOLDEN STAR. Rich orange-yellow. Late.
JESSIE CURTIS. Large; very dark crimson. Midseason.
JOSEPHINE. New. Splendid yellow; of exceptional merit.
KITTY BOURNE. Large; yellow. Medium early.
LADYSMITH. Dwarf, bushy habit; smothered with medium-sized, light pink flowers. Early.
LOUISA. Aster-shaped flower; narrow white petals, with rounded yellow disk. Hardy.
MARGARET TOTTY. Deep golden yellow.
MARY RICHARDSON. Light bronzy crimson, reverse of petals old-gold. Midseason.
MENSA. Very large; white, with double row of petals, large green disk; extra. Late.
MERSTHAM JEWEL. Yellow center and tips, with wide ring of terra-cotta-red. Medium early.
MISS HILDA WELLS. Beautiful Tuscan red, with yellow base.
NORTHUMBERLAND. Bright scarlet, yellow disk. Medium early. Hardy.
PETER PAN. Fawn color; very dainty and distinct. Very early.
PINK DAISY. Large; delicate flesh-pink; long, sturdy stems. Late.
REGAL BEAUTY. Large; deep wine-red. Medium early.
SYLVIA SLADE. Rosy garnet, with a broad, pure white ring around the disk. Midseason.

Large-Flowered Florists' Varieties

- A selection of the very earliest varieties which can be grown out-of-doors under ordinary garden cultivation, blooming in October. Hardy, if well protected. They may be grown as clusters or disbudded if very large blooms are desired.
CLEMENTINE TOUSET. The largest very early white.
GOLDEN GLOW. Very earliest yellow. Sept.
MONROVIA. Very early; deep yellow.
OCTOBER FROST. White, high-built flower.



Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)

(Greek—beautiful by day; because the blossoms close at night)



LEMON LILIES, or *Hemerocallis flava*, have long been favorites in our gardens, and are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. All of the varieties of *Hemerocallis* are desirable and beautiful. The tall, graceful, grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming, lily-like flowers very effectively. They are perfectly hardy, and thrive in almost any location. They look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks, and will thrive most luxuriantly in partial shade. They have been much improved of late, and many new hybrids have been introduced, which are more richly colored and much larger than the original form, blooming more profusely, and lasting a long time in water when cut. See illus. facing p. 53.

Prices, where not noted, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100. Extra-large clumps can be supplied at double price

Distinct Species

AURANTIACA. A new species of recent introduction, with very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. One of the finest hardy plants. 2 feet. July. 35 cts.

DUMORTIERI. Orange-colored flowers, shaded brown on the outside. The earliest to bloom. 1 foot. May and June.

FLAVA. Lemon Lily. Sweet-scented, clear, full yellow. 2½ feet. Flowers in June.

FULVA. Brown Day Lily. Coppery orange, shaded crimson. 3 feet. July.

MINOR (syn. *Graminifolia*). Narrow grass-like foliage; pure yellow flowers on tall, wiry stems. 2 feet. July and August.

MIDDENDORFII. Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers in May and June; very fragrant; fine for cutting. 1½ feet.

THUNBERGII. Much like *Flava*, but flowers in July, a month later, and 6 to 10 inches of the upper portion of the flower scapes are thickened and flattened.

Hybrid Hemerocallis

APRICOT. A new seedling. Very distinct, rich apricot. 2½ feet. June. 25 cts. each.

AUREOLE. A new Japanese hybrid. Deep orange-yellow, with bronze reverse. Extra fine. 2 feet. 35 cts. each.

FLORHAM. A fine new hybrid of American origin. Very large, soft yellow flowers, beautifully frilled. One of the very best. June.

FLAVA MAJOR. Large and handsome; free-flowering very sweet-scented. 2½ feet. June. 50c.

GOLD DUST. Large, rich clear yellow flowers. June. 1½ feet.

KWANSO flore-pleno. Double Orange Lily, Double flowers of great substance, remaining longer in bloom than any other variety; deep orange, shaded crimson. 4 feet. June and July.

Kwanso foliis var. The foliage is conspicuously striped with white; flowers same as the preceding. 25 cts. each.

LUTEOLA. A cross between *Aurantiaca* major and *Thunbergii*. Fine orange-yellow flowers; large and very free-blooming variety. 2½ feet. July. 25 cts. each.

Luteola major. A cross the reverse of the above; color the same, but flowers larger and more numerous; taller grower. 3 feet. 50 cts.

OCHROLEUCA. A cross between *Citrina* and *Thunbergii*; large, pale lemon-colored flowers on tall stems. 3 feet. July. 25 cts.

QUEEN OF MAY. A new hybrid of *Flava* major, crossed with *Aurantiaca* major. Produces twelve to eighteen bright orange flowers on stems 5 to 6 feet tall, throughout June and July. 35 cts.

SIR MICHAEL FOSTER. A new hybrid, having very large flowers of a soft apricot-yellow, growing 3 feet, and flowering freely in August and September; one of the finest yet raised. 50 cts.

SOVEREIGN. Large broad-petaled flowers; soft chrome-yellow, shaded brown on the outside. 2½ feet. Late June.

Hemerocallis Citrina (Farr's New Hybrids)

Citrina is a very handsome new Chinese species, with beautiful light lemon-colored flowers, borne on very tall slender stems 4½ to 5 feet in height. The flowers in the species have the fault of not opening well, but by crossing these with one of the large-flowered kinds, I have produced a strain with much larger, and more widely expanded flowers of most perfect form and great durability. They are the latest of all to bloom, continuing until the end of September. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

All plants in this book unless otherwise noted will be supplied in quantity as follows: Those priced at 15 cts. each will be supplied at \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 3 plants of one variety at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 at the 100 rate.

ANEMONE JAPONICA



THESE stately plants are among the showiest and most useful we have for autumn blooming. For massing in the shrubbery border, in woodlands, or among the other hardy plants, they have few equals. Their flowers, borne on branching stems, 2 to 3 feet in height, are useful for cutting at a season when other flowers are scarce. They are of all colors, ranging from white to deep crimson with shades of lilac, but no yellows.

They thrive best in a deep, moist, mellow loam in semi-shade, protected from the afternoon sun. They should be planted in spring, and protected from hard freezing.

20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. \$12 per 100, except where noted

ALICE. A fine new variety. Carmine-rose, with lilac-rose center. 25 cts.

BRILLIANT (syn. Rubra). Bright rosy crimson.

COUPE D'ARGENT. Large, double; pure white. 25 cts.

GEANTE BLANCHE. A giant-flowered single white; superb. 25 cts.

LADY ARDILAUN. Single; pure white.

LORD ARDILAUN. Finest double; white. 25c.

LORELEY. New. Fine, large, free flowering. Deep lilac-rose; semi-double. 25 cts.

Farr's selection of Japanese Anemones for massing, assortment of six named varieties, my selection, \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100

MONT ROSE. A fine new variety, with very large, double flowers; soft rose, tipped carmine-rose; dwarf grower.

PRINCE HEINRICH. Large, semi-double; rich-colored deep pink.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Large flowers; soft silvery pink; semi-double. 3 feet.

ROSEA SUPERBA. Medium-sized, single flowers; delicate silvery rose.

WHIRLWIND. Large, snowy white flowers, with a double row of petals.

Funkia (Plantain Lily)

(THE BLUE AND WHITE DAY LILIES)



FUNKIAS are perfectly hardy, and of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any situation. They do especially well in damp, partially shaded places, and are suitable for naturalizing in woodlands or along streams and ponds. They also look well around the angles of buildings, and bordering walks and drives, and as single specimens on the lawn or in the border, where their large stools of handsome foliage increase in beauty from year to year. The small, variegated-leaved varieties make an excellent permanent edging for beds and walks. Their foliage alone forms effective adornment to the garden; but in late summer, when the plants are surmounted with spikes of white or blue, they are beautiful indeed.

20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100, unless noted

FORTUNEI FOLIIS VAR. A form with medium-sized foliage, marbled golden; very rare. 35 cts.

LANCIFOLIA. Long, narrow, green leaves; slender spikes of purple flowers.

Lancifolia undulata aurea. The young foliage in early summer has a bright golden hue.

Lancifolia undulata argentea (syn. Medea-picta). Leaves beautifully variegated silver and green; fine for edging; flowers lilac.

Lancifolia undulata univittata. Dark, shining green foliage, with a midrib of silver occasionally through the center of the leaf.

OVATA (syn. Cærulea). Blue Day Lily. Handsome broad foliage; tall racemes of deep blue flowers.

Ovata, Thomas Hogg. Bright green leaves, with broad white margin.

ROBUSTA ELEGANS. Handsome new variety. Broad silvery and green foliage. 35 cts.

SIEBOLDIANA. Handsome, large, metallic, blue-green foliage; short racemes of pale blue flowers in late June. 25 cts.

Sieboldiana elatior. Blue foliage; July. 25 cts.

Sieboldiana marmorata (syn. Chinensis). Leathery blue-green foliage, slightly mottled. 25c.

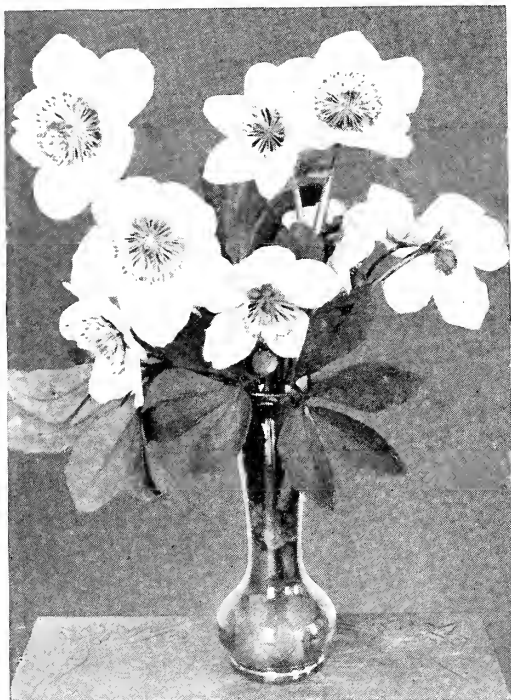
SUBCORDATA GRANDIFLORA. The White Day Lily. Broad, pale green foliage and spikes of large, snow-white flowers. Highly prized for cutting.



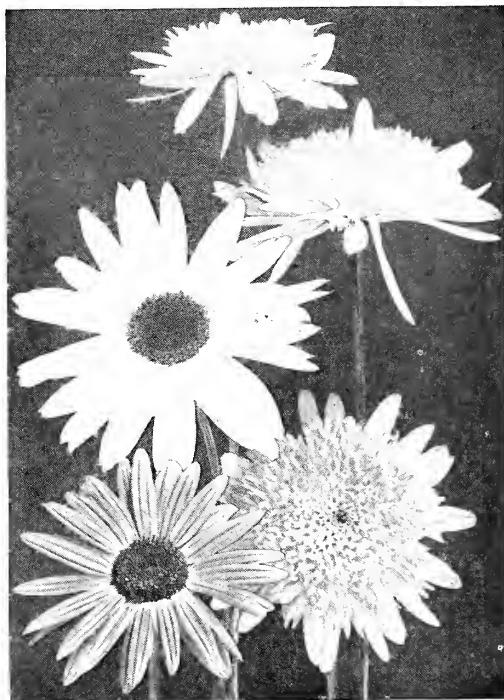
From this field of dazzlingly brilliant Oriental Poppies are selected the plants that I send to my customers



Is there another plant that is so stately and dignified as the Foxglove, with its tall, cathedral-like spikes of bloom?



Christmas Rose, *Helleborus niger*



Single and double Pyrethrums

ORIENTAL POPPIES

PAPAVER ORIENTALE

FOR dazzling barbaric splendor, the Great Oriental Poppies are absolutely unrivaled. Standing out in bold relief against a background of green, they command instant attention, and a mass of them in bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. The prevailing color is a vivid orange-scarlet, with large black blotches at the base of the petals, and a great mass of bluish black stamens in the heart of the large, cup-shaped flowers, which are sometimes 8 to 9 inches in diameter. See color plate facing p. 60.

Recently many new hybrid varieties have been introduced in various colors, ranging from silvery white, soft pink and salmon, to dark blood-crimson and black-maroon.

They are very hardy and, once established, are one of the most permanent features of the garden. They seem to thrive in any good garden soil. The one important thing to observe is to transplant them during their dormant season, which is August and September, at which time they are easily handled, and may be shipped long distances with perfect safety. After September they start into active growth again, preparatory to next season's bloom, and should not be disturbed.

Spring planting, unless done very early from pot-grown plants, should not be attempted, as after growth is well advanced, even pot-grown plants resent handling, and immediately go dormant and lose their foliage. When this occurs, customers should not make the common mistake of supposing they are dead, as they are only resting, but see that the roots are left in the ground undisturbed, and they will make a new growth in September. I have nice stock of the standard named varieties specially grown in pots for spring planting. Orders for this will be filled until April 15, after which date orders will be held for delivery until August, or will be sent at the customer's risk.

If the flowers are cut in the early morning, or at evening, as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water. This trait makes them valuable in decorative work where strong color effects are desired.

Named Varieties. Except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

Mixed Varieties. Mostly shades of scarlet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

Oriental Poppy Seed. From named varieties, in mixture. Pkt. 15 cts.

My Selection of Named Oriental Poppies

6 in 6 handsome varieties	\$1 00
12 in 12 handsome varieties	2 00
100 in 12 handsome varieties, for massing	12 00

BEAUTY OF LIVERMERE. Deep ox-blood-red.

BLUSH QUEEN. Soft rosy white, changing to silvery white.

CERISE BEAUTY. Large flowers of a beautiful shade of cerise-pink, with blood-crimson center, and glittering black blotches at base of petals. 35 cts.

GOLIATH. Enormous scarlet flowers in great abundance; stiff stems. 3½ feet.

GROSSFURST. Immense cinnabar-red flowers; tall.

JEANNIE MAWSON. New. Large, handsome salmon-pink flowers. 35 cts.

JOYCE. A soft shade of cerise; quite distinct. 35 cts.

LADY ROSCOE. Orange-terra-cotta; fine, erect habit.

LIGHTNESS. Similar in color to Princess Victoria Louise but quite a superior variety. The size of the flowers is larger, while there is a marked difference in the color of the bracts which are whitish, which gives the flower a most striking appearance. 35 cts.

MAHONoy. Deep mahogany-maroon; a color rarely found in perennials.

MARY STUDHOLME. A lovely new variety. Pure salmon, with a silvery shade and a touch of carmine at the base. One of the best varieties raised.

MONARCH. A monstrous-sized bloom; rich, deep orange. 4 feet.

MRS. PERRY. A curious shade of orange-apricot; distinct.

NANCY. Immense flowers of carmine-scarlet.

ORIENTAL POPPIES, continued

ORIFLAMME. Immense, handsome flowers; fine orange-scarlet.

PERRY'S WHITE. This is the most distinct break in Oriental Poppies that has yet been made, the flowers being of a pure satiny white with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal. A valuable addition to the Poppies. 35 cts.

PRINCESS ENA. Light orange-salmon; splendidly formed flowers; very free bloomer.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. Another fine new variety. Soft salmon-rose; the best salmon-colored variety.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. Beautiful, clear rose-salmon.

ROSE QUEEN. A delicate rose-pink, with dark blotches; very free blooming. A great improvement over any other variety of this color.

SILBERBLICK. A new variety, with white anthers and stamens; salmon, with violet-blue blotches; very distinct.

ROYAL SCARLET. Very brilliant scarlet, with black blotches. 3 feet.

SILVER QUEEN. Silvery white. Flowers large and of fine texture.

Trollius (Globe Flower)



THE Trollius is one of our most beautiful and showy border plants, and should be much more extensively planted. It thrives in sunny places, but in half-shady, moist situations it is at its best, and is a beautiful and striking subject for planting by the waterside.

Its large, handsome, globe-shaped flowers are fine for cutting in early summer, and, if the old stalks are removed as soon as the flowers have faded, they will continue to bloom all summer. The colors of the blooms are striking, but restful, and a mass of them presents a most pleasing effect. Because of its profusion of flowers and unique and graceful foliage, this plant is a decided acquisition to any perennial border, and forms an effective contrast with other flowers. The named varieties are far superior to the native kinds.

ASIATICUS JAPONICUS, EXCELSIOR. Handsome, semi-double flowers of a glowing shade of orange, with orange-red stamens. 2 feet. 25 cts.

CAUCASICUS HYBRIDUS, ORANGE GLOBE. Large; golden orange; fine globular shape. 18 inches. 25 cts.

EUROPÆUS SUPERBUS. Soft, clear yellow; beautiful form and large bloom. 2½ feet. 25 cts.

EMPIRE DAY. New. Very early-flowering variety with enormous globulous flowers. 25 cts.

FEUERTROLL. A very vigorous, new variety; brilliant orange-red. 2 feet. 50 cts.

FIRE GLOBE. The finest dark orange-colored Trollius with enormous flowers. 25 cts.

GOLDQUELLE. New. Very large Globe Flowers of fine orange-yellow, on long, stiff stems; good for cutting. 25 cts.

GOLIATH. New. Very large, deep, orange-yellow flowers on tall, dark stems. 35 cts.

HIS MAJESTY. Large flowers; orange-yellow; very tall grower. 50 cts.

LEDEBOURI. Beautiful orange-yellow color. It flowers until the end of June, when nearly all other varieties have ceased to bloom. 2 to 3 feet. 35 cts.

LEMON QUEEN. Tall growing; large flowering; pure citrine-yellow, a color quite unusual in hardy perennials. 35 cts.

LICHTBALL. Extra-large Globe Flowers; orange-yellow; stiff stems. 2 feet. 35 cts.

PUMILUS YUNNANENSIS. A striking, new, hardy perennial of creeping habit, with dark green leaves and bright, golden yellow, saucer-shaped flowers. Quite distinct from any other Globe Flower. 35 cts.

I want to tell you how much pleasure I derived from the bulbs I ordered from you last year. The flowers did more good than medicine. (This sounds just like a patent medicine testimony, doesn't it? But it isn't.) I only wish we had room for a really and truly garden; it's something I am wishing for, and wishes come true if one wishes hard enough. I can't order all I'd like to, for I don't know where I'd put them. I love yellow and missed that color among my tulips—so want to supply that lack. I'll be looking forward now to planting the bulbs. I know our neighbors think me crazy the way I hang over what few flowers I do have—but it's a mighty safe, sane hobby.—MISS FLORENCE K. MILLER, Illinois.

The poppies we got from you last year were simply gorgeous, one of them measuring 10 inches across.—FRANCES L. BROWN, New York.

The plants arrived in perfect condition; they are in the ground and all doing their very best to grow.

In past years I have bought from various firms several kinds of plants, but I have never before received such large plants with as fine a root growth as those you sent me. I hope in future years I may have the pleasure of buying many hundreds of Iris and Peonies from you.—ETHEL B. SULZNER, Virginia.

I very much appreciate the careful way in which my order was packed, and the quality of the stock. The packing was quite the best I have received from any nursery this season (and there have been many), hence the plants were in the freshest condition; in fact they show no signs of having been moved. Yours is the only nursery out of a dozen that has sent me an itemized list.—MRS. CHARLES C. ORAM, Connecticut.

Kniphofia (Tritoma)

(POKER PLANT, FLAME FLOWER, or TORCH LILY)



ONE of the most unique and striking plants in cultivation. No one who has ever seen its pyramidal spike of blazing red flowers is likely to forget when and where he discovered this plant. A sky-rocket is not more startling."—*Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*. These noble plants are increasing in popularity every year, and form one of the most attractive features of the hardy border. North of Philadelphia they need protection in winter. The best way is to heel them in by digging a shallow trench and laying them close together in a slanting position in a dry location, covering them with about 6 inches of earth. Plant early in spring in well-drained soil. They may also be kept in dry earth in a cool cellar.

The following are all distinct and fine varieties:

ALOODIDES (syn. *Uvaria*). The old-fashioned Red-Hot Poker. Huge spikes of tubular flowers, 5 feet high; upper flowers bright red, the lower ones yellow; late flowering; very showy. 25 cts.

AlOODIDES nobilis. Immense spikes of scarlet-red flowers; very strong grower. August to November. 6 feet. 50 cts.

ATHROPOS. Bright rich red. Comes into bloom earlier than most other varieties. 4 feet. 50 cts.

CAULESCENS. Reddish salmon flowers; distinct, yucca-like, bluish gray foliage; very rare; handsome. 5 feet. 50 cts.

CHLORIS. A fine shade of old-gold; late bloomer. 3 feet. 35 cts.

EXCELSA. Magnificent hybrid. Massive spikes of pale crimson flowers, tinted orange. 75 cts.

EXPRESS. A strain of early-flowering hybrids, blooming in June. 25 cts.

FRANZ BUCHNER. Dark yellow; late blooming. 25 cts. each.

GOLCONDA. Large spikes of apricot-tinted flowers, with red anthers; very free. 25 cts.

GOLDELSE. Slender spikes of small, pale yellow flowers, with red tops. Companion to Torch-light and Nelsoni. 2 feet. 25 cts.

HEROINE. New. Massive spikes of straw-yellow flowers. 4 feet. 50 cts.

LACHESIS. Massive spikes of rich apricot-yellow; distinct and handsome. 5 to 6 feet. August. 35 cts.

LEICHTLINII. Slender spikes of orange-apricot; early. 35 cts.

Leichtlinii aurea. A lovely variety. Bright orange-color, with protruding yellow anthers. 2 feet. 50 cts.

LEMON QUEEN. Long spikes of flowers of a very beautiful shade of clear lemon-yellow. A valuable acquisition and desirable for planting with Chloris. 50 cts.

NELSONII. Brilliant scarlet, narrow flower-heads of small size, but produced in great abundance; light, elegant growth. 25 cts.

OBELISQUE. Bright, glistening yellow; handsome, massive spike. 4 feet. 75 cts.

PFITZERI (syn. *Corallina*). The Everblooming Flame Flower. Blooms continually from August to November. Grand spikes of orange-scarlet flowers. Splendid for massing. A most distinct and beautiful variety. 3 feet. 25 cts.

QUARTINIANA. A June-flowering species, with strong spikes of rich scarlet flowers, passing to lemon-yellow. 50 cts.

RUFA. A distinct, grassy leaved, late-flowering variety, with spikes of coral-red, touched with yellow. 2½ feet. 25 cts.

SAUNDERSII. One of the earliest to bloom, beginning in June, continuing until the end of August. Deep coral-red, changing to chrome-yellow. 3 feet. 35 cts.

SOLFATERRE. A lovely new hybrid, forming a neat tuft of narrow leaves and producing many spikes 2 feet high, colored olive at the tip, amber and paler yellow at the base. 50 cts.

STAR OF BADEN BADEN. Long, bold spikes of bronzy yellow flowers. 50 cts.

SURPRISE. New. Large spikes of nankeen-yellow. 75 cts.

TORCHLIGHT. New. Slender spikes of rich flame-colored flowers, produced from June throughout the summer. 25 cts.

TUCKII. A distinct shade of cerise, tipped primrose. Blooms in June. Handsome blue foliage. 25 cts.

TYSONII. Magnificent, massive, blue-gray foliage, and noble spikes of handsome, rose-scarlet and soft yellow flowers. Blooms in June. Very rare. 3 feet. 75 cts.

WM. E. GUMBLETON. Very dark red, tipped golden yellow; free bloomer. 50 cts.

All plants in this book, unless otherwise noted, will be supplied in quantity, as follows: Those priced at 15 cts. each will be supplied at \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 3 plants of one variety at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 at the 100 rate.

HARDY PLANTS

GENERAL COLLECTION

All plants in this catalog, unless otherwise noted, will be supplied in quantity as follows:
 15 cts. each at \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100
 20 cts. each at \$2.00 per doz., \$12 per 100
 25 cts. each at \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100
 35 cts. each at \$3.50 per doz.

Not less than three of a variety will be supplied at the rate per dozen, nor less than 25 at the rate per hundred. Large lists of one or two of a kind will be charged at the single rate.

Achillea (Milfoil, or Yarrow)

Plants suitable for dry, sunny places. The dwarf kinds are useful for carpeting or for rockeries, the taller varieties as border plants.

MILLEFOLIUM, Cerise Queen. A new variety. Dark red; an improvement on Rosea. 20 cts.

Millefolium Kelwayi. An improved variety, with flowers of deep carmine-red, with white eye; very handsome. 20 cts.

EUPATORIUM (syn. *Filipendulina*). Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers; finely cut foliage. Blooms all summer. 4 feet. 20 cts.

Eupatorium, Parker's Variety. A similar variety to the above, with round heads. 20 cts.

PTARMICA, Boule de Neige. New. An improvement on "The Pearl," with fuller and more perfect flowers. 25 cts.

Ptarmica, Perry's White. A new variety, with large, pure white flowers; the finest of all. 25 cts.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. Pure white, double flowers all summer. Prized for cutting. 20 cts.

TOMENTOSA (Woolly Yarrow). A very dwarf variety, with finely cut, dark green foliage, and numerous flat heads of bright yellow flowers in June. An elegant rock-plant. 6 feet. 20 cts.

Aconitum (Monkshood)

Summer- and late autumn-flowering plants with bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers, thriving in either sun or shade. The roots are poisonous and should not be planted where the tubers might be mistaken for vegetables.

Except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AUTUMNALE. Dark purplish blue. September.

FISCHERI. A dwarf variety, with pale blue flowers. 18 inches. September.

NAPELLUS. Dark blue. August and September.

Napellus bicolor. Handsome blue and white.

Napellus album. Flowers white. 4 to 5 feet.

STORKIANUM. Beautiful rich blue. July and August.

SPARKS' VARIETY. The darkest in color. Flowers glistening violet-blue; branching spikes. 5 to 6 feet.

WILSONII. A new variety from China, with fine spikes of pale blue flowers. 6 feet. 35 cts.

Acorus (Sweet Flag)

CALAMUS. A fine aquatic plant, with long, sweet-scented, iris-like foliage, suitable for planting on the edges of ponds and streams, or in shallow water. 15 cts.

Calamus variegatus. Foliage beautifully striped white and green. 25 cts.

JAPONICUS AUREUS. Foliage striped yellow. 25 cts.

Adonis (Bird's Eye)

One of the loveliest and earliest of spring-flowering plants, with finely cut foliage and large yellow flowers. Charming for the rockery or front of border. The two following are beautiful new varieties from Japan.

AMURENSIS. Beautiful, fern-like foliage and large, clear yellow flowers, in March. 50 cts.

Amurensis fl.-pl. A fine, perfectly double form; flowers green and yellow. 50 cts.

Alstroemeria

AURANTIACA (Chilean Lily). *Alstroemerias* are tuberous-rooted plants, with orange-yellow flowers spotted with red, requiring a partly shaded position and abundance of water during their growing season and deep planting to protect the roots, which are not entirely hardy, and in northern sections require an additional covering of leaves during winter. 25 cts.

Alyssum (Rock Madwort)

SAXATILE citrinum. Light citron-yellow flowers, densely covering the plant during May and June. 25 cts.

Saxatile compactum. Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. An excellent plant for the rockery or front of borders. 1 foot. 15 cts.

Saxatile fl.-pl. A fine, double-flowered variety. 25 cts.

Anchusa (Alkanet)

For producing a mass effect of brilliant blue, the *Anchusas* cannot be surpassed. Dropmore, the darkest one, is more effective than Perry's Variety, which is too straggly in habit. Opal has larger



LONG-SPURRED COLUMBINES
GROWN AT WYOMISSING NURSERIES



Hiawatha Rose massed at main entrance



Tausendschon as a veranda Rose is unsurpassed



One of my plantings, a hedge of the magnificent white Rose, Frau Karl Druschki

ANCHUSA, continued

flowers and is the best of the tall varieties, producing a solid sheet of soft turquoise-blue. They should be treated as biennials, as the old plants exhaust themselves at the end of two or three years. They reproduce themselves, however, from self-sown seed. The blooming season can be extended for several weeks by cutting the spikes as soon as the flowers fade, thus preventing seeding.

DROPMORE VARIETY. Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers, flowering all summer. Rough broad foliage. 5 to 6 feet. 25 cts.

OPAL. New. Very beautiful variety, with large pale blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts.

MYOSOTIDIFLORA. A very beautiful and distinct, new, dwarf perennial variety from Russia, with clusters of charming blue flowers resembling forget-me-nots. An effective rock-plant for shady places. 1 foot. 35 cts.

Anemone (Windflower)

HUPEHENSIS. A new species from central China, resembling *Anemone japonica* in growth, but not so tall. Pale mauve-colored flowers appear in early August and continue until late fall. 1 foot. 25 cts.

PENNSYLVANICA. Our native Windflower, producing large, white flowers from June to August in great profusion. Succeeds in sun or shade. 20 cts.

SYLVESTRIS. Large, cup-shaped, pure white. 20 cts.

Sylvestris fl.-pl. New. A double-flowered form of the above. 25 cts.

Anthemis (Marguerite)

TINCTORIA. Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large, golden yellow flowers produced all summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

These are old garden favorites, and few plants look better or thrive so well in woodlands or in shady corners where most plants cannot grow.

The new hybrids, most of them having unusually long slender spurs, with the most varied and delicate combinations of color, are exquisitely beautiful. I have become greatly interested in them and have raised a splendid stock from seeds of my own special selection, to which have been added the English hybrids of Veitch & Son, and Barr & Son's extra-selected strain, including the beautiful new rose and scarlet shades. Everyone will, I am sure, be greatly pleased with them. Plant in fall or early spring, in half shade or in full sun.

NEW LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS. A magnificent strain in many new and beautiful shades. 25 cts. Seeds, 25 cts. per packet. See color plate facing p. 64.

CANADENSIS. The dainty wild Columbine of our native woods. Light red and yellow; a fine plant for the rockery and half-shaded places. 20 cts.

AQUILEGIA, continued

CÆRULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Bright blue-and-white, long-spurred flowers. 20 cts.

CHRYSANTHA. Long-spurred; pure golden yellow. 20 cts.

MUNSTEAD GIANT WHITE (syn. *Nivea grandiflora*). Fine, pure white. 20 cts.

Arabis (Rock, or Wall Cress)

ALPINA. One of the most desirable, early spring-flowering plants for edging or rockwork, forming a dense carpet completely covered with pure white flowers. 20 cts.

Artemisia (Wormwood)

ABROTANUM (Old Man, or Southernwood). Dark green, finely cut foliage; pleasant aromatic odor. 2 feet. 20 cts.

FRIGIDA (Mountain Fringe). Finely cut, silvery white foliage. 25 cts.

LACTIFLORA. New. A desirable new border plant, throwing up large, branching panicles of creamy white flower-heads 4 to 5 feet high in late summer; fragrant. 25 cts.

Asclepias (Butterfly-Weed)

TUBEROSA. Very attractive native plants, flowering during July and August, and growing about 2½ feet high. Umbels of bright orange-colored flowers. 20 cts.

Astilbe (Spiræa, or Goat's Beard)

The Astilbes make handsome plants, and are naturally suited for a moist, half-shady situation, although they may be successfully grown in any rich garden border. Some of the varieties, like *Davidii* and *Grandis*, grow very tall, with striking, handsome foliage, while the new *Arendsii* hybrids are strikingly beautiful planted in mass. All are suitable as semi-aquatics, planted in low places and on the edges of ponds, etc. The Japanese varieties have long been among the most popular plants for Easter, as they are very easily forced inside, and may be grown just as successfully out-of-doors, as they are perfectly hardy.

Among these are many new improved varieties:

ARENDsii, Brunhilde. Beautiful, creamy pink blooms, shaded lilac. 4 feet. 35 cts.

Arendsii, Ceres. Light rose panicles, with silvery sheen. 35 cts.

Arendsii, Gloria. New, dense, feathery plumes, brilliant dark pink shaded soft lilac. First-class certificate, June, 1915. 2 feet. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Gunther. Narrow, feathered spikes in July and August; clear rose. 35 cts.

Arendsii, Juno. Strong grower; plumes deep violet-rose. 35 cts.

Arendsii, Kriemhilde. Feathery spikes of beautiful salmon-pink. 35 cts.

ASTILBE, continued

Arendsii, Pink Pearl. Dense panicles of small, pearl-like flowers; delicate light pink. 35 cts.

Arendsii, Salland. This novelty is a cross of *A. Davidii* and has quite the same habit and foliage. The flowers are borne on rigid stems, of a fine red color not yet existing in *Astilbes*. 6 feet. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Salmon Queen. Beautiful salmon-pink. 35 cts.

Arendsii, Siegfried. Much-divided spikes of dark crimson, the darkest of all in color. 35 cts.

Arendsii, Sulphureno. Long plumes of brilliant purple, 3 to 4 feet high. August. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Venus. Bright, deep violet-rose. 35 cts.

Arendsii, Vesta. Graceful plumes of light lilac-rose. 35 cts.

Arendsii, Walkure. Pyramidal trusses, with horizontal side trusses; clear pink and salmon. 3 feet. Late-flowering. 35 cts.

CHINENSIS. Large heads of silvery pink flowers. 25 cts.

DAVIDII. Recently introduced from China. This variety has elegant foliage and graceful flower-spikes of reddish purple, on stems 6 feet high. 25 cts.

GRANDIS. A new introduction from China, growing 5 to 6 feet high, with panicles of white flowers 2 to 2½ feet long; finely divided foliage. Requires moist soil. 25 cts.

JAPONICA, Princess Juliana. Large, loose spikes of bloom; bright crimson-pink, the deepest color in this section. 3 to 3½ feet. 35 cts.

Japonica, Queen Alexandra. A beautiful new hybrid. Soft delicate pink; splendid for forcing, and perfectly hardy. 35 cts.

Japonica, Queen of Holland. A fine new variety, with very large, feathery, pure white blooms. 25 cts.

Japonica, W. E. Gladstone. A new hybrid, with splendid, large, feathery plumes of pure white flowers. 25 cts.

NUEE ROSE. (Lem.) A new hybrid, with horizontal panicles of tender rose flowers. 25 cts.

THUNBERGII (Rivularis) **major.** Long spikes of white flowers on long stems. July. 25 cts.

Thunbergii (Rivularis) **Mørheimii.** New. Enormous spikes of small flowers of purest white. July. 35 cts.

Aubrietia (Rock Cress, or False Wall Cress)

One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf, creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockwork, forming brilliant sheets of blue, crimson, or rose for many weeks. Massed on rockeries or in borders with white arabis and yellow alyssum, it forms a charming contrast. A gem for planting in crevices of rocks or walls, forming a cataract of color.

DR. MULES. Brilliant violet. 25 cts.

FIRE KING. An extra-fine variety, with crimson-pink flowers. 25 cts.

LAVENDER. Bright lavender-blue. 25 cts.

MØRHEIMII. An extra-fine, new variety, with rose-colored flowers of largest size. 25 cts.

Baptisia (False Indigo)

Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June; suitable for the hardy border or wild garden; very attractive foliage. 2 feet. 20 cts.

Bocconia

CORDATA (Plume Poppy). Plants with handsome, glaucous leaves, lobed similar to the blood-root, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet, and bearing immense, plummy masses of pinkish white flowers, followed by brown seed-capsules. As effective for decorative effects as the flowers. Fine for producing bold, striking effects in the shrubbery, or at the rear of the hardy border. 20 cts.

Boltonia (False Chamomile)

ASTEROIDES. Large, single, aster-like flowers, blooming during the summer and autumn months, completely covering the plants and producing a very showy effect. 20 cts.

LATISQUAMA. A pink form of the above. 20 cts.

Campanula, or Bellflower

CARPATICA (Carpathian Harebell). A pretty dwarf species, with blue, bell-shaped flowers an inch in diameter; blooms all summer. 20 cts.

Carpatica alba. Pure white. 20 cts.

Carpatica, Isabel. Very free flowering, with large, almost flat bells of a deep rich blue, growing one foot high. 25 cts.

Carpatica, White Star. Splendid variety with saucer-shaped snow-white flowers. 25 cts.

GLOMERATA SUPERBA. Large clusters of bright blue bells. 1 to 2 feet. 25 cts.

LATIFOLIA MACRANTHA. Large, purplish blue flowers. 3 feet. May and June. 20 cts.

MEDIUM (Canterbury Bells). One of the most popular. Blue, white, and rose; biennial. 15 cts.

PERSICIFOLIA (Peach Bells). One of the most valuable hardy perennials. Handsome spikes of blue-and-white saucer-shaped flowers. 2 feet. June and July. 20 cts.

Persicifolia Humosa. A new variety, with large, semi-double flowers of a beautiful blue. 25 cts.

Persicifolia Mørheimii. New. Large, semi-double; pure white. 25 cts.

PYRAMIDALIS (Chimney Bellflower). Forms a perfect pyramid 4 to 6 feet high, crowded with large blue flowers. 15 cts.

PUNCTATA. A distinct sort, with white, spotted, purplish rose, nodding, bell-shaped flowers in May and June. 1 foot. 20 cts.

Centaurea (Perennial Cornflower)

Fine plants of easy culture for a sunny situation in the border or rockery, and fine for cutting. Bloom in July and August.

DEALBATA. Very showy, large, rose-colored flowers. 20 cts.

CENTAUREA, continued

HIRTA NIGRA VARIEGATA. Variegated green-and-gold foliage, with purple flowers in July and August. 2 feet. 20 cts.

MONTANA. Large, violet-blue flowers. 2 feet. 20 cts.

Montana alba. A pure white form. 2 feet. 20 cts.

ORIENTALIS. Distinct variety, with pale yellow flowers. 2 feet. 20 cts.

Chrysanthemum

ARCTICUM (Arctic Daisy). Among fall-flowering perennials this is a perfect gem. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty, dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of flower-stems appear, terminated by pure white daisies, 2 inches or more in diameter, the whole being hardly more than 18 inches high. Its blooming period is late September and October. This is one of the rather few really dwarf, fall-flowering perennials, and thus fills an urgent want, most fall-flowering perennials being tall. 20 cts.

Chrysanthemum maximum

SHASTA DAISY. Large, snow-white flowers, blooming all summer. 15 cts.

BURBANK'S ALASKA. An improved form, with very large, perfectly formed, white flowers. 25 cts. each.

ETOILE DE NIVALS. Elegant, pure white flowers, 5 inches across, edges of petals deeply cut, blooms earlier than any other variety. 25 cts.

GRAF KOBBO. One of the finest large-flowering varieties, with graceful, pure white flowers and small yellow centers. 25 cts.

KING EDWARD VII. A new European introduction, with immense flowers and of vigorous growth. 25 cts.

MRS. J. TEERSTEEG. The tallest-growing variety; stems 3 feet. 25 cts.

SEMI-PLENUM. A novelty, with semi-double, large, pure white flowers borne on very long stems; very hardy. 25 cts.

THE TUNSTALL. New, large, gold, white flowers, with massive reflexed petals. 3 feet. July to October. 25 cts.

ULIGINOSUM (syn. *Pyrethrum*). Giant Daisy. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, covered with large, white, daisy-like flowers from June to September. 20 cts.

Cimicifuga (Snakeroot)

DAHURICA. Erect flower-stems, 6 feet high, with numerous spikes of creamy white flowers in July and August. 25 cts.

RACEMOSA. Long, slender pure white spikes, suitable for shady places. 6 to 8 feet. 25 cts.

SIMPLEX. New. First sold as *Actæa japonica*. Dense spikes of pure white flowers in September. Fine for cutting. 35 cts. each.

Clematis

DAVIDIANA (The Shrubby Clematis). Forms dense bushes, 2 to 3 feet high, covered with tubular, bell-shaped flowers of soft blue, nearly the entire summer. 20 cts.

Davidiana Hybrids

These fine new hybrids are improved varieties introduced by Mr. Lemoine, having beautiful foliage and large clusters of tubular flowers. Effective as single specimens or in masses.

AZURE. New. Fine trusses of light blue flowers, with creamy white center. 35 cts.

COLUMBINE. Trusses of large violet flowers, on slender stems. 4 feet. 35 cts.

CREPUSCLE. Soft blue flowers, with long tubes, borne on long panicles. 4 feet. 35 cts.

CYPRIS. A lovely new variety, with dense whorls of fragrant, soft blue flowers. 4 feet. 35 cts.

GERBE FLEURI. Porcelain-lilac. 35 cts.

PROFUSION. Fine pale blue; beautiful. 35 cts.

Clematis Species

INTEGRIFOLIA CÆRULEA. A slender half-climbing herbaceous variety growing to a height of 6 feet, bearing large single dark blue flowers about 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, from June until fall. 50c.

RECTA. Handsome creamy white flowers, borne in large showy clusters during June and July. 25 cts.

Recta fl.-pl. Similar to the single-flowering type, except that the flowers are double and larger. 50 cts.

Recta grandiflora. A rare novelty, producing large panicles of pure white flowers, 1 to 1½ inches across. 3 feet. 75 cts.

For climbing varieties, see page 91

Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley)

MAJALIS. Sprays of drooping, white, wax-like, fragrant bells, and thriving in shady nooks and corners, completely covering the ground. I offer extra-heavy, large clumps, for immediate effect, at 25 cts. each.

FORTIN'S GIANT. A giant-flowering form, with bells more than twice the size of the above. Small plants, 25 cts.

Coreopsis

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. Golden yellow flowers; invaluable for cutting. Begins to bloom in June and continues all summer. 15 cts.

Dianthus (Hardy Pinks)

BARBATUS (Sweet William). Mixed colors. An old favorite, and keeps up a constant succession of flowers. 15 cts.

NAPOLEON III. I am again able to offer this beautiful and very scarce Hardy Pink; flowers brilliant blood-crimson, deliciously clove-scented; blooms continually until frost. 1 foot. 35 cts.



DIANTHUS, continued

PLUMARIUS, Comtesse Knut. New. Fine, apricot-colored flowers on long stems. Very free-flowering. 25 cts.

Plumarius, Delicata. New. Beautiful soft pink, shaded cream. 25 cts.

Plumarius, Gloriosa. New. Flowers a month earlier than Delicata; clear lilac-rose. 25 cts.

Plumarius, Lord Lyons. Deep pink. May and June. 20 cts.

Plumarius, White Reserve. Fine; continuous-flowering; pure white. 20 cts.

Dicentra (Dielytra)

CUCULLARIA (Dutchman's Breeches). A very early spring flower, with delicate divided leaves. Greenish white flowers, tinged with rose. 8 inches high. 20 cts.

EXIMIA. Finely cut foliage and heart-shaped flowers somewhat larger than Formosa. 20 cts.

FORMOSA. Dwarf-growing, with finely cut foliage; flowers pink; blooms from April to August. 20 cts.

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding-Heart). Long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped flowers. 20 cts.

Dictamnus (Gas Plant)

FRAXINELLA. An old favorite. Forms bushes 3 feet in height and as broad. The flowers give off a volatile, lemon-scented oil, which will sometimes ignite if a lighted match is held near the flower. One of the most enduring perennials and should not be disturbed. Color rose-pink. 20 cts.

ALBUS. A white-flowered variety. 20 cts.

CAUCASICUS. New, large-flowered form. 25c.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

Dignified and stately, old-time favorites, worthy a place in the choicest garden. Tall spires of inflated bell-shaped flowers, beautifully spotted. They make a fine background for other lower-growing plants or among shrubbery, thriving in half shade as well as in open air. See illus. facing p. 61.

GLOXINIÆFLORA. Beautiful, finely spotted varieties in shades of white, rose, and purple, mixed. 15 cts.

GRANDIFLORA. Showy spikes of pale yellow flowers. 15 cts.

Dodecatheon

(Shooting Star, or American Cowslip)

One of our most beautiful, native, wild flowers. A gem for growing in some half-shady nook in mellow ground, not too dry. From the tuft of leaves at the base rises a slender stem, from 8 to 15 inches in height, surmounted with a whorl of pendulous, sharply toothed, cyclamen-like flowers, varying in color from white to deep purple. Flowers in May. In Europe they are greatly prized, and many fine, improved, named varieties have been introduced. Four of these new sorts I am offering here:

DODECATHEON, continued

JEFFREYI. A very robust, giant-flowered species, with flowers twice the size of ordinary varieties; deep rose-color. 35 cts.

MEADIA (Common or Eastern Shooting Star). Umbels of many drooping flowers on stems 9 to 18 inches high. 20 cts.

Meadia alba. Pure white. 25 cts.

LEMOINEI HYBRID, ATROPURPUREUM. New hybrid, with dark purple-crimson flowers. 35c.

GEM. New. White; very tall. 50 cts.

JAMES COOK. New. Tall-growing, soft lilac-rose. 50 cts.

PREMIER GLADSTONE. New. Soft apple-blossom-pink. 50 cts.

Doronicum (Leopard's Bane)

Beautiful and showy, very early spring-flowering plants, with large, daisy-like, yellow blooms, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, borne on slender stems, 2 to 3 feet high. Very showy in masses. Easily forced.

EXCELSUM. Orange-yellow flowers; the best and largest variety. 25 cts.

Echinops (Globe Thistle)

Tall-growing, thistle-like plants, with ornamental foliage and large, globular heads of metallic blue flowers, which can be dried and kept.

BANNATICUS. A strong grower, with very spiny, silvery foliage and blue flowers. 5 feet. 25 cts.

HUMILIS. A dwarf variety, with dark blue globes. 2 feet. 25 cts.

RITRO. Globular heads of blue-green flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts.

Epimediums (Barrenwort; Bishop's Hat)

Epimediums thrive best in partial shade, and are particularly well suited for rockeries and the margins of shrubberies. Almost any soil will answer for them. The plants retain their foliage all winter.

LILACINUM. Lilac. 25 cts.

LUTEUM. Bright yellow with red center, resembling an orchid flower. Scarce. 35 cts.

MACRANTHUM. Large white flowers. 25 cts.

MUSSCHIANUM. Double, pure white flowers. 25 cts.

PINNATUM. Golden yellow. 25 cts.

RUBRUM. Red. 25 cts.

SULPHUREUM. Very showy foliage; sulphur-yellow flowers. 25 cts.

Eremurus

HIMALAICUS. A magnificent plant from Central Asia; perfectly hardy, and grows well in any ordinary border. The pure white flowers, suspended on rigid stems from 6 to 8 feet high, render it a bold and handsome subject wherever placed. On account of the early growth made in spring, they should have a light protection from the late frosts. \$1.50.



Erigeron (Fleabane)

Aster-like flowers, springing from tufts like the English daisy, but 9 inches to 2 feet in height. Blooms in June and July.

ASA GRAY. New. Flowers of a decided apricot on crimson stems. 25 cts.

COULTERI. Large, purplish blue flowers. 25 cts.

INTERMEDIUS. One of the finest of all Erigerons, with bright, lilac-colored flowers. 25 cts.

Eryngium (Sea Holly)

Finely cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of flowers of a beautiful steel-blue. Very decorative in the hardy border, and useful for dry bouquets in winter.

AMETHYSTINUM (syn. *Oliverianum*). The true blue Thistle, with amethyst stems and bracts. 25 cts.

SPRING HILL SEEDLING. An improved variety of *Amethystinum*, with dark blue stems and heads. 35 cts.

Hardy Ferns

Valuable for planting in shady, moist situations and under trees where blooming plants will not thrive. As a rule they should be grown in a moist, shady and protected place, in a soil composed of rich loam and leaf mold. *Adiantums* and *Scolopendriums* grow about a foot in height. The *Osmundas* are very large, vigorous-growing species, with rather coarse but highly ornamental foliage, requiring a deeply dug, well-enriched soil, where they may be grown in shade or full sunlight. In wet swamps they grow to great size, sometimes attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet.

ADIANTUM PEDATUM (Hardy Maidenhair Fern). 20 cts.

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA (Cinnamon Fern). 20 cts.

Osmunda regalis (Royal Fern). 20 cts.

SCOLOPENDRIUM UNDULATUM (Hart's Tongue). 25 cts.

Other varieties of Hardy Ferns can be supplied on special order.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

One of the most satisfactory hardy plants. In beds and masses they produce a gorgeous effect, blooming in constant succession all summer. They are also splendid for cutting, lasting a long time in water. The large, brown center is surrounded with scarlet or crimson rings, with an outer border of orange or yellow. One of the few perennials that are always in bloom. See illus. facing p. 53.

GRANDIFLORA. A fine, large-flowering strain; mixed shades. 15 cts.

GAILLARDIA, continued

GIGANTEA. Very large flowers, with a crimson ring in the center, surrounded by wide, clear, light yellow band. Flowers are borne on long, stiff stems. 25 cts.

Named Gaillardias

JOHN HARKNESS. Large yellow, hazy red zone. One of the hardiest varieties in cultivation; good for cut-flower purposes. 25 cts.

LADY ROLLESTON. A very large, new variety, with flowers 4 inches in diameter, both center and petals being a bright, clear yellow with no red whatever. The flowers are fine for cutting for bouquets and home adornment. 35 cts.

MASTERPIECE. Very dwarf; crimson, with a very narrow, golden border on outer ring. 25 cts.

MRS. BATEMAN BROWN. Large crimson flowers, with yellow edge; very distinct and beautiful. 25 cts.

SUNSHINE. A glorious light yellow, with very narrow conspicuous ring. 25 cts.

Galega (Goat's Rue)

BICOLOR HARTLANDII. New. Blue-and-white flowers in great abundance, borne in splendid racemes. 25 cts.

OFFICINALIS. Showy racemes of pea-shaped flowers, freely produced in July and August. 15 cts.

Officinalis alba. Pure white. 15 cts.

Geranium (Crane's-bill)

GRANDIFLORUM. Large, lilac-blue flowers. July and August. 20 cts.

NEPALENSE. Very large flowering; pink. 20 cts.

PLATYPETALUM. Large, rosy purple flowers in June. 1½ feet. 20 cts.

SANGUINEUM. Handsome, serrated foliage; purple-crimson flowers, blooming all summer; compact, bushy plant. 18 inches. 20 cts.

Sanguineum album. Pure white. 20 cts.

Geum (Avens)

Attractive plants for the border or rockery, blooming from May to July.

COCCINEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw (Chiloense). A splendid new variety, with large double flowers of a fiery red, blooming nearly all summer. Peculiarly attractive. 18 inches. 25 cts.

MONTANUM SPLENDENS (Heldreichii). Large flowers of deep yellow. 18 inches. 25 cts.

Gillenia (Bowman's Root)

TRIFOLIATA. A desirable strong-growing perennial, suitable for the mixed border, rockeries, or other hardy gardens. Handsome trifoliate foliage and numerous white flowers, tinged with pink. July. 3 feet. 25 cts.

Gunnera (Chilian Rhubarb)

The most striking of all hardy perennial foliage plants. Very rich, deep, mellow soil is indispensable. Exposure to the sun is advisable, but they should be sheltered from severe winds, and should never suffer for the want of water. They require ample protection in winter.

MANICATA. This variety often measures 16 feet across the plant. Scarce. \$1.50.

SCABRA. Another variety growing about 5 feet high by 10 to 15 feet in diameter. 75 cts.

Gypsophila

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath). Cloud-like sprays of minute white flowers; fine for use in bouquets in combination with bright-colored flowers. One of the most beautiful flowers. 15 cts.

Paniculata fl.-pl. A new, double-flowered variety. Splendid for cutting. 25 cts.

PROSTRATA ROSEA. A fine, creeping variety for edging or the rockery. Finely cut foliage and sprays of pale rose flowers. 25 cts.

REPENS. A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery, with clouds of small white or pink flowers in July and August. 25 cts.

Repens rosea. A very pretty, prostrate plant, with light rose-colored flowers in June. 3 inches. 25 cts.

Helenium (Sneezewort)

Handsome plants, allied to the sunflowers. Of the easiest culture, forming dense masses of blooms in late summer and autumn.

AUTUMNALE, Gartensone. A new introduction, with flowers of a brilliant, golden yellow and velvet-brown center. Blooms from the end of August to November. 25 cts.

Autumnale superbum. Broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers in late summer. Grows 5 to 6 feet high. 20 cts.

Autumnale superbum rubrum. A splendid new variety; deep ox-blood-red, changing to terracotta. 5 to 6 feet. September. 25 cts.

GRANDICEPHALUM STRIATUM. Large, branching heads of flowers; deep orange, striped with crimson. 3 feet. July and August. 20 cts.

HOOPESII. Large; orange-yellow; begins to flower in June and continues all summer. 2 feet. 20 cts.

PUMILUM MAGNIFICUM. Dense heads of golden yellow blossoms in autumn. 18 inches. 20 cts.

RIVERTON BEAUTY. Pure lemon-yellow, with large disc of purplish black. 25 cts.

RIVERTON GEM. New. Old-gold, suffused with bright terra-cotta, changing to wallflower-red. August to October. 25 cts.

Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower)

The perennial Sunflowers should always be planted in masses, where they may have plenty of room against a background of shrubbery, or natu-

HELIANTHUS, continued

ralized in wild gardens or woodlands. They produce a grand effect impossible to describe. In combination with hardy asters, where broad color effects are wanted in late summer, they have few equals. They are profuse bloomers, producing an unlimited supply of flowers for table and church decoration.

MAXIMILIANII. The latest of all; golden yellow flowers in graceful sprays in October. Fine for cutting. 6 feet. 20 cts.

MISS MELLISH. Beautifully formed, golden yellow, single flowers in September. 6 feet. 20 cts.

MOLLIS. Large, single, lemon-yellow flowers, with downy white foliage. 4 feet. August and September. 20 cts.

MULTIFLORUS FL.-PL. (Double Hardy Sunflower). Large, double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion. 4 feet. July and August. 20 cts.

Multiflorus maximus. A gigantic, single-flowered variety, growing 5 to 6 feet in height, producing immense, golden yellow, single flowers, 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Extra fine. August to September. 20 cts.

ORGALIS. A tall variety, with distinct and beautiful foliage, and pale lemon-yellow flowers. A well-grown plant will produce spikes of flowers nearly 4 feet long. 20 cts.

RIGIDUS. Blooms early in July and continues till fall. Golden yellow; dark centers. 3 feet. 20 cts.

SOLEIL D'OR. Large, double, golden yellow, with quilled petals similar to a cactus dahlia. 4 feet. August and September. 25 cts.

SPARSIFOLIUS. Fine, deep yellow, single flowers on long stems. 6 to 8 feet. August and September. 20 cts.

TOMENTOSUS. Distinct. Single, rich golden yellow flowers in August and September. 4 feet. 20 cts.

WOLLEY DOD. The finest September-flowering variety; deep yellow, single flowers. 20 cts.

Heliopsis (Orange Sunflower)

PITCHERIANA. Flowers deep golden yellow; a perpetual bloomer; fine for cutting. 20 cts.

SCABRA ZINNIAEFLORE. A double-flowering variety, growing about 24 inches high, producing golden yellow flowers, resembling a zinnia in form; desirable for cutting. 20 cts.

Helleborus

NIGER (Christmas Rose). Bears beautiful, snow-white, waxy flowers during mild days in winter, from December till early spring. Plant in a moist, semi-shaded, sheltered situation, and mulch with leaves to protect the flowers. Should not be disturbed after once established. Large clumps, 35 cts.

ORIENTALIS (Lenten Rose). New hybrids. These bloom in early spring and the flowers are borne on stems a foot high. Flowers of various colors, beautifully dotted with purple or crimson. 35 cts.

Hepatica (Liver-Leaf)

TRILOBA. A pretty, native, spring-flowering plant, with blue flowers; prefers shade, but will do fairly well in an open situation in moist, rich loam. 25 cts.

Triloba alba. Pure white. 25 cts.

Triloba rosea. Rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.

Heuchera (Alum Root)

SANGUINEA. One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped, crenate leaves from which spring numerous slender scapes a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute, bright red flowers, giving a delicate, airy effect. 20 cts.

New Varieties of Heucheras

BRIZOIDES GRACILLIMA. New and beautiful hybrids; bright rose. 25 cts.

FLAMBEAU. Rosy scarlet. 25 cts.

PLEU DE FEU. Graceful spikes of fiery red flowers during July and August. 25 cts.

VIRGINALE. Large, tubular flowers; creamy white. 25 cts.

Hibiscus (Mallow)

A very showy plant for any position, but succeeds especially well in damp places. Very large, single, hollyhock-like flowers produced during the entire summer.

CRIMSON EYE. Flowers of immense size; pure white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center. 20 cts.

NEW GIANT-FLOWERING (Mallow Marvels). Wonderfully improved new varieties, with the richest colors and enormous flowers frequently 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Thrive in dry or wet ground. Perfectly hardy. In separate colors, Pink or White, 35 cts.; Crimson, 50 cts.; Mixed Seedlings, 25 cts.

Hollyhocks

No hardy garden is complete without these stately plants. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet, produce a bold effect that cannot be secured in any other way, when mingled among the shrubs, in the background of the hardy border or in specimen clumps. Universal favorites everywhere.

DOUBLE. In separate colors. White, Rose, Crimson, Yellow, etc. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MIXED DOUBLE. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MIXED SINGLE. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Iberis (Hardy Candytuft)

SEMPERVIRENS (Evergreen Candytuft). Handsome evergreen foliage, completely hidden in April and May with heads of white flowers. Extra-large clumps, 25 cts.

SNOWFLAKE. A splendid new variety, with much larger flowers, and two weeks later. 20 cts.

Lilies, Hardy Varieties

With the exception of *Lilium candidum*, which seems to prefer an open position, most Lilies thrive best when planted in a semi-shaded situation where the ground can be kept cool and moist by the protection of shrubs and a carpet of lawn-grass cuttings. Planted among shallow-rooting perennials or rhododendrons, they find a congenial situation both as to soil and shelter. The bulbs should be planted from 6 to 8 inches deep, with a little sand or sphagnum moss under the base of each bulb. *L. candidum*, *superbum*, *tigrinum*, and *pardalinum* can be supplied early from home-grown stock. Japan Lilies do not arrive until about December 1, sometimes too late for fall delivery; in such cases they will be held by us until time for spring planting, which is fully as satisfactory as fall planting. European Lilies are not carried in stock, and can be supplied only on special orders, which must be received before August 1. This group includes only those varieties easiest to manage.

Native Lilies

CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily). Pure white. Should be planted early for the best results. Extra-size bulbs, 20 cts.

PARDALINUM. Similar to *Superbum*, but a brighter orange-scarlet. 20 cts.

SUPERBUM (Turk's-Cap Lily). A native variety. Flowers bright reddish orange, spotted with yellow. 15 cts.

TIGRINUM SPLENDENS (Tiger Lily). Orange, spotted black. 15 cts.

Tigrinum fl.-pl. A variety of the Tiger Lily, with double flowers. 20 cts.

Japan Lilies

AURATUM (Gold-banded Lily). Very large; white, spotted crimson, with a broad yellow band. 25 cts.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM. Large; pure white. 25 cts.

Speciosum Melpomene and roseum. White heavily spotted and overlaid crimson. 20 cts.

European Lilies

BROWNII. Large trumpet, the inside pure white, the outside shaded chocolate-brown. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

CHALCEDONICUM (Scarlet Martagon Lily). Flowers medium size; bright red, sometimes spotted with brown. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

EXCELSUM (Testaceum). Light cream or nankeen-yellow, sometimes spotted with small reddish dots. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

HANSONII (Yellow Martagon Lily). Flowers bright orange, spotted with brownish purple; worthy of a place in every garden. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

HENRYI (Yellow Speciosum Lily). Flowers dark, reddish yellow, marked with small brown spots. Extra-large bulbs, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Lavandula (Lavender)

VERA. This is an ancient garden favorite because of its pleasant odor. Beautiful, fragrant, blue flowers in July and August. 18 inches. 20 cts.

NANA COMPACTA. A most valuable variety, producing large, sweet-scented, blue flowers in abundance. A valuable subject for massing in small beds, fronts of borders, or rock-gardens; about three weeks earlier than the common variety, Vera. 1 foot. 35 cts.

Liatris (Blazing Star)

Striking plants for the hardy border, with tall, rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers, 4 to 5 feet high. Succeed in any position.

SCARIOSA. Deep purple flowers. 4 feet. 20 cts.

SPICATA. Brilliant purple. 20 cts.

Lithospermum

PROSTRATUM. A suitable plant for the front row of the border or for the rockery, forming a tuft of dark evergreen foliage, bearing small blue flowers from April to September. 25 cts.

Prostratum, Heavenly Blue. A new and beautiful turquoise-blue variety. 50 cts.

Lobelia

CARDINALIS (Cardinal Flower). Handsome plants, thriving in a moist, deep loam, where they will not suffer from drought; long spikes of fiery scarlet flowers. 20 cts.

SYPHILITICA. Large spikes of blue flowers. July to September. 2 feet. 20 cts.

Lupinus (Lupines)

The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long, on stems 3 feet high. They are perfectly hardy, but cannot endure drought and must be planted in well-prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather.

ALBUS. A white variety. 25 cts.

MERHEIMII. A splendid new variety, with flowers of beautifully shaded rose. 35 cts.

POLYPHYLLUS. Clear blue. 25 cts.

Lychnis (Campion)

CHALCEDONICA. Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. 3 feet. 20 cts.

Lysimachia

CLETHROIDES (Loosestrife). Long, recurved spikes of pure white flowers, from July to September. A desirable variety. 2 feet. 20 cts.

PUNCTATA. In masses this produces solid sheets of golden yellow in late June. 2 feet. 20 cts.

Lythrum

PERRY'S VARIETY. An improved new variety, with very large flowers of glistening cherry-red. 35c.

ROSEUM SUPERBUM (Rosy Loosestrife). A strong-growing plant; long spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to September. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts.

VIRGATUM, Rose Queen. Long, graceful spikes of bright rose flowers. 25 cts.

Mentha

ROTUNDIFOLIA VARIEGATA. Fine sweet-scented foliage, with silvery markings; purple flowers. Sometimes used as a substitute for peppermint or spearmint. 20 cts.

Mertensia (Blue Bells)

SIBIRICA CILIATA. New. A free-flowering species, with trusses of pale blue flowers in early spring. 25 cts.

VIRGINICA (Blue Bells). Drooping panicles of light blue flowers in early spring. A fine plant for naturalizing in shady places. After blooming the foliage disappears. 20 cts.

Montbretias

Among all the summer-flowering bulbs, the Montbretias are about the most showy, and deserve to be planted extensively. They can be handled like gladioli, or they may be left in the ground permanently, if given a heavy covering of leaves or litter. They should be set out during April or May, 3 to 6 inches apart, in clumps of a dozen or more. The following are among the best of Mr. G. Davison's new hybrids. These are so distinct from the older kind as to form a new race, with long spikes of flowers 3 to 4 inches across and stems 2 to 3 feet high.

CALIFORNIA. Beautiful, deep golden yellow; very free flowering; extra. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

FIRE KING. Large flowers of a glowing scarlet-red. One of the most beautiful varieties. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

GEORGE DAVISON. The stems are from 3 to 4 feet high, very branching, bearing lovely pale orange-yellow flowers, widely expanded; a splendid variety. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

GOLDEN WEST. Large well-opened flowers of a most beautiful pure golden yellow; well-branched spikes; a strong grower; attracts the eye in every collection. 15 cts.

KING EDMUND. Immense rich golden flowers, with brown markings in throat; large well-opened flower; tall and sturdy grower. 15 cts.

LORD NELSON. Deep orange-scarlet, reverse of petals crimson, yellow eye; large flower; very beautiful; dark purple stems. 3½ feet. 25 cts.

WESTWICH. Distinct orange-red, with clear yellow eye surrounded with a circle of maroon. 25 cts.



Monarda (Oswego Tea)

DIDYMA, Cambridge Scarlet. Next to the scarlet lobelia, the most brilliant of our wild flowers, growing along the banks of streams, and lighting up the dark corners of the woods. Should be planted against a dark background. 3 feet. July to September. 20 cts.

Didyma alba. A fine, pure white variety. 25 cts.

Didyma rosea. Deep rose-colored. 20 cts.

Didyma violacea superba. A fine new variety; deep amaranth-red. 20 cts.

FISTULOSA ALBA (Wild Bergamot). Flowers white. July and August. 20 cts.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not)

A well-known favorite, suitable for edges or the rockery in any position, also thriving in damp situations.

PALUSTRIS. The true perpetual blue Forget-me-not. Dark blue flowers, with yellow throat. 15 cts.

Enothera (Evening Primrose)

Elegant for a sunny position in the border or on the rockery, blooming all summer.

FRASERI. Rich yellow. 20 cts.

MISSOURIENSIS. Large; golden yellow. 20 cts.

PILGRIMII. Bright yellow flowers in clusters. 20 cts.

SPECIOSA. A rare, pure white variety, with flowers 3 inches across. 18 inches. 20 cts.

YOUNGII. Bright yellow. 1½ feet. 20 cts.

Orobus (Bitter Vetch)

Well-shaped plants, bearing spikes of pea-shaped flowers 12 inches in height. A desirable plant for the rockery or border.

ALATUS. Blue or violet-colored flowers. 25 cts.

SMITHII. With sulphur-colored flowers. 25 cts.

Pardanthus

SINENSIS (Blackberry Lily). Lily-like flowers of bright orange, on stems 3 feet tall, in July. Conspicuous seeds in September, resembling blackberries. 20 cts.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)

Hardy Varieties

The perennial varieties are favorite, very showy plants for the border or rockery.

BARBATUS TORREYI (syn. Chelone). Long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, from June until August. 3 to 4 feet. 20 cts.

DIGITALIS. Long spikes of purple-white flowers, with purple throats. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. 20 cts.

HARDY PENTSTEMONS, continued

GRANDIFLORUS. Showy flowers of lilac-blue. 3 feet. July. 25 cts.

GLABER (syn. Speciosa). A handsome western species, with bright blue or purple tubular flowers 1 inch in length, borne on stems 1 to 2 feet high. Smooth glossy foliage. 20 cts.

OVATUS. Bright blue, shaded bronzy purple. 20 cts.

PUBESCENS. Bright rosy purple, with light throat, densely bearded. 1 foot. July and August. 20 cts.

Tender Varieties (*Pentstemon gloxinoides*)

These beautiful, large-flowering Pentstemons are wonderfully effective in beds or borders, with their profusion of graceful sprays of large, gloxinia-like flowers, in a wide range of the most dazzling colors, from June to October. The old plants must be wintered in a well-protected frame.

AGNES WICKFIELD. Satiny white, daintily edged rose. 25 cts.

CONSTANCE. Soft salmon-rose, throat white, veined rose. 25 cts.

KELLERMANNII. Dark blue-purple flowers. 25 cts.

MIDDLETON GEM. A charming shade of pink, suffused with carmine, with pure white throat. Flowers from June to November. 25 cts.

NEGRESS. Dark crimson-maroon. 25 cts.

PAUL CAMBON. Violet-plum, white throat. 25 cts.

Phlox, Various Species

ARENDsii. A new race of Phloxes, the result of crossing between *Phlox divaricata* and the large-flowered *Decussata* varieties. They begin to flower in May, continuing until July, producing a mass of flowers before the late varieties begin to bloom. 18 to 24 inches. The following five varieties are among the best:

Arendsii, Charlotte. Large; pale lilac, shaded pink, with a dark eye. 25 cts.

Arendsii, Crete. Medium-sized white flowers in great masses. 25 cts.

Arendsii, Hilda. Lilac, with pink center. Good for grouping. 25 cts.

Arendsii, Kathe. Purplish rose, with dark eye. 25 cts.

Arendsii, Sophie. Flowers 1 inch across; pure white. 25 cts.

DIVARICATA ALBA, Schneeteppich. New. Very large, fine, white flowers. 25 cts.

Divaricata canadensis. Soft lavender-blue flowers. 15 cts.

Divaricata Laphamii, Perry's Variety. A lovely alpine species, with flowers of soft plum-bago-blue, freely produced. 25 cts.

MACULATA. A native species, with good-sized heads of rose-purple flowers. 18 inches. May and June. 20 cts.



PHLOX, continued

OVATA CAROLINA (Mountain Phlox). Masses of reddish pink flowers. May and June. 20 cts.

PILOSA, Brilliant. Crimson flowers, blooming at the same time as *Divaricata canadensis*. 25 cts.

SUBULATA (Moss or Mountain Pink). A creeping variety, flowering in early spring, with moss-like, evergreen foliage, completely hidden during flowering-time with the masses of bloom. Much used in cemeteries for carpeting the ground.

Subulata atropurpurea. Purplish rose. 15 cts.

Subulata, Daisy Hill. New. Brilliant rose, with crimson center. 25 cts.

Subulata lilacina. Beautiful pale lilac. 25 cts.

Subulata Nelsonii. Pure white. 15 cts.

Subulata, The Bride. Large, white flowers, with dainty pink eye. 25 cts.

Physalis (Chinese Lantern Plant)

FRANCHETII. A very decorative plant about 1½ to 2 feet high, bearing many brilliant orange-scarlet seed-vessels or "lanterns" much valued for winter decorations. 20 cts.

Physostegia (False Dragonhead)

VIRGINICA. Forms large clumps, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate pink flowers, tubular in form. July and August. 20 cts.

Virginica alba. Pure white. 20 cts.

Platycodon

(Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bellflower)

GRANDIFLORUM. Related to the campanulas. Covered with large blue flowers, 3 inches in diameter, in July and August. 2 feet. 15 cts.

Grandiflorum album. A white variety of the above. 2 feet. 15 cts.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)

GIGANTEUM. Very ornamental both in foliage and flower; grows 3 feet high and bears pendent, creamy white flowers during May and June. Best suited for partially or wholly shaded positions, but can be grown in the open. 25 cts.

Polygonum (Knotweed)

COMPACTUM. A fine plant for landscape work, planted where it can develop large masses. In August and September the entire plant is covered with a foam-like mass of white flowers. 20 cts.

Potentilla (Cinquefoil)

The new hybrid double forms are a great addition, combining nearly all the good qualities in a good border plant. Handsome foliage; brilliant colors, blooming the entire season. Should have a light covering of leaves in winter.

CALIFORNICA. Pure yellow. 25 cts.

DRAPEAU. Amaranth-purple-red with dark center. 25 cts.

POTENTILLA, continued

GOLD KUGEL. Golden yellow. 25 cts.

L'ACHERON. Dark fiery red, edged yellow. 25 cts.

LANDSEER. Single red. 25 cts.

PANORAMA. Orange, purple striped. 25 cts.

PERFECTA PLENA. Vermilion, lemon center. 25 cts.

ROSÆFLORA. Amaranth blackish red. 25 cts.

WM. ROLLINSON. Orange, striped yellow. 25 cts.

Primula (Primrose)

English Primroses are among the finest of all hardy plants, thriving admirably in moist, cool, half-shady situations, and protected in winter by a light covering of dry leaves or meadow hay. They are perfectly hardy, and only require protection from the hot sun. They may be grown in cold-frames, planted out for early spring blooming, and then removed to an out-of-the-way place to make room for later-blooming plants.

CÆRULEA. Large deep purplish blue flowers. 25 cts.

BULLEYANA. A magnificent new hardy species, resembling *Japonica*, with large whorls of rich orange flowers, shaded scarlet and yellow. 50 cts.

LA LORRAINE. (Lem.) A new hardy hybrid *Primula*, obtained by Mr. Lemoine by crossing *Primula Veitchii*, a wild species from Western China introduced by the explorer E. H. Wilson, and *P. amana*. It soon forms a strong clump of leaves throwing up many flower-stalks carrying many whorls of sweet-scented flowers 1½ inches broad; bright rose with an orange ring surrounding the mouth of the tube. 50 cts.

NEW INGLEScombe, HIGHLY SELECTED. The finest strain of true Primroses every offered. Large, well-formed flowers in a great assortment of fine, rich colors. 25 cts.

WILSON'S BLUE. Many new and beautiful shades of blue, deep violet, and lavender. 35 cts.

MUNSTED GIANT, Red. Large well-formed flowers in brilliant shades of crimson, maroon, and mahogany-red. 25 cts.

Munsted Giant, White. Large, handsome, white flowers. 25 cts.

Munsted Giant, Yellow. Large flowers, ranging from primrose and yellow to deep orange with deep orange centers. 25 cts.

POLYANTHUS. Selected gold-laced varieties. An extra-fine strain, edged and laced with many beautiful combinations of colors. 20 cts.

PULVERULENTA. A new Chinese species, with whorls of crimson flowers and silvery stems and leaves dusted with a white farina. 2 feet. 50 cts.

VERIS SUPERBA. A giant-flowered form of the English Primrose, with great trusses of flowers nearly a foot across, the individual flowers measuring nearly 2 inches in diameter; bright canary-yellow, with dark golden center; very fragrant. 25 cts.



Ranunculus (Bachelor's Buttons)

ACRIS FL.-PL. A pretty, double-flowering, bright golden yellow buttercup; masses of flowers in May and June. 20 cts.

Romneya

COULTERI (California Tree, or Matilija Poppy). This beautiful Poppy, while hardy as far north as Philadelphia, should be planted in a well-drained, sunny, sheltered position. It grows from 5 to 6 feet high and frequently has 12 to 15 expanded flowers on a single shoot at one time. The large, delicate, white flowers, measuring 6 inches and more across, make this plant very attractive and interesting; delightfully fragrant. 75 cts.

Rosmarinus (Rosemary)

OFFICINALIS. An old, favorite, aromatic herb of neat habit of growth. Small light blue flowers; requires protection. 20 cts.

Rudbeckia (Coneflower)

GOLDEN GLOW. One of the most popular hardy plants. Grows 6 feet high, producing masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia. 20 cts.

HERBSTSONNE (Autumn Sun). Late-flowering, with large golden yellow flowers on tall stems. 25 cts.

MAXIMA. A variety with blue foliage and large single flowers, 5 inches in diameter, with a conspicuous central cone 2 inches in length. 25 cts.

NEWMANNII. The perennial form of the "Black-eyed Susan." Deep orange-yellow flowers, with a dark purple cone; long, wiry stems 3 feet high; blooms all summer. 20 cts.

NITIDA, or AUTUMN GLORY. Large, pale yellow flowers in August and September. 5 feet. 20 cts.

PURPUREA (Giant Purple Coneflower). Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. 3 feet. 20 cts.

RAYS OF GOLD. An improvement on Golden Glow. Narrow petals, forming a perfect globe. 25c.

SUBTOMENTOSA. Masses of brilliant lemon-yellow flowers, borne throughout the summer; plant densely branched. 3 feet. 20 cts.

Salvia (Meadow Sage)

AZUREA GRANDIFLORA. A Rocky Mountain species. Slender spikes of pale blue flowers in great abundance during August and September. 3 feet. 20 cts.

PITCHERI. Similar to Azurea, but with larger flowers and of a deeper blue. 25 cts.

PRATENSIS. Showy spikes of intense dark blue flowers, from June until September. 3 feet. 20 cts.

Pratensis alba. Pure white. 25 cts.

SALVIA, continued

TURKESTANICA. Handsome, large, silver-woolly foliage; the bold inflorescence, appearing in July, consists of large blush-white flowers and bracts produced in much-branched panicles 3 feet high. Calls to mind the Acanthus, and may be considered a good substitute for it, since the Acanthus is not hardy in this climate. 25 cts.

VIRGATA NEMOROSA. A new variety, with whorls of dark blue flowers which spring from rosettes of large leaves, blooming in midsummer for several weeks. 18 inches. 25 cts.

Sanguinaria (Bloodroot)

CANADENSIS. A native wild flower, growing about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers one inch in diameter in early spring. Will thrive best in shade, but can also be grown in sunlight. 15 cts.

Alpine Saxifrages

Among the most desirable hardy perennial plants for rock and alpine gardening. They should be planted in well-drained ground, and require a partially shaded position; a little protection with leaves should be given during the winter. I can offer fifteen distinct named varieties at 25 cts. each.

Scabiosa (Blue Bonnet)

CAUCASICA. Beautiful, soft lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on long stems 2 feet high; bloom from June to September. 25 cts.

JAPONICA. Lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on long, slender stems; freely produced from July to September. 25 cts.

Sedum (Stonecrop)

ACRE (Golden Moss). A very dwarf, creeping variety, good for rockwork and cemeteries. 20 cts.

ANACAMPSEROS. A low-spreading variety, with handsome, small, light green foliage. 25 cts.

JAPONICUM MACROPHYLLUM. Compact, husky plants, 15 inches high, with large heads of white flowers in late summer. 25 cts.

KAMTSCHATICUM. Dwarf; deep green foliage and yellow flowers. 20 cts.

MAXIMUM ATROPURPUREUM. A variety with dark bronzy purple foliage. 20 cts.

ROSEUM. 20 cts.

SPATHULIFOLIUM. Soft, bluish gray foliage, with yellow flowers in June; dwarf spreading habit. 25 cts.

SEXANGULARE. Dwarf; dark green foliage; yellow flowers. 20 cts.

SPECTABILE (Brilliant Stonecrop). Broad, light green foliage; immense heads of showy rose-colored flowers. Fine late fall-blooming plant. 25 cts.

Spectabile, Brilliant. A new variety having flowers of a bright shade of deep crimson. 25 cts.

SPURIUM COCCINEUM. A fine dwarf variety with crimson flowers. 20 cts.

Sempervivum

(House Leek, or Hen and Chickens)

Very interesting alpine plants much used for carpet-bedding, having fleshy rosettes of leaves from which are sent up the flower-stocks. Suitable for rockery or for dry, sunny situations.

ALLIONII. Large rosettes of a light green, shaded violet at the base. 20 cts.

ARACHNOIDEUM. Small rosettes, threaded with a white, cobweb-like down; flowers bright red. 3 to 4 inches. June. 20 cts.

BROWNII. Foliage dark green, tipped deep brown; flowers red. 25 cts.

COMOLLII. Similar to Cornutum, but smaller and darker foliage. 20 cts.

CORNUTUM. Small, fleshy, finely formed, green foliage; rough surface. 20 cts.

FIMBRIATUM. Beautiful green foliage, with dark points. 20 cts.

FUNCKII. Numerous, dark green rosettes; very small, reddish purple flowers. 20 cts.

HOKERI. Small green rosettes. 20 cts.

POMELLII. Very small, light green rosettes. 20 cts.

PYRENAICUM. Dark reddish green foliage. 20 cts.

Senecio (Groundsel)

Especially suited for planting in low moist ground. They grow from 3 to 5 feet, producing a striking effect.

CLIVORUM, Orange Queen. Enormous round leaves and pure orange flowers, borne on stems about 4 feet high. 25 cts.

VEITCHIANUS. Bright yellow flowers, borne on tall stems, rise from the widespreading tuft of large cordate leaves. 4 to 5 feet. 25 cts.

WILSONIANUS. Producing stems 3 to 5 feet high, thickly covered with rich golden yellow flowers. 25 cts.

Solidago (Goldenrod)

ALTISSIMA. The largest of the native Goldenrods. Very tall, with immense heads of flowers in October. A fitting companion to the blue and purple asters, forming with them a beautiful color scheme when planted in masses, along the roadside, or the borders of woods or streams. 15 cts.

ASPERA. A fine, strong variety. 4 feet high. August to September. 20 cts.

BUCKLEYI. Of dwarf habit, with yellow plumes. 1½ feet. 20 cts.

GATTINGERI. A rare variety with spreading yellow plumes. 25 cts.

GOLDEN WINGS. New. An improved form of the common Goldenrod, with very large panicles of golden flowers, attaining a height of 5 feet. 20 cts.

SOLIDAGO, continued

LANCEOLATA. A variety with fine, narrow leaves and yellow flowers. Medium height. 20 cts.

RIGIDA. Stiff, erect stems, with large, heavy foliage and flat heads of yellow flowers. 3 feet. 20 cts.

SHORTII. Tall and much branched, with spreading plumes of yellow flowers. 20 cts.

VIRGAUREA COMPACTA. A compact-growing variety, with feathery trusses of golden yellow. July. 25 cts.

Spiræa (Goat's Beard)

The Spiræas make fine border plants, with elegant foliage and feathery plumes of flowers. They all require moisture and thrive best in a semi-shaded situation in rich soil.

ARUNCUS. A fine variety, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, with long, feathery spikes of white flowers in June and July. 25 cts.

Aruncus Kneiffii. A new variety, with finely cut, fern-like foliage and great sprays of silvery white flowers in June. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts.

FILIPENDULA FL.-PL. Fern-like foliage and corymbs of double white flowers. 1 foot. June and July. 20 cts.

GIGANTEA CARNEA. New. Large, flat heads of blush-pink flowers, with rosy violet center. 5 feet. 50 cts.

Gigantea elegantissima rosea. A variety with bright pink flowers. 35 cts.

KAMTSCHATICA GIGANTEA. A bold plant, with large, palmate leaves, 6 feet high, with immense panicles of pure white flowers. 25 cts.

ULMARIA AUREA. Has golden leaves. 25 cts. **Ulmaria fl.-pl.** Large, double, white flowers, produced during June and July. 3 feet. 25 cts.

See also Astilbe, page 65

Stachys (Woundwort)

BETONICA GRANDIFLORA. A fine plant, with large stems of violet-rose flowers. 20 cts.

Statice (Sea Lavender)

EXIMIA FLORE-ALBO. A graceful plant for the border or rockery, with large, spreading panicles of small "everlasting" flowers which rise from a rosette base of large, glossy, leathery leaves. The flowers may be dried for winter decoration in vases, etc. 20 cts.

Stokesia (Cornflower Aster)

CYANEA. Deep lavender-blue flowers, 4 inches in diameter. Very free bloomer of the easiest culture. 20 cts.

Cyanea alba. A new white form. 20 cts.

Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)

ADIANTIFOLIUM. A fine variety, with white flowers in June or July; foliage resembling the maidenhair fern. 2 feet. 25 cts.

AQUILEGIFOLIUM. Graceful foliage like that of columbine and rosy purple flowers from May to July. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts.

CORNUTI. Panicles of creamy white flowers in June and July. 6 feet. 25 cts.

DELAVAYI. Beautiful, bluish green foliage, and large lilac flowers with sulphur stamens gracefully borne on tall stems 4 feet high. 35 cts.

DIPTEROCARPUM. A beautiful new variety, with delicate lilac-mauve flowers, with yellow stamens and anthers, produced in graceful panicles in August and September. 4 feet. 35 cts.

FLAVUM. Pale yellow flowers in July and August. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts.

Tiarella (Foam Flower)

CORDIFOLIA. A pretty, low-growing plant, producing erect plumes of feathery white flowers in June. 6 inches. 20 cts.

PURPUREA MAJOR. A variety with very large leaves and strong flower-stems, 18 inches high. A cross between Tiarella and heuchera. 25 cts.

Tradescantia (Spiderwort)

FLORE-PLENO. A double-flowered variety. 20 cts.

VIRGINICA. Produces a succession of purple or blue flowers all summer. 20 cts.

ALBA. Pure white. 20 cts.

Viola (Tufted Pansy)

CORNUTA. Resembles a small pansy. When planted in a partially shaded position, they continue to bloom from early spring until late in the fall. In many beautiful shades of violet, blue, yellow, and white. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Verbascum (Mullein) New Hybrids

These are new, large-flowering hybrids of the common Mullein, with large tufts of pale green, velvety leaves and tall spikes of yellow or bronze flowers. They grow to a height of 5 to 8 feet and form very ornamental specimens in the background of borders. The Harkness hybrids are seedlings of comparatively short life, about the same as hollyhocks and foxgloves, but they reproduce themselves from seed freely. The other three varieties are said to be true perennials.

NEW DEPARTURE. Immense spikes, 4 to 5 feet long, of unusually large, bronzy yellow flowers which remain in good condition for many weeks. 50 cts.

Not less than 3 of a variety at the rate per dozen, or 25 at the rate per 100. Lists of 1 or 2 of a kind will be charged at the rate of single plants

VERBASCUM, continued

LEIANTHEMUM. A most beautiful and effective plant for the perennial border, with long, huge pyramids 8 feet high, and wax-yellow flowers. 35 cts.

VERNALE. A huge pyramid, 5 to 6 feet high, with innumerable yellow flowers with purple filaments, disposed on dense branching spikes; bright green foliage. 35 cts.

HARKNESS HYBRIDS. Large-flowering varieties in shades of yellow; very tall. 20 cts.

Veronica (Speedwell)

AMETHYSTINA. Amethyst-blue flowers. July to August. 20 cts.

INCANA. Silvery white foliage; soft blue flowers. July and August. 1 foot. 20 cts.

LONGIFOLIA alba. Erect, branched, white-flowering spikes in late summer. 2 to 3 feet. 20 cts.

Longifolia subsessilis (Speedwell). Handsome, bright blue flowers on long spikes the entire summer and fall. 2 feet. 20 cts.

MARITIMA. Long spikes of blue flowers. 2 feet. July to September. 20 cts.

ROSEA. Spikes of bright rose flowers. 1½ feet. 20 cts.

ROYAL BLUE. A new, dwarf, creeping variety, with crowded spikes of rich pale blue. 9 in. 20 cts.

RUPESTRIS. A dwarf, trailing plant for rockeries; forms a carpet of blue flowers. 20 cts.

SPICATA. Long spikes of bright blue flowers. 2 feet. July and August. 20 cts.

TREHANI (syn. *Teucrium aureum*). A desirable plant for bedding or carpeting, with yellow foliage and dainty tiny pyramids of bright blue flowers. 20 cts.

VIRGINICA. Tall spikes of white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. July and August. 20 cts.

Viola (Hardy Violets)

DOUBLE RUSSIAN. Fine, large, double, deep purple flowers of exquisite fragrance. Perfectly hardy outside. 15 cts.

ODORATA, MME. SCHWARTZ. Large, single, very fragrant, dark violet flowers. Hardy if slightly protected. Excellent for winter flowering in coldframes. 15 cts.

Vinca (Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle)

MINOR. A trailing, evergreen plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or trees or on graves, where it is too shady for grass or other plants to thrive. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Yucca (Adam's Needle)

FILAMENTOSA. Among hardy plants there is nothing more effective and striking for isolated positions on the lawn or on dry banks where few other plants thrive. It is also indispensable for the rockery. Its broad, sword-like, evergreen foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, creamy white flowers, rising to a height of 6 feet, render it a bold and handsome subject wherever placed. Should be planted in spring. The plant is native to the South Atlantic states, is hardy and vigorous,

YUCCA, continued

and will grow where many plants do not flourish. Strong plants, 25 cts.

GLORIOSA. A noble species, with long gracefully recurved foliage. A very effective plant for dry banks and rockeries, where large specimens are desired. It is usually stemless, but when about to bloom at infrequent intervals, it often forms a slender trunk of considerable height; on top of it the large trusses of white flowers are produced. It does well in dry locations. 50 cts.

Ornamental Grasses

Much used for planting as single specimens on the lawn or in groups and beds. Nothing gives a finer effect than strong clumps of these Grasses well placed.

ARUNDO donax (Giant Reed). A magnificent variety growing to a height of 15 feet. Splendid foliage and large plumes in late fall.

Arundo donax variegata. A variety of the preceding in which the foliage is beautifully marked with white.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ (Hardy Pampas Grass). Forms large clumps of very long, narrow leaves, gracefully recurving like a beautiful fountain of green, from which rise tall flower-spikes to a height of 12 feet, bearing large, Pampas-like plumes. As a single specimen there is nothing finer.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. Graceful, narrow foliage, bright green with a silver midrib. 5 to 6 feet.

Eulalia japonica variegata. Very ornamental variety. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. 5 feet.

Eulalia zebrina. Very long blades, with broad yellow band across the leaves. Forms an effective adornment to the lawn. 7 feet.

GYNERIUM argenteum (The True Pampas Grass). This is by far the most effective of all the Ornamental Grasses, with massive, silvery plumes borne on strong stems 8 to 10 feet high. It is not hardy in the North, but well-established clumps can remain in the ground, carefully protected, or lifted and wintered in a warm coldframe. 50 cts.

Gynerium monstrosum. A variety of gigantic growth, attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet, with enormous white plumes. Medium-sized plants, 75 cts.

Gynerium, Roi des Roses. A very strong-growing variety, with massive plumes of a deep rose-color. A very desirable variety. Medium-sized plants, 75 cts.

Gynerium variegata aurea. A variety with silvery plumes and golden-margined foliage. 50 cts.

Gynerium carminatum Rendlateri. A very early-flowering variety, with large rose plumes. This variety is much used in decorative plantings. Medium-sized plants, 75 cts.

Strong clumps of the above Grasses, unless otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



HARDY SHRUB SPECIALTIES

GENERAL COLLECTION



PLANTING of shrubs massed around the boundaries of a garden forms a perfect setting for the garden picture, a harmonious background against which the bright-colored peonies, poppies, phloxes, etc., appear to their greatest advantage.

Everywhere in the fields we may find beautiful landscapes formed by nature, the open glade and meadow, where the broad carpet of velvety greensward is framed in by a background of woodland. First, a fringe of low bushes, with a mass of foliage reaching the ground, against which are colonies of white daisies, black-eyed Susans, or blue and purple asters. Here and there are tall sunflowers, goldenrods, and meadow rue, or a Joe-Pye weed standing out in bold relief. The gleam of the vivid blood-scarlet comes from a lobelia or a giant bee balm (*Monarda didyma*). Another billow of green rises back of these formed by the viburnums, the white dogwood, the pink Judas and hawthorns, and the still taller scarlet maples and the small trees which rise higher and higher to meet the giant oaks, sycamores, and elms, which tower above all.

This idea of nature's landscape can be carried out in every garden, drawn to a full scale in the country where there is room to spare; and to a smaller scale in the large garden, where the giant trees give way to the small, dwarf trees and tall shrubs; and in miniature in the small town garden, where the lawn is simply framed in by the more refined and smaller shrubs, with their border of perennials in front, in every case forming a screen that gives a privacy to the home ground, shielding the world within from the world without.

Plant shrubs in masses of several of each variety where possible; remember they are to form the framework of your garden landscape, and do not spoil the picture by dotting them all over the lawn and garden. Allow them to develop so that each will show its distinct character. Above all things, beware of the man with the shears who has a mania for barbering them all to one model.

In pruning, remember that all early-flowering shrubs bloom on last year's wood, and should not be pruned until after they have bloomed (otherwise the bloom will be destroyed for that season), at which time the old, wornout wood should be cut away entirely, allowing the vigorous, younger shoots to remain, shortening or cutting away entirely all weak growths. All late-flowering shrubs, altheas, hydrangeas, etc., bloom on wood of this season's growth, and should be pruned in early spring, cutting back severely to induce a vigorous new growth. Vacant spaces among the shrubs may be filled with delphiniums, hollyhocks, phloxes, etc., or with cannas, dahlias, or gladioli.

New Hybrid Lilacs (*Syringa*)

Among the shrubs in every old garden, the Lilacs, or *Syringa*, have always been the chief feature, admired by all and universally loved for the many old associations and tender sentiment woven about them.

Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., has the largest collection of Lilacs in America. They form one of the chief attractions there, and it is stated that last spring fully 175,000 people came to see the Lilacs in Highland Park, many excursions being run from distant points for that purpose. There is a similar collection of Lilacs at the Arnold Arboretum, in Boston, also visited each year by many thousands, showing the intense popular interest taken in them.

In my new specimen grounds, I have started a similar collection, and look forward with keen anticipation to a "Lilac Time" in Wyomissing, that will be well worth a visit.

Our gardens have been wonderfully enriched during late years as the result of the work of the late Victor Lemoine, of Nancy, France, who was probably the world's most skillful hybridizer; and among the many species and varieties of plants for which we are indebted to him are the many wonderful new hybrid Lilacs, the beauty of which can be appreciated only by the comparatively few who have seen them. The large, single flowers of some of the varieties are almost an inch in diameter; there are many double and semi-double varieties, some with elegantly twisted and curled petals, others perfectly formed, reflexed, and incurved. Some are borne on tapered panicles a foot in length, while others are much branched, forming huge bouquets. See color plate facing p. 80.

The season of bloom has been prolonged by the addition of earlier and later varieties. The colors range from pure white, cream, pale azure-blue, and lavender, to deep blue, purple, and dark blackish maroon. All are delightfully fragrant, and much more prolific bloomers than the common kind, which blooms freely only

NEW HYBRID LILACS, continued

after attaining considerable age, while young plants of the new hybrid varieties, 2 to 3 feet high, bloom profusely. All the varieties are equally as hardy in every section of the country as the older common kinds.

It has been very difficult to obtain these varieties on their own roots, the new varieties usually offered in this country being budded on privet, which renders them short-lived, or grafted on the common Lilac, the suckers from which soon smother out the graft. For these reasons, budded Lilacs are of little value, unless they are budded so low that, by deep planting, they may eventually become established on their own roots.

The new Lilacs I offer are all own-root stock, the only satisfactory kind. The demand for these is so great that it has been impossible to work up a stock of very large-sized plants, and these we offer, with a few exceptions, are medium sized, varying in height from 2 to 4 feet, according to variety. Where the purchaser is not particular about the variety, but especially wishes large plants, I can usually supply them, if the selection is left to me.

All varieties, \$1 each, except where noted

Double-flowered Lilacs

ARTHUR WM. PAUL. Large trusses of beautifully formed flowers; bright crimson, reverse of petals white; very effective.

BELLE DE NANCY. Brilliant satiny rose, white center.

CHARLES SARGENT. Immense panicles; flowers an inch in diameter; violet-mauve, shaded metallic-azure; extra. \$1.50.

CHAS. JOLY. A very beautiful bright crimson; extra.

COLBERT. Large; dark purple-crimson.

DEUIL D'EMILE GALLE. Compact trusses, with very double, large flowers; light carmine, buds purple. \$1.50.

EDMOND ABOUT. New. Very floriferous; flowers in big bouquets; a handsome, tender lilac-mauve. \$1.50.

ETOILE DE MAI. Very large; crimson-violet, reverse of the petals white. Early.

HIPPOLYTE MARINGER. New. Large, compact trusses; large individual flowers, with curled petals; purplish mauve. \$1.50.

JEANNE D'ARC. Fine, large flowered; white.

JULES FERRY. Large panicles; flowers silvery mauve, rose-carmine buds; late flowering. \$1.50.

JULES SIMON. Very large flowers and trusses; lilac-mauve, passing to pale azure.

LAMARCK. Very large panicles of rosy lilac flowers.

LEON GAMBETTA. Immense trusses, individual flowers very large, nearly an inch in diameter; lilac-rose. A magnificent variety in every way; early flowering. \$2.

MARC MICHELI. Beautiful lilac, reverse of petals white.

MAURICE DE VILMORIN. Extraordinary sized panicles, flowers azure-blue, with white center. \$1.50.

MAXIME CORNU. Light rose-pink; flowers borne in splendid panicles.

MAXIMOWICZ. Very large flowers of a true violet color. \$1.50.

MISS ELLEN WILLMOTT. A grand new white, with immense panicles, and individual flowers an inch in diameter. \$1.50.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. Large compact trusses, with milk-white flowers; fine for cutting.

MME. ANTOINE BUCHNER. Trusses often measure more than a foot, expanding successively, showing big buds of rich carmine-rose, intermixed with large, imbricated flowers of a tender rose, shaded mauve. Late flowering. \$1.50.

MME. CASIMIR PERIER. Very large; white.

MME. LEMOINE. A very fine pure white.

MME. LEON SIMON. Large; rosy lilac; the flowers are in fine trusses.

MONUMENT CARNOT. Large trusses and flowers; light lilac-blue.

MURILLO. Large trusses of deep violet-purple flowers. \$1.50.

OLIVIER DE SERRES. Enormous trusses borne on long stems; very large, double flowers of pale lilac-blue; very floriferous. \$1.50.

PRESIDENT CARNOT. Compact trusses, with lilac-colored flowers.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES. New. A superb, late-flowering variety, with enormous trusses and flowers; pale lilac-pink with pink buds; incurved flowers. \$2.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Very large; handsome soft blue; flowers very double. 75 cts.

PRESIDENT LOUBET. Bright crimson-purple, buds carmine.

PRESIDENT POINCAIRE. New. Enormous, compact trusses, with large full flowers; reddish purple with purple buds. \$2.

PRESIDENT VIGER. Very large trusses and flowers; lilac-blue, tinted mauve.

SENATOR VOLLAND. Large panicles of bright rose-colored flowers. 75 cts.

SIEBOLD. Very large, perfectly formed panicles and flowers; creamy white, tinted flesh, buds amber-cream; a distinct and beautiful variety; dwarf. \$1.50.

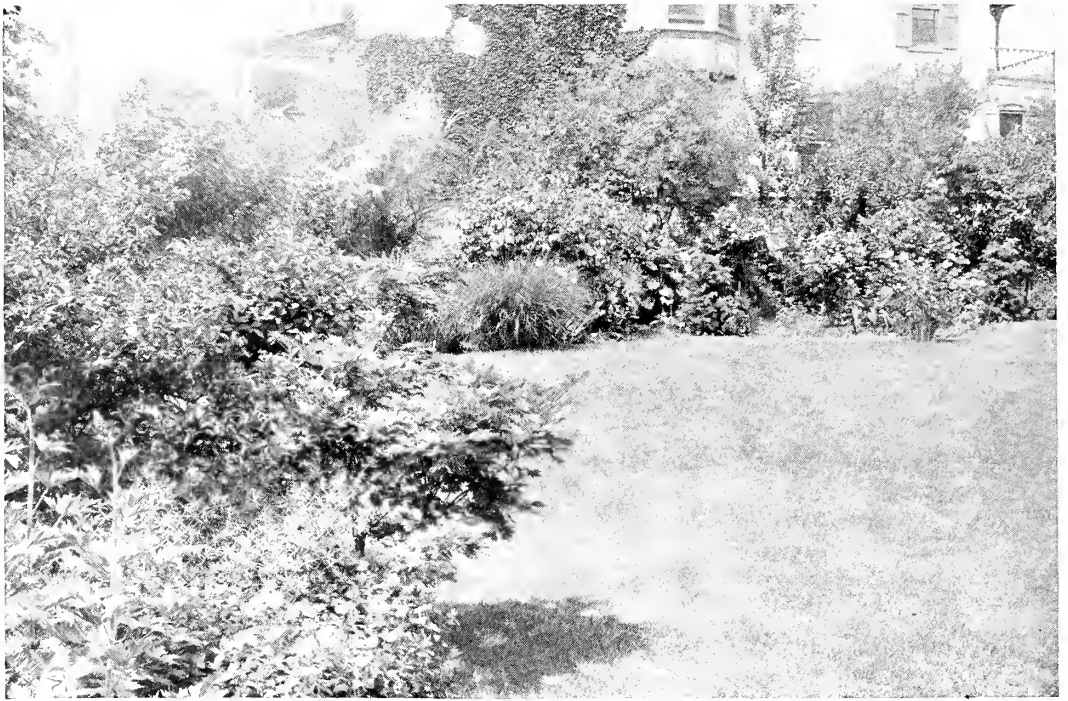
VICTOR LEMOINE. New. Very long trusses; very large, globular, round flowers of azure-lilac, passing to clear lilac.

WALDECK-ROSSEAU. Immense trusses, 10 inches in length; large flowers; lilac-rose, with white center. \$1.50.

WILLIAM ROBINSON. Very large trusses; deep violet.



Typical flowers of Lemoine's Double-flowering Lilac. One-third less than natural size



Here in the rear of this small city yard, an unsightly high-board fence is hidden by a simple planting of shrubs and perennials, always beautiful in its ever-changing succession of bloom throughout the season



Here the forest in the background gives way to the small trees and shrubs, which form a perfect setting for the smooth open lawn

Single-flowered Lilacs

CONGO. Long spikes; deep red-purple.

CRAMPEL. Lilac-blue, with white center; very large flowers and trusses.

DIDEROT. Large panicles a foot long, with large round flowers; claret-purple; very free. \$1.50.

FRAU DAMMANN. A very handsome, large, single white. 75 cts.

GEANT DES BATAILLES. Large trusses of medium-sized, blue flowers. 50 cts.

LAMARTINE. New. Very elegant panicles of single mauve-pink flowers; very showy; early flowering. \$2.

L'ONCLE TOM. Large trusses, with dark violaceous purple flowers.

LOVANIENSIS. Silvery pink. 50 cts.

LUDWIG SPÆTH. Very dark crimson-purple; one of the darkest. 75 cts.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Pure white, medium-sized flowers. 75 cts.

MIRABEAU. Large panicles; very large purplish rose flowers; early flowering. \$1.50.

MME. FLORENT STEPAN. Large, handsome, pure white flowers.

MONT BLANC. A new novelty, with large, well-branched panicles; enormous flowers, with round lobes; pure white. Considered by Mr. Lemoine as the most beautiful of all single white Lilacs. Small plants only. \$3.

NEGRO. Very dark violet-purple.

PASTEUR. Long pyramidal trusses, with enormous flowers, said to be the largest in existence; vinous red passing to mulberry-red. \$1.50.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. Very dark maroon-purple; the darkest of all.

VESTALE. Enormous panicles of large, perfectly shaped, pure white flowers.

VOLCAN. Very large, ruby-red flowers.

Various Lilac Species

JAPONICA. A unique species from Japan becoming a good-sized tree; dark, glossy foliage; creamy white flowers in large panicles; odorless. Blooms a month later than the other Lilacs. For this reason it is especially desirable, as it prolongs Lilac time in the garden in a most delightful way. Medium-sized plants, 50 cts.

JOSIKÆA. A distinct Asiatic species, forming a small tree, with large, shining leaves and purple flowers, in June after other Lilacs have done flowering. 50 cts.

PERSICA. A fine, old variety of dwarf, bushy habit, with very fragrant, purple flowers and loose panicles. One of the most desirable species, and grows very extensively. Blooms in late spring. 50c.

Persica alba. A fine white sort; flowers delicately tinted with purple. 50 cts.

ROTHOMAGENSIS (Rouen Lilac). A fine, distinct, hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; large panicles, produced abundantly. 50 cts.

VILLOSA EMODI. A species from the Himalayas, forming a large shrub, with bright green foliage, whitish underneath, and panicles of pinkish lilac flowers in May and June. 50 cts.

VULGARIS. The well-known old-fashioned Lilac; dense panicles and handsome purple flowers in May; very fragrant. Notwithstanding the strong appeal of the hybrid varieties, this is still a favorite. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.

Vulgaris alba. The common white form with pure white, fragrant flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts.

Deutzias

Deutzias are very graceful. The dwarf *Gracilis* varieties are especially valuable for planting in front of the more upright-growing shrubs, hiding the bare stems of the latter by their abundant, drooping foliage, reaching to the ground, completely covered in the end of May and in June by their large clusters of small, fragrant, white or pale rose flowers.

Discolor, Scabra, and *Vilmorinæ* are more upright in growth, and *Pride of Rochester* forms a large specimen, 6 to 8 feet in height, and should be planted in the background.

By crossing the various species, Mr. Lemoine has raised a great many very beautiful new varieties, and nearly all of the hybrids offered in this list were originated by him. The *Crenata* hybrids are crosses between *D. crenata* and *D. Vilmorinæ*. The discolor hybrids are crosses of *D. purpurescens* with *D. scabra* and other species. The *Gracilis* types are the most dwarf and are crosses of *D. Sieboldiana* and various species.

CORYMBIFLORA (syn. *Setchuensis*). Medium-sized, erect-growing shrub, with panicles of snow-white flowers. Somewhat tender farther north. 75 cts.

CRENATA eburnea. (Lem.) Handsome sprays of single white flowers, produced in great profusion; grows to good-sized specimens. 75 cts.

Crenata erecta. (Lem.) A grand variety with upright branches; large single white flowers borne in pyramidal clusters. 75 cts.

Crenata fl.-pl. (Species.) Erect, strong-growing species, with large, double, pure white flowers. 50 cts.

Crenata latiflora. (Lem.) One of the best in this class. The upright panicles carry from eighteen to twenty well-expanded, single, white flowers measuring over one inch in diameter. 75 cts.

Crenata magnifica. A very handsome, new variety, with immense clusters of extremely large, very double, pure white flowers, well expanded, produced in the greatest profusion. \$1.

DEUTZIAS, continued

Crenata, Pride of Rochester. Large, double, white flowers, tinged with pink. Grows to good-sized specimens. 50 cts.

DISCOLOR densiflora. A dwarf-growing variety, covered with a quantity of milk-white flowers. 75 cts.

Discolor elegantissima. (Lem.) A dense bush of distinct appearance, with small rough leaves and a profusion of pink flowers and carmine buds. 75 cts.

Discolor fasciculata. Well-rounded bushes, with arched branches, covered with a profusion of pale pink flowers, with a crown of yellow stamens. 75 cts.

Discolor floribunda. Erect grower, densely clothed with porcelain-white flowers, tinted rose. 50 cts.

Discolor lactea. (Lem.) White flowers with sulphur-colored anthers. 50 cts.

GRACILIS. Dwarf, compact grower, with slender branches covered with small, pure white flowers. 35 cts.

Gracilis carminea. Dwarf, compact grower; flowers rose, buds carmine; slender branches. 50 cts.

Gracilis multiflora. Compact, bushy plant, covered with a myriad of snow-white flowers. 50 cts.

LEMOINEI, Avalanche. Raised trusses of snow-white flowers in great profusion, bending the slender branches in graceful arches. 50 cts.

Lemoinei, Boule de Neige. Forms a compact, globc-shaped bush, crowned with creamy white flowers, with golden stamens. 50 cts.

Lemoinei, Boule Rose. Erect grower, completely covered with large clusters of white flowers, bordered rose, the whole plant resembling a sheaf of cut-flowers. 50 cts.

Lemoinei, Fleur de Pommier. Dwarf and compact, the branches covered from base to tip with rose-tinted white flowers, like tiny apple blossoms, in great clusters. 50 cts.

MYRIANTHA. A cross of *D. corymbiflora* with *D. parviflora*. Large clusters of pure white flowers the middle of June. 50 cts.

SCABRA. (Thunberg.) The plant usually grown as *D. scabra* is a form of *D. crenata*. Has large, oval, rough, bronze-colored leaves. Its large, pure white flowers begin to form the last of May and remain in bloom a long time. 50 cts.

VILMORINE. A new species discovered in the mountains of China. Upright growers, covered with pure white flowers, an inch in diameter, in June. 50 cts.

Weigelas (Diervilla)

Weigelas easily take high rank among the most popular flowering shrubs, covered as they are in May and early June by their large, trumpet-shaped flowers in various shades of white, blush, rose, crimson, and dark maroon.

The new *Præcox* varieties, introductions of Mr. Lemoine, are earlier-flowering, blooming most profusely in May, the whole plant entirely covered with unusually large blooms. Some of the varieties, like *Eva Rathke*, are perpetual bloomers throughout the entire summer. They are strong, vigorous growers, of upright habit, attaining a height of 6 feet, and are perfectly hardy.

HORTENSIS candida. Pure white. 35 cts.

Hortensis, Conquerant. Very large flowers; rich rose-lake, throat carmine. 50 cts.

Hortensis, Conquete. Extra-large, salmon-rose flowers. 50 cts.

Hortensis Desboisii. A beautiful variety, with very large, dark rose-colored flowers. 50 cts.

Hortensis, Othello. Dark maroon. 50 cts.

HYBRIDA, EVA RATHKE. (Rathke.) Flowers brilliant crimson; continuous bloomer. 35 cts.

JAPONICA. Introduced by Max Leichtlin. Flowers in very large clusters about the 10th of May; clear rose, base of the tube carmine. Strong, robust plants. 75 cts.

PRÆCOX, Bouquet Rose. Large flowers; clear satin-rose, in the greatest profusion the beginning of May. 50 cts.

Præcox, Fleur de Mai. Soft rose flowers, completely covering the plant in early May. The wonderful freedom of bloom makes this plant look like an immense pink bouquet. 50 cts.

Præcox, Floreal. Immense clusters of large flowers; tender rose, reflected mauve, lively carmine throat. May. 50 cts.

VARIEGATA. Silvery variegated leaves; flowers blush-white. One of the best variegated-leaved plants, the peculiar markings of the leaves make it fine for contrasting with green-leaved shrubs in the border planting. 35 cts.

All plants in this book, unless otherwise noted, will be supplied in quantity as follows: Those priced at 15 cts. each will be supplied at \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 3 of a variety at the rate per dozen, or 25 at the rate per 100. Lists of one or two of a kind will be charged at the rate of single plants.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange)

The old, sweet-scented *Philadelphus coronarius*, or Mock Orange, has long been a close rival of the lilac in popularity, and in the production of new varieties through hybridization, Mr. Lemoine has accomplished almost as great results as he has done with the lilacs.

There is great variation both in the habit of growth of the different varieties and in their form of bloom. There are many dwarf varieties, with slender, arching branches and small foliage; while others have very large foliage and vigorous, upright habit of growth, forming larger shrubs; but all are refined and beautiful, and the different species and varieties can be grouped together most effectively. At Highland Park and in the Arnold Arboretum, the collection of *Philadelphus* is second in importance only to that of the lilacs.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) can only be supplied in young plants after October 1, 1917

***ALBATRE.** (Lem.) Extremely floriferous in the way of the beautiful variety Virginal, the slender branches bearing large, full, double, pure white flowers, produced in dense panicles. \$1.

***ARGENTINE.** Erect-growing shrub, with very large, double flowers, more than 2 inches wide and of regular form; imbricated petals; pure white. \$1.

AUREA. A variety of moderate growth, with golden foliage and small white flowers. 50 cts.

AVALANCHE. (Lem.) Large, fragrant flowers on slender, gracefully arching branches. 50 cts.

BANNIERE. (Lem.) Extra-large, snow-white flowers, 2½ inches in diameter, with two or three rows of petals; erect, strong grower. \$1.

BOULE D'ARGENT. (Lem.) Dwarf, compact habit, with double, white flowers; fragrant. 50 cts.

BOUQUET BLANC. (Lem.) Tall, erect grower, with coarse foliage; large double or semi-double flowers, in dense clusters of a dozen or more at the axils of the leaves. 50 cts.

CANDELABRE. (Lem.) Slender, arching branches, forming festoons of large, fragrant, white flowers, with dentated petals; distinct habit. \$1.

CONQUETE. (Lem.) Double, tulip-shaped, white flowers, arching the slender branches with their weight; fragrant. Medium height. 50 cts.

CORONARIUS. The old-fashioned, sweet-scented Mock Orange, forming a large bush and attaining a height of 10 feet. Large white flowers. 35 cts. each; extra-heavy specimens, 75 cts. to \$1.

DAME BLANCHE. (Lem.) Small foliage; upright branches, covered with semi-double, fringed flowers, creamy white; very fragrant. \$1.

ETOILE ROSE. (Lem.) A new hybrid, having large white flowers, with pink center, and lengthened petals, set in round panicles at the end of the branches; foliage small and thin. \$1.

GERBE DE NEIGE. (Lem.) Dwarf growing; slender branches, with fragrant white flowers. 50c.

***GLACIER.** Strong erect grower; clusters of double white flowers, set in panicles having the appearance of one enormous double flower. \$1.

GRANDIFLORUS. Similar to Coronarius, but having larger flowers without fragrance. 35 cts. each; extra-heavy specimens, 75 cts. to \$1.

LEMOINE ERECTA. Upright habit, with large, pure white, single flowers. 75 cts.

MANTEAU D'HERMIONE. (Lem.) Long, slender branches, densely covered from base to tip with sweet-scented, double flowers; dwarf, 50 cts.

MONT BLANC. (Lem.) Tall grower, with slender, upright branches, covered with medium-sized, pure white flowers; very fragrant. 50 cts.

NORMA. (Lem.) One of the newest varieties, attaining a height of 10 feet. Large, single flowers. Award of Merit, R. H. S., June 7, 1913. \$1.

NUÉE BLANCHE. (Lem.) Large, round, bell-shaped flowers, pure white; fragrant. 50 cts.

OEIL DE POURPRE. (Lem.) Small foliage; large, cream-white, cup-shaped flowers, blotched dark purple in the center. Medium height. \$1.

***OPHELIE.** Gracefully arched branches, with single or semi-double white flowers; fragrant. \$1.

PAVILLON BLANC. (Lem.) Of vigorous growth, with large white flowers in clusters. \$1.

PURPUREA MACULATA. (Lem.) Small foliage and slender, arching branches; well-expanded flowers with round petals; white, with deep pink blotch in center. Requires a sheltered situation. 50 cts.

ROSACE. (Lem.) Large, semi-double, pure white flowers, 3 inches in diameter, with two or three rows of thick petals of creamy white; extremely fragrant. Upright habit. 75 cts.

***SIBYLLE.** A shrub of fine habit, with small leaves and long, curved branches, bearing large, regular, cup-shaped flowers, with slightly fringed petals, white spotted pink at the base. \$1.

***SIRENE.** Well-expanded flowers of great size, faintly shaded pink in the center; small foliage. \$1.

VIRGINAL. (Lem.) One of the most beautiful new varieties. A vigorous, tall grower, with very large, double-crested flowers, with round petals. Pure white; sweetly scented; clusters of five to seven. First-class Certificate, R. H. S. Small plants only. \$1.

VOIE LACTÉE. (Lem.) Snow-white flowers, with conspicuous golden stamens. Vigorous grower, bearing quantities of flowers. \$1.

The following additional new varieties of *Philadelphus* can be supplied in the spring of 1918 at \$1 each: Wilsonii, Gracieux, Romeo, Surprise, Coupe d'Argent, Fleur de Neige, Girandole, Galathee, Boule Rose, Perle Blanche.

Berberis

New Varieties and Hybrids

Many new hybrids and species of *Berberis* have recently been introduced, most of them from Central Asia, a few from the mountains of Chile and Argentina. They form a most interesting group of shrubs of widely varying forms, but all highly decorative on account of their variously colored fruits and leaves. Some are strong upright growers, others, low-spreading bushes, and many have slender pendulous branches. A large number of them are evergreen shrubs with shining, holly-like foliage. Many of the varieties are especially adapted for rockeries. With few exceptions, they have proved hardy at the Arnold Arboretum. Some of the evergreen sorts need to be planted in a sheltered situation in the North. I have become much interested in these plants and have a large collection of them, a limited number of which I am able to offer for the first time.

BUXIFOLIA (syn. *Dulcis*). Very graceful, free-flowering shrub from Chile; one of the hardiest of the evergreen species; orange-yellow flowers in May, followed by globular blackish purple fruits. 75 cts.

Buxifolia nana compacta. A more compact, dwarf variety of the above. 75 cts.

CANDIDULA (syn. *Wallichiana hypoleuca*). A charming new Chinese variety; dwarf form; closely packed, shining leaves, white underneath. 75 cts.

DARWINII. A fine, compact, dwarf shrub from Chile, the young branches of which are whitish brown. The small foliage is glossy dark green above, and light green below; pendulous racemes of orange-yellow flowers in June, followed by dark green fruits. 50 cts.

KNIGHTII (syn. *Wallichiana latifolia*). A fine evergreen variety from Asia, with long, narrow, evergreen foliage. A fine rock-garden variety. 75 cts.

NEUBERTII. (Lem.) A strong-growing, nearly evergreen hybrid, a cross between *B. vulgaris* and *Mabonia Aquifolium*; large leaves of dark grayish green, spiny toothed, resembling the holly; perfectly hardy at Wyomissing and Arnold Arboretum in sheltered positions; highly ornamental. Erroneously listed as *Ilicifolia*; heavy plants. 75 cts.

PRUINOSA. A strong-growing evergreen species from China; brownish yellow branches with spines 1 inch long; narrow, sharply toothed leaves 2 inches in length, whitish below. 75 cts.

STENOPHYLLA. One of the most beautiful and graceful; long arching sprays of narrow, dark evergreen leaves; profuse flowering; makes a beautiful rock plant; hardy in sheltered positions with light protection. 75 cts.

SUBCAULALATA. A rather dwarf, compact, deciduous shrub, with small foliage, bearing carmine berries, similar to *Wilsonæ*. 75 cts.

WILSONÆ. A very distinct, handsome, medium-sized shrub from China, with small foliage, pale green above, bluish underneath, brilliantly colored in autumn; perfectly hardy at Wyomissing and in sheltered positions at the Arboretum. 75 cts.

THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry). A beautiful shrub at all seasons. Small foliage, coloring beautifully in autumn, and brilliant scarlet berries, remaining on all winter. One of the most valuable hedge plants. A point about this variety that makes it desirable is its easy adaptation to conditions. It can be pruned to any desired form or left to form a natural head. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. For hedges, 18 in., \$10 per 100; extra strong, \$15 per 100.

VULGARIS (Common Barberry). Vigorous habit, growing to a height of 5 to 6 feet; foliage light green; flowers yellow, succeeded by bright red berries. 35 cts.

Vulgaris purpurea (Purple Barberry). A variety of the above, having deep purple foliage. 35 cts.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneasters are highly ornamental shrubs on account of their handsome foliage and decorative fruits, which usually remain during the whole winter. As in the case of the *Berberis*, a great many new species and varieties have been introduced from China and the Himalayas. The prostrate-growing forms are among the most desirable of all plants for rockeries. Some of the upright forms also can be used for the same purpose where taller plants are needed. They like a sunny situation where it is not too wet. I have gathered together a large collection of these most interesting plants and will be able to offer most of them the next season. The following varieties can be supplied now.

FRANCHETII. New, with rose-colored flowers and oblong, brilliant, orange-colored fruits. 50 cts.

HORIZONTALIS. A low, nearly evergreen shrub, having almost horizontal branches with abundant scarlet fruits; effective for rockeries. 50 cts.

MICROPHYLLA. Very low, prostrate, with small evergreen foliage and bright red fruits. 75 cts.

Microphylla thymifolia. A very dwarf, much branched, very prostrate shrub, with minute leaves and small red fruits. A most charming subject for the edge of the rockery planting. Also effective at the house foundations. 75 cts.

SIMONSII. A graceful shrub, with beautiful, lustrous, box-like foliage and bright red berries. 25 cts.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF FLOWERING SHRUBS

Æsculus

PARVIFLORA (syn. *Pavia macrostachya*). A dwarf, shrub-like form of the horse-chestnut, with long spikes of white flowers; very ornamental for shrubby planting or for single specimens. 75 cts.

Althæa (Rose of Sharon; Tree Hollyhock)

Handsome, well-known shrubs, producing their large, single or double flowers in late summer when few other shrubs are in bloom. They are very ornamental also when used as a hedge. 2 ft., 25 cts.; larger sizes, 50 cts. to \$1.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. New. Double; white.

CARNEA PLENA. Double; rose.

CŒLESTIS. Single; clear blue.

DUC DE BRABANT. Double; dark red.

ELEGANTISSIMA. Double; pink.

JEANNE D'ARC. Double; pure white.

LADY STANLEY. White, crimson throat.

MEEHANII. New. Foliage variegated white, with large, single, lilac-rose flowers that open fully.

RUBIS. Large; bright rose; single.

TOTUS ALBUS. Extra-fine single; white.

PURPUREA VARIEGATA. Foliage variegated white; chocolate-colored flower-buds which do not open.

Special quotations for Altheas in quantity for hedges

Amorpha (Lead-Plant)

CANESCENS. A free-flowering shrub, growing about 2 to 3 feet high, bearing panicles of blue flowers in June, well adapted for rockeries in sunny and well-drained situations; moderately hardy. 50 cts.

Aralia

PENTAPHYLLA (syn. *Spinosa*). A slender, shrub-like species, with prickly stems and leaves. Makes a beautiful specimen, desirable for massing. 35 cts.

MANDSCHURICA (syn. *Dimorphanthus*). Angelica Tree. Stout stems, armed with spines, growing to a height of 15 to 20 feet, surmounted by immense pinnate leaves, 2 to 4 feet long, and great panicles of white flowers in August, followed by purple berries. Produces a striking tropical effect either in the shrubbery or as isolated specimens. \$1.

Buddleia

(Butterfly Shrub, or Summer Lilac)

MAGNIFICA. The finest variety, with immense spikes and large flowers, much darker in color than any other variety. 50 cts.

NIVEA. A new and distinct species from western China, with large, thick, white, tomentous leaves, and long spikes of lavender flowers; small plants. 50 cts.

OFFICINALIS. A new species from China, with long panicles of pale blue flowers with orange eye; small plants. 50 cts.

VARIABILIS. Produces throughout the summer long racemes of rosy lilac flowers, with an orange spot in the center. 25 cts.

Variabilis amplissima. A new variety, with immense flower-spikes of a deep violet, considered by many to be one of the finest; small plants. 50 cts.

VEITCHIANA. A new and much improved variety, with very large spikes. 35 cts.

Callicarpa

PURPUREA. A graceful, medium-sized shrub from China, with branches covered with violet-mauve berries in late summer. 35 cts.

Calycanthus

FLORIDUS. The old-fashioned Sweet Shrub. Very unique, strawberry-scented, chocolate-colored flowers. 50 cts.

Caragana (Pea Tree)

ARBORESCENS. An erect shrub or low tree, bearing a profusion of pea-shaped, yellow flowers in May. 50 cts.

Caryopteris

MASTACANTHUS (Blue Spirea). A handsome shrub, bearing clusters of blue flowers in September. Requires protection north of Philadelphia. 50 cts.

Chionanthus (White Fringe)

VIRGINICA. A vigorous shrub of tall growth, having dark green leaves and beautiful racemes of long, thread-like, white flowers in great profusion, succeeded by purple berries. 50 cts.

Clethra

ALNIFOLIA (Sweet Pepper Bush). A medium-sized shrub, with attractive foliage, and spikes of fragrant white flowers in July. 50 cts.

Colutea (Bladder Senna)

ARBORESCENS. A rapid-growing, large shrub, with delicate, light green foliage; yellowish red, pea-shaped flowers in June, followed by curious, showy, red bladders or pods. 50 cts.



Cornus (Red-barked Dogwood)

ALBA. The brilliant red-twigged variety, planted so extensively for winter effect. 35 cts.

SPAETHII. Bark darker crimson than *Cornus alba*, and the foliage is richly marked with yellow variegations. 50 cts.

For other varieties of *Cornus*, see page 100

Corylopsis

PAUCIFLORA. A beautiful, new, Japanese shrub of dwarf habit, with metallic, bluish green foliage, producing racemes of fragrant yellow flowers in spring; shape of leaves and habit of growth similar to witch-hazel; the hardiest variety. \$1.

SPICATA. Taller growing than *Pauciflora*, with much larger and deeper blue leaves, with longer drooping racemes of fragrant yellow flowers in early spring. \$1.

Corylus (Hazelnut; Filbert)

AVELLANA ATROPURPUREA (Purple-leaved Filbert). A variety with very large, dark purple leaves, forming a dense, medium-sized shrub. One of the most distinct and beautiful of dark-foliaged shrubs. Very hardy and can be used in cold sections in place of the Japanese maples. 50 cts.

NUIT-BEARING VARIETIES. Collection of improved, named, fruiting varieties, bearing highly ornamental and conspicuous bracts containing large eatable fruits. \$1.

Cydonia (Japan Quince)

JAPONICA. One of the most brilliant flowering shrubs, covered with dazzling scarlet flowers very early in the spring, before the leaves appear. 50 cts.

Japonica alba. A very beautiful variety, bearing delicate white and blue flowers. 50 cts.

Japonica Maulei. Covered with beautiful orange-colored flowers of a distinct shade. 50 cts.

Cytisus (Golden Chain)

LABURNUM. A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage, forming a tall shrub or dwarf tree, 20 feet in height. The name Golden Chain alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June. 50 cts.

Desmodium

JAPONICUM (Lespedeza). Blooms from September until frost, the branches being covered with pendulous spikes of small, purple, pea-shaped flowers. 50 cts.

PENDULIFLORUM. Covered from August to October with large clusters of rose and purple pea-shaped blossoms. Very effective, when planted in masses in the shrubbery border, and especially valuable as to flowers at the time when so few shrubs are in bloom. It dies to the ground each season, but sends up rapid-growing, vigorous shoots from the base in the spring. 50 cts.

Enkianthus (Bellflower Bush)

CAMPANULATUS. Very interesting and handsome, deciduous, Asiatic shrub, which in May bears flowers similar to those of the blueberry, but much larger. The leaves, which are produced in whorls, are highly colored in fall with beautiful tones of red and yellow. This variety forms a medium-sized shrub, reaching after many years a height of 8 to 10 feet. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50.

JAPONICUS. Similar to *Campanulatus*, but a dwarfier habit and smaller leaves. Very good for mass planting. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

Evonymus (Euonymus)

(Strawberry or Spindle Tree)

Highly ornamental shrub, covered in autumn with showy fruit.

ALATUS (Cork-barked *Evonymus*). Of upright, compact growth, heavily corked branches, small leaves and red fruit. In autumn the foliage turns to bright red. Very ornamental. 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., bushy specimens, \$2 each.

ATROPURPUREUS (Burning Bush, or Wahoo). A tall-growing shrub, with large leaves, turning to scarlet in autumn; large, dark red fruits. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

EUROPÆUS (European *Evonymus*). The most common variety. Forms a small tree, with white and rose-colored fruit. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

Exochorda (Pearl Bush)

GRANDIFLORA. A fine shrub from north China, producing large, white flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

Forsythia

FORTUNEI. The *Forsythias*, or Golden Bells, come into bloom the first warm days of spring, and their masses of bright yellow flowers are one of the most striking features of the landscape at that time. Of graceful, upright habit. This variety is one of the best. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

SUSPENSА (Drooping Golden Bell). Flowers like the above, but of slender, drooping habit. Suitable for planting on banks or walls, where the long branches may trail. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

VRIDISSIMA. A fine variety, with leaves and bark a deep green. Flowers deep yellow, very early in the spring. 3 ft., 35 cts. to 50 cts.

Halesia

(Snowdrop, or Silver Bell Tree)

A desirable shrub of large size, covered with pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; large specimens, \$1.



Hamamelis (Witch-Hazel)

JAPONICA (Japanese Witch-Hazel). A hardy, winter-blooming, and highly ornamental shrub, similar to our common Witch-Hazel, forming striking objects in the winter landscape with their bright yellow flowers, which are not even injured in zero weather. Their compact bushy habit and handsome foliage, turning to bright yellow-orange or purple in the fall, make them very desirable. 75 cts.

VIRGINICA (our native Witch-Hazel). A tall-growing shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet, with very large dark green foliage and showy yellow flowers just before the leaves fall in the autumn. 35 cts.

Hydrangea

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA. A beautiful new American shrub, bearing large panicles of snow-white flowers from June to August. 50 cts.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. The best-known and most popular shrub in cultivation. Immense panicles of white flowers, remaining in good condition for weeks. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100; extra-large plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.

New Hybrids of Hydrangea Hortensis

The new hybrids produce immense heads, with enormous individual flowers sometimes over 2 inches in diameter, in many beautiful shades. They are best grown as tub-plants wintered in a cellar or coldpit, but in the latitude of Philadelphia, may be grown out-of-doors if carefully protected.

Avalanche. Large trusses of pure white flowers; very free flowering. 35 cts.

General de Vibraye. Large, bright rose heads. 35 cts.

Mme. Emile Mouillere. Large heads; flowers purest white, with rosy carmine eye; one of the best. 35 cts.

Mont Rose. Immense panicles; clear flesh-rose. 35 cts.

Mousseline. Large panicles of mauve-rose flowers, with creamy centers. 35 cts.

Souv. de Mme. E. Chautard. Medium-sized corymbs; bright rose. Shows a strong tendency to produce blue flowers. 35 cts.

Ilex

SIEBOLDII. An extremely beautiful, Japanese deciduous shrub, bearing a profusion of small, brilliant, scarlet berries in winter. \$1.

Kerria (Corchorus)

JAPONICA fl.-pl. Double-flowered Corchorus. 35 cts.

Japonica argenteo-variegata. One of the most graceful and beautiful of the lower shrubs for the front of a shrubby border, or in a mixed planting of low shrubs around porches. Single yellow flowers, freely produced. 35 cts.

Ligustrum (Privet)

AMURENSE (Amoor Privet). A hardy variety, similar to the California Privet, but with smaller leaves, nearly evergreen. 35 cts.

IBOTA. A desirable decorative shrub and hedge plant. Considered as being the hardiest of all Privets. 35 cts.

OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet). A hardy variety of fine habit and almost evergreen foliage, much used for hedges. Often grown as formal specimens sheared to any desired shape, where boxwood is not hardy. California Privet is considered one of the best hedge plants. Bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each. In quantity for hedges, 18 to 24 in., \$3 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., \$5 per 100.

REGELIANUM (Regel's Privet). A very valuable hardy shrub of low growth and horizontal, bending branches, completely covered in winter with small black berries. Very ornamental when planted in combination with *Berberis Thunbergii* and other berry-bearing plants, and may be used planted in masses to completely cover banks or terraces. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Lonicera (syn. Chamæcerasus)

Upright Honeysuckle

The Bush Honeysuckles are nearly all of dense, upright habit, and are among the most effective shrubs for mass planting, nearly all of them followed after their season of bloom by very handsome red fruit, which remains a long time.

ALBERTI (Siberian Honeysuckle). A shrub of slender, drooping habit, with narrow bluish foliage; exceedingly fragrant pink flowers in July. A pleasing shrub for lawn planting. 50 cts.

BELLA ALBIDA. One of the finest shrubs in cultivation. Fine white flowers in May, followed by a great profusion of scarlet berries remaining nearly all summer. 35 cts.

FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A splendid shrub, with deep green foliage and very fragrant, small flowers appearing before the leaves. Foliage almost evergreen. 50 cts.

LEDEBOURI. A distinct species, with red flowers in May. 50 cts.

MORROWII. A fine Japanese variety, with very handsome red fruit. 50 cts.

TATARICA grandiflora (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A beautiful shrub of very vigorous growth, producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June. 50 cts.

Tatarica grandiflora alba. A variety of upright habit, with very large, pure white flowers. 50 cts.

Ptelea (Hop Tree, or Trefoil)

Trifoliata. A rapid-growing large shrub or small tree, with winged fruit in clusters in June. 3 to 4 feet. 35 cts.



Potentilla

FRIEDRICKSENII. A new variety, with yellow flowers from May to September. 75 cts.

FRUTICOSA (Cinquefoil). A desirable shrub, thriving either in dry or wet soil, producing bright yellow flowers throughout the summer; excellent for rockeries. 50 cts.

Rhamnus (Buckthorn)

CATHARTICUS. A fine, hardy, robust shrub, with handsome, dark green foliage and white flowers; small black fruits. 50 cts.

Rhodotypos (White Kerria)

KERRIOIDES. A Japanese shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous small fruits. 2 to 3 feet. 35 cts.

Rhus (Sumac)

COTINUS (Smoke Tree). Loose panicles of mist-like flowers. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Cotinus atropurpurea. Large panicles of mist-like purple flowers. 75 cts.

GLABRA LACINIATA (Cut-Leaf Sumac). A variety of the common Sumac; deeply cut, fern-like foliage, dark green above and glaucous below, turning to rich red in autumn. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts.

TYPHINA LACINIATA. A beautiful fern-leaved variety of the Staghorn Sumac. 30 cts.

Ribes

AUREUM (Yellow-flowering or Missouri Currant). Yellow flowers in early spring, before the other shrubs are ready to bloom; wonderfully sweet-scented. 50 cts.

SANGUINEUM (Red-flowering Currant). Blooms very early. 50 cts.

Robinia

HISPIDA (Rose Acacia). Large, bright pink, pea-shaped flowers in June. The foliage is the typical locust foliage, and the shrub makes a fine adornment to the garden. 50 cts.

Rubus

ODORATA (Flowering Raspberry). A fine plant for massing in semi-wild borders. Very ornamental foliage and rich rosy purple flowers in June. 35 cts.

Sambucus

AUREA (Golden Elder). White heads of flowers, purplish red berries, and golden yellow foliage that makes a fine contrast among other shrubs. 35 cts.; extra-heavy, 50 cts.

LACINIATA. A variety with very finely cut green leaves. 50 cts.

Spiræa (Meadow Sweet)

AITCHISONII. A new variety, with beautiful, ash-like foliage and graceful, slender stems surrounded with large panicles of white flowers. Very good for lawn planting. 75 cts.

ANTHONY WATERER. Bright crimson; blooms all summer if the old flower-heads are removed. 2½ ft., 50 cts.

OPULIFOLIA AUREA. A variety with golden yellow foliage and double, white flowers in June. Effective in the shrubbery or for planting along the banks of streams. 35 cts.

PRUNIFOLIA FL.-PL. (Bridal Wreath). An old favorite, producing an abundance of double, white flowers on slender branches in spring. A rather tall-grower. 50 cts.

SORBIFOLIA (Ash-leaved Spirea). A vigorous species, with leaves like that of the mountain-ash and long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

THUNBERGII. A very graceful shrub, with very fine foliage, and covered with white flowers the beginning of May. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

VAN HOUTTEI. The most beautiful of all the Spireas. Beautiful foliage at all times and a fountain of snow-white bloom in May and June. 35 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

Stephanandra

FLEXUOSA. A graceful, medium-sized shrub, clothed to the ground with beautiful, hawthorn-like foliage, tinged with red in spring. 35 cts.

Symphoricarpos (Waxberry)

RACEMOSUS (Snowberry). A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang to the plants well into the winter. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

VULGARIS (Indian Currant, or Coral Berry). A medium-sized shrub of graceful habit, with small foliage and flowers; covered with small purple fruit which hangs all winter. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

Tamarix (Tamarisk)

AFRICANA. Feathery sprays of light green foliage, and very small pink flowers in May. 35 cts.

HISPIDA ÆSTIVALIS. A very handsome and distinct variety, with bluish foliage; carmine-rose flowers in September. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

INDICA. A strong-growing variety, with plumes of pale pink flowers in late summer and autumn. 50 cts.

JAPONICA PLUMOSA. A tall variety, with lovely plumed foliage and pink flowers in August. 50 cts.

ODESSANA. Slender stems, carrying very loose, feathery sprays of light bluish green foliage; pink flowers in August. 35 cts.



Viburnum (Snowball)

The Viburnums are all shrubs of fine form and handsome foliage which colors beautifully in autumn, and are extensively used in landscape work. Plant in spring.

CARLESII. A rare and beautiful new species from China, forming a compact bush of medium size. Oval leaves, similar in texture to *Viburnum Lantana*; stems and branches are brown; at the terminals flower-buds are formed in autumn, developing in spring into large corymbs of flowers resembling in size and form, a bouvardia, and in color, the trailing arbutus, rosy white, exhaling a delicious perfume more powerful than the jasmine and, when forced in the greenhouse, it permeates the whole atmosphere. Being hardy, it is one of the most valuable shrubs introduced in recent years. \$1.

CASSINOIDES. Glossy green foliage; flat heads of white flowers in June, followed by red fruits, changing to blue. 75 cts.

DENTATUM. Bright green foliage; broad heads of white flowers in May, followed by bluish black fruits. 50 cts.

LANTANA. Thick, dark green foliage, downy on the under side; white flowers; bright red fruits, changing to black. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

MOLLE (Soft-leaved Viburnum). A native shrub resembling *Dentatum*, but with larger foliage; white flowers, which appear later than other Viburnums. 50 cts.

OPULUS (Bush Cranberry). A very ornamental, large-sized shrub, with white flowers and conspicuous brilliant red berries, resembling cranberries, which remain until destroyed by late frosts. 50 cts.

VIBURNUM, continued

Opulus sterile (Common Snowball). An old favorite in every garden. For lawn planting this shrub has a high value. Very attractive. 35 cts.; heavy, 50 cts.

PLICATUM (Japan Snowball). One of the choicest hardy shrubs. Should be in every collection. Handsome, dark foliage and large, perfect balls of pure white flowers. 50 cts.; large, \$1.

Plicatum Mariesi. A novelty from Japan, with numerous flat cymes of creamy white flowers producing showy fruits; similar to *V. tomentosum*, but of more spreading habit and dwarfer growth. 75 cts.

Plicatum tomentosum. The single form of the Japan Snowball. Large, flat cymes of pure white flowers, borne along the branches in the greatest profusion in early June. A very handsome and desirable shrub. 50 cts.; extra strong, \$1.

PRUNIFOLIUM (Black Haw; Plum-leaved Viburnum). A large native shrub or small tree, attaining a height of 15 feet, with broad cymes of pure white flowers and bluish black fruits. 50 cts.

RHYTIDOPHYLLUM. A Chinese introduction, with very large, beautiful, dark green foliage, 8 to 9 inches long by 2 or more inches broad, which is almost evergreen. The terminal shoots have clusters of yellowish white flowers, producing in September dark red fruits; highly ornamental; should be planted in a sheltered situation in northern sections. \$1.

SARGENTII. A variety introduced from China, similar to *V. Opulus*, but a more upright and dense grower, and with conspicuous reddish bark and brilliant red fruit. \$1.

Evergreen Shrubs

Andromeda (syn. Pieris)

Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub

CATESBÆI (*Leucothoe*). One of the most ornamental and popular, hardy, broad-leaved evergreens, with large, handsome, shining, dark green leaves, and racemes of small, fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers, borne on long drooping branches. Much used for massing in connection with rhododendrons, kalmias, etc., or as undergrowth in open woods. The foliage in autumn assumes brilliant bronze and claret shades. 18 to 24 in., \$1.

FLORIBUNDA. Similar to *A. japonica*, with upright panicles of flowers. Both of these are desirable evergreen shrubs, because of their hardiness. Desirable for planting among rhododendrons, etc., requiring the same soil and treatment. \$1.

JAPONICA (Japanese Fetterbush). One of the most beautiful of the dwarf, broad-leaved evergreens; bright green leaves, which in winter assume rich tones of red and bronze and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers; blooms in April. Needs a sheltered position to do its best. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

Azalea

Azaleas are now classed botanically as rhododendrons and require the same soil and treatment. They are very showy plants and many of the new introductions from Japan are especially desirable. To avoid confusion, I have included them all together, though *Mollis*, *Yodogawa*, and *Pontica* Azaleas are deciduous. All Azaleas are extremely handsome shrubs and are always effective.

AMCENA. A very hardy variety, smothered with small, rosy crimson flowers. \$1.

BALSAMINÆFLORA (syn. *Rosæflora*). A scarce, dwarf-growing species, very free flowering, with double camellia-formed flowers, 2 inches in diameter, of a beautiful salmon-red color. A gem for the rock-garden in a moist and protected situation. \$1.50.

HINODIGIRI. A compact-growing variety, with beautiful, evergreen foliage and brilliant crimson flowers, produced in great masses similar to *Amœna*, but the flowers are more brilliant. 1 ft. broad, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 1½ ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

AZALEAS, continued

HINOMANYO. A new Japanese variety like Hinodigiri; delicate rose-pink flowers. \$1.50.

JAPONICA ALBA (syn. *R. ledifolium leucanthum*). A beautiful variety, with evergreen foliage and with white flowers as large as the florists' *Azalea indica*. Perfectly hardy. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; large plants, \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

KAEMPFERI. A hardy variety, with single orange-red flowers borne in greatest profusion. \$1.50.

MAXWELLII. A fine new variety, with deep, wine-red flowers. \$1.75.

MOLLIS. Large, handsome flowers completely covering the plant, in shades of salmon, red and orange. A perfectly hardy Azalea, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz., \$50 per 100.

PONTICA (Hardy Ghent Azalea). These have smaller flowers than the Mollis Azaleas, but include a larger range of colors, ranging from red, orange, pink and yellow to white; can be forced for Easter. An assortment of five named varieties of my selection, \$1.

YODOGAWA. A variety growing about 3 feet high, with semi-double lavender-pink flowers 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The earliest variety flowering in May. \$1.50.

Buxus (Boxwood)

Bushes—	Each	Per doz.
10 to 12 in.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
18 in.....	1 00	10 00
2 ft.....	2 00	
2½ to 3 ft., broad specimens..	\$5 to 7 00	

Pyramids—	Each
2½ ft.....	\$2 50
3 ft.....	3 00
3½ ft.....	4 50
4 ft.....	6 00
4½ ft.....	7 50

Standards, or Tree-shaped Boxwoods—	
18 to 24-in. stems, crowns 18 in. diam.....	3 50
24-in. stems, crowns 22 to 24 in. diam.....	4 00
27-in. stems, crowns 36 in. diam.....	\$7.50 to 10 00

Ball-shaped Boxwood—	
15 in. diam.....	4 00
18 in. diam.....	6 00

Buxus suffruticosa, Box-wood edging—	Per doz.	100	1,000
4 to 5 in. high.....	\$1 00	\$6 00	\$50 00
5 to 6 in. high.....	1 25	7 50	60 00

Daphne (Garland Flower)

CNEORUM. A dainty, dwarf, spreading shrub 6 to 8 inches high, with terminal heads of sweetly scented, bright pink flowers in May. Desirable for rockeries. Extra-strong plants, 75 cts.

Evonymus (Euonymus)

JAPONICA ARGENTEA COMPACTA. A compact and upright-growing variety with broad, light green foliage margined white. Strong plants, \$1.

Japonica maculata aurea. Handsome evergreen shrub, native of Japan, of upright bushy growth with handsome, lustrous green foliage variegated golden yellow. The Japonica varieties require a well-protected situation north of Philadelphia. Strong plants, \$1.

MICROPHYLLA VIRIDIS. A dwarf form, with small, narrow, glossy green foliage. Strong plants, \$1.

RADICANS. A splendid evergreen creeping plant, with pretty, deep green, small foliage. A rather slow-growing, but useful plant for covering low stone walls or stumps, or as an edging plant, for which purpose it can be kept closely clipped. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Radicans, Silver Gem. A handsome variety, with beautiful, silvery white foliage with green markings. Heavy plants, 75 cts.

Radicans variegata (Variegated Creeping Evonymus). Like the above, but with beautifully variegated white-and-green foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; large plants, 75 cts.

Radicans vegeta. (True.) This very handsome variety has broad shining leaves and handsome fruits. The most desirable variety for covering walls and rocky places, and for the rock-garden. *E. radicans* and all of its varieties may be used as low-spreading shrubs, but become climbers, attaining a height of 20 feet if planted where they can cling to trees or high walls. Medium-sized plants, 50 cts.; heavy plants, \$1.

Ilex (Japanese Holly)

CRENATA. This beautiful, evergreen Japanese Holly is hardy as far north as New York. Its compact growth and beautiful, very dark green foliage and stems make it ideal for planting among other small evergreens. It is also very effective as a low evergreen edging. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Kalmia (Laurel)

LATIFOLIA. The well-known Mountain Laurel of eastern hillsides. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz. Large collected specimens, in carload lots, prices on application.

Osmanthus

AQUIFOLIUM. Beautiful evergreen shrubs; glistering, dark green foliage similar to the holly, with clusters of small, very fragrant, white flowers. This, the hardest species, can be grown in sheltered positions as far north as New York and Massachusetts, forming a beautiful hedge, or, as a single specimen, in time growing to be a small-sized tree. Medium-sized plants, 75 cts.

Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons are perhaps the most gorgeous of all flowering shrubs, with their immense trusses of large, brilliant, many-colored flowers the end of May and early June. Their large, glossy evergreen foliage is attractive at all seasons. They will thrive in any good garden soil dug about 2 feet deep and well mixed with leaf mold or peat. They should be planted in a situation sheltered from severe winds, preferably on a northern slope, or on the north side of buildings, or in shrubbery plantings where the early morning sun does not strike the frozen foliage in winter. In the midst of a planting of evergreens they form a pleasing contrast and receive the necessary protection. They may be planted in the shade of small trees or shrubs where they will not be deprived of a moderate amount of sunlight. They should be supplied with abundant moisture, conserved by a mulching of leaves, a new supply being added each fall, which should be allowed to remain, if possible, to rot down. It is important that the old flower-buds be removed immediately after blooming, in order that new buds may be formed for the next season. Among them an ideal condition is found for a planting of the finer varieties of lilies.

ALBUM ELEGANS. White.

CATAWBIENSE GRANDIFLORUM. White.

CHARLES DICKENS. Lively red.

EDWARD S. RAND. Red.

EVERESTIANUM. Rosy lilac crimps.

F. D. GOODMAN. Red.

IGNATIUS SARGENT (The Boss). Light red. \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

MRS. C. S. SARGENT. The best pink. \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

PROF. C. S. SARGENT. Rich crimson. \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

ROSEUM ELEGANS. Pink.

Strong plants, well set with flower-buds, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., except where noted.

Very broad specimens, for planting in the background, ranging from 2½ to 4 feet, can be supplied at from \$3 to \$5.

Rhododendron maximum

The hardy, broad-leaved Rhododendron of our Pennsylvania mountains. Large collected specimens for mass planting, in quantity or carload lots, prices on application.

A Few Choice Hardy Climbers

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA (Silver Vine). A Japanese climber of vigorous and rapid growth, with dark green, shining foliage and greenish white flowers with purple centers, followed by clusters of edible fruit.

AKEBIA QUINATA. A graceful vine, with neat, small foliage. Especially useful where dense shade is not desired. Violet-brown flowers with a pleasant cinnamon odor. 25 cts.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii (Boston Ivy). The most popular climber for covering brick- or stone-work, to which it clings tenaciously without support. Extra-strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy). This well-known climber is one of the best for covering trees, trellises, arbors, etc.; its large, deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of yellow, crimson and scarlet in the fall. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe). A vigorous, rapid-growing climber, with handsome, broad, light green leaves of large size. Fine for dense shade. Flowers of brownish color, somewhat resembling a pipe. 50 cts.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA (Trumpet Vine). Large flowers, deep orange-red. A useful vine for

covering old stumps and rockwork; it will cling to brick- or stone-work without support. 50 cts.

Bignonia radicans, Madame Gallen. A new variety, with very large, orange-colored flowers. 75 cts.

Bignonia radicans. Handsome, dark red, trumpet-shaped flowers, freely produced. 25 cts.

CELASTRUS articulatus (Japan Bittersweet). Fruit in clusters similar to the American variety, but borne in great profusion. 75 cts.

Celastrus scandens (Bittersweet, or Wax-Work). One of our native climbing plants of rapid growth, with attractive light green foliage and yellow flowers during June, followed by bright orange fruit. Heavy plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CLEMATIS MONTANA GRANDIFLORA. A strong-growing Clematis, blooming very early in April and May. Masses of pure white flowers 2 inches in diameter completely hide the plant. 50 cts.

Clematis paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower). One of the most satisfactory climbing plants. Beautiful, clean foliage; rapid grower, and completely smothered with small, fragrant white flowers in August, followed by attractive silvery white seed-pods. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; small plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

All orders for plants, shrubs, or trees, amounting to \$125 or more, are considered as "wholesale," and will be given a discount of 20 per cent from list prices

A FEW CHOICE HARDY CLIMBERS, continued

LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS. There has always been a large percentage of failures in growing this plant, but when once established it is one of the most beautiful climbers and grows luxuriantly. The plants we offer are American-grown field-plants, and are the healthiest that can be obtained.

Henryi. Very large; creamy white.

Jackmanii. The popular deep purple variety.

Edouard Andre. Rich carmine-purple.

Ramona. Very large; soft blue.

Ville de Lyon. Bright carmine.

Field-grown plants, extra-strong, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Clematis Viticella. A species climbing to a height of 8 to 12 feet, with blue or purple flowers 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. 50 cts.

ENGLISH IVY. Invaluable evergreen variety, used for covering walls, etc., and has become very popular for covering graves, especially if in the shade, where grass will not succeed. Small, 2½-in. pot-plants, 10 cts.; large plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; extra-heavy, imported specimens, with 12 to 15 strong shoots, 6 ft., \$2.

JASMINUM nudiflorum (Hardy Jasmine). Fragrant yellow flowers. Plant in sheltered situation and protect in winter, north of Philadelphia. 25 cts.

Jasminum officinalis (Hardy Jasmine). Pure white, fragrant flowers; requires protection. 35 cts.

LONICERA Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). Hardy evergreen foliage; continuous-blooming; flowers white, turning to pale yellow; very fragrant. The best of the Honeysuckles. Extra strong, 25 cts.

Lonicera punicea. A fine new variety, with numerous clusters of long, slender, trumpet-shaped flowers; light scarlet. 75 cts.

LATHYRUS (Hardy Everlasting Pea). A very desirable hardy climbing plant, with dense clusters of large, pea-shaped flowers in shades of white, rose and red. Useful as a covering for terraces and rough places. 15 cts.

Apple Blossom. A new variety, with flowers of a delicate apple-blossom-pink, shaded white; a continuous bloomer. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

White Pearl. A magnificent pure white variety, with trusses and flowers of unusual size, blooming continuously. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

LYCIUM BARBARUM (Matrimony Vine). A strong-growing vine of shrubby habit, bearing small purplish flowers in summer followed by abundant scarlet berries. Especially adapted to trailing over banks and overhanging walls, or may be trained in an upright position. 25 cts.

POLYGONUM Aubertii. A new variety, and great improvement on *Polygonum baldschuanicum*, with larger sprays of flowers and foliage not susceptible to sunburn. 75 cts.

Polygonum baldschuanicum. A beautiful new woody climber, bearing great, feathery sprays of white flowers at the extremities of the branches through summer and fall. The clusters are useful for autumn decorations, as they remain in good condition for some time. 50 cts.

Polygonum multiflorum. A very desirable climbing plant, which seems peculiarly adapted to our climatic conditions. It often attains a height of 15 to 20 feet in one season. Its bright green, heart-shaped leaves are never bothered by insects, and during September and October it produces masses of foamy white flowers in large trusses from the axil of each leaf. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA (Kudzu Vine). The most rapid-growing vine in cultivation, attaining, after once being established, a height of 50 feet or more in one season. Its foliage is large and furnishes dense shade; it bears small racemes of rosy purple, pea-shaped blossoms toward the close of August. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA HYDRANGEOIDES (the Climbing Hydrangea). This grand climber from Japan is still rare. Its flowers, which are borne in large trusses, are similar to a white hydrangea, and when in flower, during July and August, make a handsome display. One of the best flowering vines for planting against a tree or wall, as it clings naturally to any rough surface. Both for its beauty and variety it is desirable for planting where any climber can be used. A limited stock of strong plants, \$1 each.

VITIS BICOLOR (Blue Grape, or Summer Grape). A strong-climbing vine, with foliage dull green above, covered with a glaucous blue on the under surface. Useful where a strong-growing climber is desirable for covering old tree stumps and wild rocky places. 35 cts.

Vitis vulpina (Riverbank, or Frost Grape). Syn. *Riparia*. A native Grape, found along the western streams, with clusters of small, purple-black fruit. 35 cts.

WISTARIA multijuga. The famous Wistaria of Japan, with very long, drooping racemes of purple flowers. By close pruning this may be grown in tree-form. Heavy plants, \$1.50; extra-heavy specimens, \$2.50.

Wistaria multijuga alba. A pure white variety. Heavy plants, \$1.50; extra-heavy specimens, \$2.50.

Wistaria sinensis. The favorite variety, producing thousands of pendulous clusters of violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed. One of the best climbers, presenting a magnificent appearance when in bloom in May and June. Foliage fairly dense, and remains in good condition all summer, which makes the Wistaria a very good vine for training over a veranda, trellis, or pergola. Strong plants, 50 cts.

When pruning shrubs it must be borne in mind that varieties which bloom in early spring and on the old wood (*Deutzia*, *Forsythia*, *Lilac*, etc.) should not be trimmed until after flowering. Those which bloom in midsummer or autumn on the new growth (*Dogwood*, *Hydrangea*, *Philadelphus*, etc.) should be pruned in winter or early spring.

FARR'S SELECT ROSES



GARDEN without Roses would be sadly deficient, and, even were we to omit the Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals which we grow just for Roses, that we may cut with a lavish hand their beautiful, fragrant blooms for our home decoration, there would still remain that other class of Roses so rapidly increasing in popularity and so rich in the abundance of new varieties being constantly introduced, so useful in all landscape work, from the smallest garden with its simple shrubbery border to the most comprehensive scheme of the largest estate, that they are absolutely indispensable.

The Rugosas, with their beautiful, leathery foliage, their strong, vigorous growth and their perpetual-blooming qualities, give a rich color to the shrubbery border throughout the summer, after the grand spring display is over; their large, persistent, scarlet hips carrying the color scheme well into the winter, aided by the Sweetbriars as a background. These grow to a height of from 10 to 12 feet and, aside from their usefulness in the border, they may be planted in wild, rocky places where they will take care of themselves and produce a beautiful effect.

The trailing Wichuraiana hybrids, with their slender branches, 20 to 30 feet in length, covered with almost evergreen, glossy foliage, and with a mass of blooms in almost every shade known among Roses, may be used most effectively for completely covering sloping banks, terraces or rocky places. They may also be used staked as pillar Roses, or to cover pergolas and verandas.

The stiff-growing, upright Ramblers or Polyantha Roses may be used for covering old walls, fences, pergolas or any unsightly spot, where they may be allowed to grow wild at will.

All these classes, with a few exceptions, are perfectly hardy in all parts of the country.

The Hybrid Perpetuals are hardy, but only a few are really perpetual, most of them blooming in great profusion in June with but an occasional bloom the rest of the season, while the Teas, which bloom continually, are too tender for northern latitudes. Consequently, they are being almost entirely supplanted by the new Hybrid Teas, which combine the everblooming habit of the one with the large size and fragrance of the other. They are hardy enough to be grown almost anywhere with moderate protection. Wonderful advances have been made in this class, and many varieties of the highest merit are introduced each year.

In making a selection, I have been guided by my own observations in our trial-grounds and by the advice of some of the best-informed rosarians. I believe it would be very difficult to improve on the list of varieties here offered, containing, as it does, the cream of the standard varieties and the very best of the newest introductions, having in view their merits for outside planting, as many of the best known Roses are suitable only for greenhouse forcing.

CULTURE.—The Rugosas, Briers and Climbers are hardy, rank growers, and will thrive anywhere, but the Hybrid Teas should be planted by themselves, 18 inches apart, in an open, sunny position, away from the roots of large trees or shrubs. They do best in a heavy clay loam, enriched with well-rotted cow manure. They should be severely pruned in the spring, cutting back all but the strongest shoots to within 10 to 12 inches of the ground, thinning out the oldest wood each season.

WINTER PROTECTION.—South of Philadelphia but little protection is needed. In the middle states all that is necessary is to hill earth or foliage high about the base of the plants, and after the ground is permanently frozen, give them a good mulch of coarse straw or litter, increasing this in depth farther north. In very cold sections, the branches may be bent to the ground and entirely covered with earth or ashes, or the plants may be lifted and heeled-in in a trench, to be replanted in the spring. Heavy covering should be gradually removed as the weather becomes mild, to prevent the plants from starting growth prematurely.

They may be kept free from insect pests and fungous diseases by spraying at frequent intervals throughout the season with bordeaux-arsenate of lead mixture, at the rate of eight ounces to five gallons of water, applied with any sprayer or with a whisk-broom to the under side of the leaves.

ROSES, continued

With the exception of some of the Ramblers and Rugosas, all the Roses we send out are strong, heavy plants, budded very low upon a very strong, hardy root-system. This is the only class of Roses that can be depended upon to give immediate results, furnishing an abundance of bloom the first season. While it is a much-discussed question, and there are still some who are prejudiced against budded plants, the only practical objection can be the possibility of suckers from the wild stock. The very low budding of the plants we send out allows the buds to be planted about 3 to 4 inches below the surface of the ground, which practically eliminates this trouble, the Roses eventually becoming established on their own roots, thrown out above the graft.

An occasional sucker may be easily detected, if it is borne in mind that the Hybrid Teas bear five large leaflets of smooth texture, and the wild shoot bears seven small, rough leaflets, and are thickly covered with small thorns. They can thus be readily distinguished and should be removed at once, if they appear.

Dormant Roses for immediate planting can be sent out in late fall or early spring, until April 20. After that date, and during the summer, Roses can be sent out only from 5- to 6-inch pots.

Prices. Customers may select assorted varieties of their own selection, as follows: All varieties at the uniform rate of 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100, except where noted. Varieties priced at 75 cts. each are \$7.50 per doz., \$60 per 100.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

A few of the best old favorites and the most constant bloomers. Hardy anywhere without protection, except in very cold localities.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Delicate flesh-color, deeper in the center; large; effective. One of the best.

COMMANDER JULES GRAVEREAUX (Red Druschki). Velvety red, shaded maroon; full flower; pointed buds.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. This is the ideal hardy white Rose, pure in color, perfect in form; strong grower and remarkably free-flowering. Superb in every way. See illus. facing p. 65.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant scarlet-crimson. An old favorite, and one of the best-known Roses in cultivation; is perfectly hardy, and does well everywhere.

HEINRICH MUNCH (Pink Druschki). Splen-

did new variety of the Druschki type. Very large and full; soft pink flowers.

MAGNA CHARTA. Bright pink, suffused with carmine; a beautiful Rose; strong, vigorous grower.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Soft pink; of beautiful form; very fragrant and free-flowering.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD. Deep rose-pink, outer petals shaded blush. One of the most constant flowering from early summer until late in autumn. One of the finest Roses grown.

PAUL NEYRON. Deep rose-color; very large, fine form and habit; desirable. The largest Rose.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Deep, velvety crimson-maroon, shaded scarlet. A magnificent dark Rose.

Everblooming or Monthly Roses

Hybrid Teas unless otherwise noted

ALEX. HILL GRAY. (Tea.) Deep lemon-yellow; large, perfectly formed, full, globular flowers, very fragrant and free. Might be called a dwarf Marechal Niel. Gold Medal. One of the hardiest Tea Roses.

BELLE SIEBRECHT. A valuable Rose; imperial pink, of the richest shade; flowers large, beautifully formed, of long, tapering shape, with high center; very fragrant; vigorous grower.

BESSIE BROWN. Enormous; creamy white; fine bedder.

CAROLINE TESTOUT. A favorite everywhere; large, full; satin-rose; very free.

CHATEAU DES CLOS VOUGEOT. A new Rose of wonderful color and texture; velvety red,

shading to blackish crimson—a color eagerly sought for, and rarely found in a free-blooming Rose; very rich and handsome.

DEAN HOLE. Intense salmon-pink; bud of extraordinary length; immense bloom; fine grower. An English Gold Medal Rose.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. A grand new Rose of the Killarney type. Color intense saffron-yellow, stained with rich crimson. Very free-flowering. A splendid garden companion to the Pink and White Killarneys.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER. A peerless new Rose; very novel and dainty, clear rose-madder; beautiful, smooth, massive petals; very full and perfectly formed, sweetly perfumed flowers.

EVERBLOOMING or MONTHLY ROSES, continued

ETOILE DE FRANCE. A splendid new Rose, dark velvety crimson, center vivid cerise; large, full cup-shaped flowers; very fragrant; vigorous and free.

FLORENCE HASWELL VEITCH. Brilliant scarlet, shaded with black; large, moderately full bloom; remarkably fragrant; most distinct. Free-blooming.

FLORENCE PEMBERTON. Brilliant pink, shading lighter at the edges; very fragrant and a splendid bedder.

GEN. MACARTHUR. Bright crimson-scarlet; large, full and free-flowering; highly perfumed. One of the best all-round garden Roses.

GEN. SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSEN. A splendid new Rose. Brilliant, dark carmine; full, finely formed bud. Very free.

GEORGE DICKSON. A splendid new variety, with the strong growth of a Hybrid Perpetual, but with the freedom of the best Hybrid Teas. Vivid, velvety black-crimson with scarlet reflex; massive, splendidly built flower of great substance. Gold Medal.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. The very best red bedding Rose yet introduced.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. A very strong grower and free bloomer. Clear imperial pink; highly perfumed. Awarded numerous medals.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. An extra-fine white variety, faintly blended with cream-color; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form.

KILLARNEY. Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink; flowers large, buds long and pointed; blooms profusely throughout the season. One of the most popular of our garden Roses.

LADY HILLINGDON. (Tea.) A strong-growing, free-blooming, quite hardy Tea Rose, with long, pointed buds; orange and golden yellow.

LA FRANCE. Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all Roses. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring.

LESLIE HOLLAND. Another new gold medal variety, with large, shell-shaped petals; dazzling, velvety crimson; very sweetly scented.

MADAME HECTOR LEUILLOT. Golden yellow, tinted with carmine in the center; large, very full; very free-flowering; extra fine.

MADAME JULES GRAVEREAUX. A magnificent semi-climbing Tea Rose. Flowers very

large and full; deep yellow, with a center of rosy peach. Requires protection.

MADAME JULES GROLEZ. Bright carmine-rose; very free bloomer; splendid bedding Rose.

MADAME LEON PAIN. Beautiful in form and color; silvery salmon, deepening to an orange-colored center, with red shading.

MADAME RAVARY. Beautiful orange-yellow, a distinct and beautiful color; flowers of splendid form; very fragrant.

MAMAN COCHET. (Tea.) A magnificent pink Rose, and one of the grandest of outdoor bedders; large size; beautiful in form and color.

MEVROUW DORA VAN TETS. A new variety. Medium-full flowers; deep, glowing crimson, with velvety shading; highly fragrant; continuous bloomer. 75 cts.

MRS. AARON WARD. Indian yellow, washed with salmon-rose, one of the most beautiful color combinations. A splendid Rose for any purpose, and one that is universally admired.

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE. Immense, beautifully formed flowers of perfect shape, with high center; white, beautifully tinted lemon; robust growth. A gold medal novelty of the highest merit. 75 cts.

MY MARYLAND. A splendid new American introduction, and an ideal bedding Rose. Bright salmon-pink, with paler edges.

OLD GOLD. New, 1913. Vivid orange, with rich coppery red and apricot shades; dark coppery foliage; very sweetly scented; continuous bloomer; strong grower; undoubtedly one of the most glorious color combinations that has ever been seen in any Rose. Gold Medal, 1912. 75 cts.

RICHMOND. Pure rich scarlet; very free and continuous bloomer.

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE. A superb variety; white, suffused with fawn; very large and very free bloomer.

WHITE KILLARNEY. A sport from Pink Killarney, and a grand addition to the list of white Roses.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. (Tea.) A white sport from Maman Cochet, with its good qualities, and a favorite wherever outdoor Roses are grown.

WM. R. SMITH. (Tea.) Another companion for the Cochet Roses. White, with beautifully blended shadings of salmon and rose-pink. A splendid bedding Rose.

Single Hybrid Tea Roses

IRISH ELEGANCE. A companion to Irish Fire-flame, with large, single, bronzy orange-scarlet and apricot shades, blooming profusely from early June until the end of the flowering season. Gold Medal. 75 cts.

IRISH FIREFLAME. (Dickson, 1913.) One of Dickson's new Single Hybrid Teas. Long, pointed

buds, opening to very large, saucer-shaped, single flowers. Color fiery orange-crimson changing to old-gold, with pure crimson and pure lemon zones around the fawny anthers; deliciously perfumed. The plant is of vigorous growth and never out of bloom. A uniquely beautiful Rose which will create a sensation. Gold Medal. 75 cts.

Baby Ramblers, or Polyantha Roses

These produce clusters of small flowers, the counterpart of the climbing Ramblers, except that they make very dwarf, bushy plants; they bloom continuously throughout the summer, making a fine display when planted in masses, and are to be recommended for their hardiness.

Unless otherwise noted, heavy, two-year-old plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100

ANNE MUELLER. The pink Baby Rambler. Beautiful pink; individual flowers 2 inches in diameter; perpetual bloomer.

BABY RAMBLER. Large clusters of bright crimson flowers; blooms continuously.

CATHERINE ZEIMET. The white Baby Rambler. Clusters of pure white flowers; sweetly scented.

ELLEN POULSEN. (1911.) Very bright rose; large flowers; highly perfumed; very floriferous. 50c.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF. New. Brilliant crimson, flushed with carmine, resembling the dazzling color of Gruss an Teplitz. Flowers larger and darker than Baby Rambler; very free. 50 cts.

LOUISE WELTER. (1911.) The large flowers of this variety are so much like Tausendschon that it has been re-christened "Baby Tausendschon," having the same large, firm, white flowers delicately flushed pink, shading to deep, rosy carmine. Blooms continuously all summer. 50 cts.

Hybrid Rugosa Roses

The Rugosa Rose is of Japanese origin and is highly valued on account of its hardiness, vigorous habit, fine foliage, beautifully showy flowers and ornamental fruit.

The plants continue in bloom during the whole summer, forming sturdy bushes 3 to 4 feet in height. They are very hardy, and invaluable for planting in the shrubbery border; to which they give color during the summer, when so few other shrubs are in bloom, and in winter the bright red seed-pods form striking objects. Hardy everywhere. Should be pruned in the same manner as the Climbers.

Unless otherwise noted, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100

ATROPURPUREA. Dark, blackish crimson, passing to maroon-crimson; beautiful foliage and fruits; large single flowers. One of the finest.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT. Large, double, white flowers; beautiful foliage; vigorous.

CARMAN. Scarlet-crimson, the shade of General Jacqueminot. 75 cts.

CONRAD F. MEYER. Clear, silvery rose; very fragrant, long, pointed buds; flowers as perfectly formed as the best Hybrid Perpetuals, and freely produced. A magnificent Rose.

DELICATA. Very strong, vigorous grower, with heavy Rugosa foliage. Flowers very large, semi-double, mauve-pink; blooms continuously all summer; very hardy.

HANSA. Vigorous grower, with large, double, red flowers; very free and continuous bloomer.

MADAME G. BRUANT. In the bud-state the flowers are long and pointed; when open, semi-double; pure white and fragrant, and produced freely in clusters at intervals during the summer.

NOVA ZEMBLA. Very large; full pure white; sweetly scented. A sport from Conrad F. Meyer. 75 cts.

ROSE A PARFUM DE L'HAY. Vigorous grower, with large, crimson-purple flowers. 75 cts.

RUGOSA RUBRA TYPE. From Japan. Flowers single, of beautiful, bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red. Makes a beautiful low hedge. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Pernetiana Roses

HYBRID AUSTRIAN BRIERS

This entirely new race of Roses, formed by crossing the Persian Yellow and the Austrian Copper Brier Roses with Hybrid Teas and other types, resulted in many strange colors not to be found in any other section. There are wonderful shades of yellow, old-gold, copper and crimson, beautifully blended.

They must be allowed to develop naturally without pruning, simply cutting out superfluous wood. Some of the varieties are perfectly hardy, while others of the Tea Hybrids require, in cold sections, the same protection as the Hybrid Teas.

Except where noted, heavy two-year-old plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

ARTHUR R. GOODWIN. Coppery orange-red, passing to salmon-pink; very large and full.

JULIET. (1910.) Outside of petals old-gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand.

LOUISE C. BRESLAU. (1912.) Vigorous, branching grower. Large, full, globular flowers with petals of great depth; shrimp-pink, shaded orange and chrome-yellow. Very vigorous in growth and a perpetual bloomer. \$1.

PERNETIANA ROSES, continued

LYON ROSE. A beautiful blending of shrimp-pink, coral-red, salmon and chrome; flowers large and splendidly formed.

MME. EDWARD HERRIOT. ("Daily Mail Rose"). (1913.) Vigorous, spreading growth, with green, bronzed foliage. Coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet, passing to prawn-red. Awarded the "Daily Mail" Gold Cup at the London International Horticultural Exposition as the most meritorious Rose in the show. \$1.25.

RAYON D'OR. (1910.) A splendid variety; large, globular flowers; cadmium-yellow, opening to sunny yellow, superb color.

VISCOUNTESS ENFIELD. (1910.) Yellow and bright carmine buds, opening coppery old-rose shade. 75 cts.

WILLOWMERE. (1913.) Vigorous, branching grower. Long, pointed buds and very large, cup-shaped, full flowers; carmine-rose, shaded yellow in the center. An improved Lyon Rose. 75 cts.

Lord Penzance Hybrid Sweetbriers

These are crosses between the common Sweetbrier and various old-fashioned garden Roses. They are vigorous and perfectly hardy. Foliage is sweet-scented. They are useful for shrubbery borders, for covering old walls, and for landscape effects. The flowers are single or semi-double. Sweetbriers should be pruned in the same manner as the Climbers.

Unless otherwise noted, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN. Dark crimson; good grower, and graceful, branching habit.

BRENDA. Maiden's blush or peach, dainty in color or shade; the effect of the golden anthers adds a peculiar charm to this variety.

LADY PENZANCE. Beautiful soft tint of copper, with a metallic luster; the base of each petal is a bright yellow, which, showing through the golden anthers, forms a halo around them; very free-flowering, with a delicious perfume in foliage and flower.

LORD PENZANCE. Soft shade of fawn or ecru, passing to a lovely lemon-yellow in the center, sometimes toned with a most delicate pink; a good grower and abundant bloomer; very sweet-scented.

MEG MERRILIES. Gorgeous crimson; very free-flowering; seeds abundantly; has a wonderfully robust habit; large foliage. One of the best.

REFULGENCE. New. Dazzling scarlet, changing to bright crimson; semi-double; fragrant foliage 75 cts.

Climbing and Trailing Roses

POLYANTHA AND WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS

These should not be cut back, as the bloom is produced on the long canes of the previous season's growth. Simply cut out entirely the old, worn-out shoots, leaving the strong, young canes. Hardy in the middle states without protection.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Large, single flowers, produced in huge clusters; a lovely shade of pink, with clear white eye and yellow stamens. A bright, handsome, vigorous-growing Rose that makes a delightful addition to the garden. 50 cts.

CARMINE PILLAR. (H. T.) Flowers very large, single, bright rosy carmine; grows 10 to 12 feet in a season. Hardy. 50 cts.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. This variety retains the deep pink to crimson color and the same delightful fragrance of the dwarf American Beauty, and grows to a height of 15 feet, producing its large blooms in great abundance. It has handsome foliage and is hardy enough to be grown anywhere without protection. 75 cts.

DOROTHY PERKINS. An exceedingly hardy garden Rose, standing a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. Much like Crimson Rambler in habit; color, clear shell-pink; fragrant; flowers large and very double. Medium, 25 cts.; large, 50 cts.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. This Rose is hardy everywhere without protection. It is a very strong grower, with large blooms, of a beautiful flesh-pink, borne in great profusion; fine foliage, which is practically insect-proof. 75 cts.

EXCELSA (Improved Crimson Rambler). This magnificent Climbing Rose takes the place of the old Crimson Rambler and is in every way a great improvement. The clusters and individual flowers are much larger and the colors more brilliant, being an intense crimson-maroon, and borne in the typical Crimson Rambler trusses. Foliage is not subject to mildew; very hardy, and exceedingly vigorous in growth. 50 cts.

GARDENIA. (Wichuraiana.) One of the most beautiful and vigorous-growing, trailing or climbing Roses. Covered in profusion with long, pointed buds, deep golden yellow, opening pale yellow; flowers semi-double; hardy. Medium size, 25 cts.; large, 50 cts.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING ROSES, continued

HIAWATHA. (Wichuraiana.) Brilliant ruby-carmine, with a clear white eye; single flowers borne in large clusters. A magnificent new variety; hardy. 50 cts. See illus. facing p. 65.

LADY GAY. (Wichuraiana.) Double; deep pink; extra. One of the best Wichuraianas and a splendid companion to Gardenia. Medium size, 25 cts.; large, 50 cts.

SHOWER OF GOLD. This is an improved Gardenia, with beautiful, glossy foliage; bright yellow buds, slightly shaded orange. 75 cts.

SILVER MOON. New. Flowers are extra large and single; color silvery white, with a mass of golden yellow stamens in the center.

SWEETHEART. A beautiful shade of rosy pink. Medium size, 25 cts.; large, 50 cts.

SYLVIA. Buds pure lemon-yellow, opening pure white.

TAUSENDSCHON. (Polyantha.) Very large flowers in clusters; beautiful clear pink. Very vigorous grower, free bloomer; hardy. Medium size, 25 cts.; large, 50 cts. See illus. facing p. 65.

TRIET. (Polyantha.) Creamy white flowers with yellow anthers, borne in large clusters in the greatest profusion; hardy. Medium size, 25 cts.; large, 50 cts.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. (Wichuraiana.) Pure white sport from the pink Dorothy Perkins, having all its fine qualities, and blooming in large trusses; very hardy. 50 cts.

WICHURAIANA (Memorial Rose.) This is a distinct and valuable, low, trailing species from Japan. The pure white flowers are produced during the month of July. It has proved valuable for covering banks, rocks, etc. Medium size, 25 cts.; large, 35 cts.

Tender Climbers

Should be grown in sheltered situations. North of Philadelphia they require protection.

All varieties, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (syn. Mrs. Robert Peary). (H. T.) Very large, pure white flowers, identical in every respect with the dwarf Kaiserin, except in its vigorous, climbing habit. Hardy with protection.

GLOIRE DE DIJON. (Tea.) Buff, orange center; very large and double. The first to flower and keeps on to the very last. The hardiest of all the Climbing Tea Roses, requiring but slight protection in the middle states.

MARECHAL NIEL. Large, globular flowers; bright golden yellow; the most beautiful yellow Rose, with a distinctive, delicious fragrance. A magnificent greenhouse climber. Hardy only in the South.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. (H. T.) Very large, beautiful, deep cherry-red flowers. Commonly called the red Gloire de Dijon. Very beautiful, and one of the grandest tender climbers; hardy with slight protection.

Tree Roses

We can supply the following varieties of Tree Roses on *extra-heavy* 5-foot Canina stems. These make magnificent specimens for the formal Rose-garden, or single specimens on the lawn.

Except Belle Siebrecht and Gruss an Teplitz, they are all perfectly hardy. The Ramblers can be clipped to form any size head desired.

Most of the Tree Roses sent out are grafted on Rugosa stock, which is cheaper but too slender to bear the weight without staking. The half-hardy Tree Roses may be wintered in cold sections by digging under and loosening the roots on one side of the plant, which will allow it to be laid flat on the ground where the head can easily be covered with earth and a little mulch, which will afford sufficient protection.

For description of varieties, see the general list.

All varieties, \$1.00 each, except as noted

Belle Siebrecht
Dorothy Perkins

Frau Karl Druschki
Gruss an Teplitz
Tausendschon

Baby Rambler. Bears its wealth of crimson flowers in clusters all summer. On 2½ to 3-foot Rugosa stems, 75 cts. each.

Rose Species

SPINOSISSIMA (Scotch Rose). Very ornamental low shrub, branches heavily covered with slender thorns; clusters of small white flowers. 50 cts.

HUGONIS. A newly introduced, very handsome, free-flowering hardy species, forming a shrub

6 feet high with heavy spines; very large single yellow flowers 2½ inches in diameter, abundantly produced, followed by ornamental deep scarlet fruits. I think Hugonis is destined to be the favorite of the Rose Species. \$1.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

In this section I have included trees that are specially suited for landscape and garden planting. Many are noted for the brilliancy of their foliage, others for their value in furnishing shade, and still others for both foliage and flowers. In selecting the varieties here presented I have preferred to include only those of value and service to my customers, rather than give a long list of miscellaneous sorts.

Deciduous Trees

Acer (Maple)

The varieties of Maples are all highly ornamental, and most useful and beautiful in foliage; are vigorous growers, free from all disease and adapted to all soils.

The Norway and Sugar Maples are among the very best trees for street planting on account of their hardiness, long life and fine form; while the Japanese Maples are absolutely without rivals as small shrubs or trees for planting on the home grounds, their beautifully colored foliage, in many different shades, producing distinguished effect that cannot be duplicated by any other class of plants.

The Maples included in this list are only a few of the varieties best suited for the ornamentation of the home grounds.

PLATANOIDES (Norway Maple). A large, handsome tree of spreading, round form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Its compact habit and stout, vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for the street, park or garden. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

Platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Norway Maple). A most beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a brilliant purple-crimson, which changes to a dark purple-green in the older leaves. 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Japanese Maples (*Acer polymorphum*)

These beautiful dwarf Maples are among the aristocrats of the garden, and there is nothing more ornamental for lawn planting, whether in groups of contrasting colors or in single specimens. The yellow and blood-leaf varieties are upright in growth, while the dainty cut-leaf varieties, with their delicate, lace-like foliage, droop gracefully to the ground. We have a very fine collection of these Maples, treated in such a manner that they may be handled with perfect safety. Plant preferably in the spring

POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM NIGRUM. This is the true blood-leaf variety, retaining its color throughout the season. 18 in., \$1; 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$3.50 to \$5; extra-heavy specimens, \$7.50 to \$10.

VERSICOLOR. Very attractive, finely cut leaves, irregularly variegated with crimson, white and green. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50.

JAPANESE MAPLES, continued

JAPONICUM aureum. Erect, tree-like growth, having beautifully formed, palmate leaves, deep yellow. 12 to 18 in., \$1; 2½ to 3-ft. specimens, grafted on 2½-ft. stems, \$3.50.

Japonicum reticulatum. The palmate leaves are yellow, overlaid with a fine green network. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

Japonicum roseum marginatum. Light green leaves, variegated white and rose. 18 in., \$1.50 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.

DISSECTUM (Viride). Finely cut, thread-like leaflets of bright green. Drooping habit. Distinct and beautiful. 18 in., \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50. Grafted on 2- to 3-ft. standards, \$3.50 to \$5.

Dissectum atropurpureum. The same as the above, but with deep maroon foliage. 18 in., \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; heavy, \$5. Grafted on 2- to 3-ft. stems, \$3.50 to \$5.

TATARICUM (Siberian Maple). Syn. Ginnala. A shrub or small tree, attaining 20 feet in height, thriving in moist soil, with bright red foliage in summer. A good substitute for the Red Japanese Maple in exposed places. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

Sorbus Aucuparia

(European Mountain-Ash, or Rowan Tree)

A fine, hardy tree of medium size, covered from July until winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts.

Betula (Birch)

These trees, with their elegant, slender branches and light, airy foliage, are general favorites as single specimens on the lawn. They can also be effectively grouped as a tall background for the larger shrubby borders, or among evergreens their silvery bark produces a fine contrast in winter.

PENDULA LACINIATA (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). A graceful and beautiful tree, with slender, drooping branches, finely cut foliage and silvery white bark. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.

PAPYRIFERA (Paper or Canoe Birch). This forms a large tree of upright growth, with large, handsome leaves, and bark a more brilliant white than the other. 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.



Catalpa

BUNGEI. A dwarf species from China, with very large, glossy foliage. Top-grafted on tall stems, it forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head and makes an effective tree for the formal garden. Thoroughly hardy and strong in growth. Well-shaped heads, grafted on 8-ft. stems, \$2.50.

Cerasus (Cherry)

Travelers make it a point to visit Japan during the "Cherry Blossom Time," where the large, double flowers of the Flowering Cherries resemble a miniature rose, completely concealing the branches, and presenting to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom. They make beautiful specimens on the lawn and should be extensively planted.

JAMES H. VEITCH. A lovely pink, double-flowered form. The Japanese call it "Fugenzo." \$1.

MT. FUJI. A rare new Japanese variety, with very large, white blossoms resembling the white ramblar rose. \$1.50.

NEW RED. A new, large, double-flowered Japanese variety; bright deep rose. \$1.

SUBHIRTELLA (Japanese Spring Cherry). This introduction is a native of Japan. It forms a large, rounded, spreading bush and, when the leafless stems are covered with its myriad of small, light pink flowers in mid-April, it forms a veritable cloud of delicate color. Small plants, 75 cts.

Subhirtella pendula (Japanese Weeping Cherry). A weeping variety, with slender branches falling gracefully to the ground, covered with small, single, rose-colored flowers, appearing before the leaves. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation. \$1.50.

SERRULATA (Sargent's Cherry). Syn. *Sargentii*. A Cherry tree, native of Japan, where it makes a large tree. The flowers, which appear in great abundance in early May, are quite large, of a delicate pink, and very beautiful, and are succeeded by small, almost black fruits. This tree was introduced through the Arnold Arboretum of Boston, and promises to be one of the most valuable additions ever made to our list of hardy ornamental trees. Small plants, \$1.

YOSHINO. This makes a beautiful tree of fine habit for park or avenue planting, producing an abundance of bright pink flowers. \$1.

Japanese Double-flowered Cherries. An assortment of 20 named varieties. \$1 each.

Cercis (Red-Bud; Judas Tree)

CANADENSIS. Our native Red-Bud. The branches are densely covered in spring, before the leaves appear, with small, rose-colored, pea-shaped flowers. It blooms at the same time as the white dogwood, and one of the most glorious sights in early spring is the combination of these two in great masses, covering the slopes of the Alleghanies, forming a most beautiful contrast. They form small trees, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. Medium size, 50 cts.; large size 75 cts. to \$1.

CERCIS, continued

JAPONICA. This is a dwarf Japanese variety, forming dense bushes about 8 feet high, with somewhat larger flowers completely covering the plant, and may be used in combination with our native variety, or as specimens or masses in the shrubbery. One of the earliest. Medium size, 50 cts.; large size, 75 cts. to \$1.

Cornus

FLORIDA (White Dogwood). One of our finest native small trees. White flowers in early spring. Makes a wonderful showing when planted in large masses. 3 ft., 75 cts.; large plants, \$1 to \$5.50.

Florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). A beautiful variety, with rich rosy red flowers. \$1 to \$2.50.

KOUSA. A Japanese variety, with large, creamy white flowers similar to *Cornus florida*, but flowering later in June, after the leaves appear. Valuable because of its late blooming. \$1.

Crataegus (Hawthorn)

COCCINEA (American White Thorn). Covered with white flowers in May, and in the fall with very large scarlet fruit. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

CRUS-GALLI (Cockspur Thorn). A well-known native Thorn, with long, sharp spines and bright red fruit. 75 cts.

OXYACANTHA, Double White. A double white variety of the English Hawthorn. 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.

Oxyacantha, Paul's Scarlet. A very showy, scarlet-flowered variety. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Fagus (Beech)

The Beeches are beautiful even while very young, but magnificent when they acquire age. The Purple-leaved, Cut-leaved and Weeping Beeches are all most attractive, eventually attaining a great size.

HETEROPHYLLA (Fern-leaved Beech). Beautifully formed tree, with delicately cut, fern-like foliage; its long, tendril-like shoots during the growing season giving the tree a very graceful aspect. 2 ft., \$1; grafted heads on 4-ft. standards, \$3.

PENDULA PURPUREA (Weeping Purple-leaved Beech). This forms a picturesque tree of large size and of wonderful grace and beauty. Specimens grafted at the ground, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$3; on stems, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.

PURPUREA RIVERSII (Rivers' Purple-leaved Beech). A variety of compact, symmetrical, spreading growth, forming in time a dense tree with bright crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in the summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees. 3 to 4 ft., \$2; 6 ft., \$3; grafted standards, on stems, 5 ft., \$3.





Gymnocladus (Kentucky Coffee Tree)

CANADENSIS. A native, upright-growing tree with rough bark and of medium size, forming a large irregular effect. Its ascending branches, coarse twigs, and long pods give it a peculiarly sturdy aspect. Fine feathery foliage of a bluish green color. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

Koelreuteria (Varnish Tree)

PANICULATA. A small, round-headed, hardy tree from China, valuable for its brilliant golden blossoms produced in July. Grafted specimens, on 6-ft. standards, \$2 each.

Larix

KAEMPFERI (Japan Larch). A tree with horizontal branches, forming a pyramidal head; foliage light green when young, changing to golden yellow in fall. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.

Magnolia

The Magnolias all make beautiful specimens, showing to fine advantage on the lawn or border and forming a beautiful contrast which may be heightened by planting them against a background of evergreens. When in bloom in early spring they produce a grand effect, and fill the atmosphere with their rich perfume. They should always be planted in the spring—never in the fall. I send them out with large balls of earth tied in burlap.

CONSPICUA (syn. Yulan). Scarce. A slow-growing species which in time becomes a large tree with spreading branches, bearing large, sweetly scented flowers about 6 inches across. 12 to 18 in., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

CORDATA. It forms a large pyramidal tree, with large leaves and canary-yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

GLAUCA (Sweet, Swamp, or White Bay). A very desirable shrub with handsome glossy foliage, and very sweetly scented, creamy white flowers, which remain in bloom a long time; thrives in a moist ground. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

LENNEI. Deep purple. A very handsome variety, with immense, waxy flowers. Fine plants, \$3.

PARVIFLORA. A fine species from Japan, forming a small tree with cup-shaped, fragrant, white flowers and conspicuous crimson stamens. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

SALICIFOLIA. A small slender tree, with narrow leaves and white flowers 5 inches across. 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.

SOULANGEANA. Flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter; white, flushed rose on the outside. Large plants, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.

Soulangeana alba superba. Large, pure white flowers. 3 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.

Soulangeana Alexandrina. One of the earliest forms; outside of the flowers white, shading to deep purple at the base, inside white. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

MAGNOLIA, continued

Soulangeana nigra. A dwarf slow-growing variety, with very dark maroon-purple flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

Soulangeana Norbertiana. One of the latest to bloom; flowers white, shaded light purple. 3 ft., \$3.

STELLATA (syn. Halliana). This is a Japanese variety of very dwarf habit, producing its pure white, semi-double, fragrant flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia. Blooms are borne in large numbers. \$2.50 to \$5.

TRIPETALA (Umbrella Tree). A rapid-growing tree, having spreading branches, with white flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter; very large, broad leaves 10 to 21 inches long. \$2.

WATSONII. A beautiful Japanese species, similar to Parviflora, with beautiful, large, sweet-scented flowers, having a conspicuous crimson center of bright-colored stamens. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.

Persica (Peach)

The Double-flowering Peaches produce a charming effect when, during the blossoming season in May, every branchlet is covered with a mass of beautifully formed, highly colored flowers. They are perfectly hardy and can be recommended. We can supply them in an assortment of the following colors: White, Rose or Bright Red. My specimens are all well developed, and should bloom the first season after planting. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

Platanus

ORIENTALIS (Oriental Plane, or Buttonwood). One of the best all-round street trees; of rapid growth, with large, deeply-cut, heart-shaped leaves; bark dull gray or greenish white. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

Populus (Poplar)

BALSAMIFERA (Balsam Poplar, or Balm of Gilead). A rapid-growing tree of symmetrical habit, with very large glossy leaves. The buds exhale an agreeable odor. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

LOMBARDY, or ITALIAN. These well-known trees, remarkable for their rapid growth and tall, spiral form, have been called the exclamation point in landscape gardening. They serve to accentuate the sky-line and break the monotony of the other trees, and a single specimen here and there can be used most effectively. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.

Prunus (Plum and Almond)

JAPONICA alba fl.-pl. (Dwarf, Double, White-flowered Almond). A small shrub, producing beautiful white, double flowers before the leaves appear in May. 50 cts.

Japonica rubra fl.-pl. (Red-flowered Almond). This bears an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers. An old garden favorite. 50 cts.

PRUNUS, continued

PISSARDII (Purple-leaved Plum). A small tree or shrub. The young foliage, which is bright crimson, changes to dark purple, retaining its color all summer better than any other purple-leaved tree or shrub; small white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

TRILOBA. A very desirable hardy shrub, producing in great profusion clear pink, single flowers; very handsome. \$1.50.

Pyrus (Flowering Crab)

These make specimens of wonderful beauty and should be more frequently used.

ANGUSTIFOLIA (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). This forms a small tree, covered in early spring with very large, double flowers, 2 inches in diameter; a delicate pink and of delicious fragrance. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

FLORIBUNDA. Can be grown as a large shrub. Many single flowers; beautiful carmine in bud and white when open; ornamental fruit in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

Floribunda atrosanguinea. Dark carmine buds in great profusion; flowers crimson. \$1.

PARKMANNII. From Japan. An irregular-shaped tree, with branches so slender that they bend in graceful fashion with the weight of the deep rose, semi-double flowers and carmine buds. \$1.25.

Quercus (Oak)

The many species and varieties of these trees all attain great size and form magnificent specimens. All are adapted for ornamental planting.

COCCINEA (Scarlet Oak). A native variety of rapid growth and pyramidal form, with coarse foliage which changes in autumn to a bright scarlet. 6 to 8 ft., \$2; 6 to 8 ft., standards, \$3.

PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak). Finely divided, deep green foliage. Valuable for street planting or for lawn specimens. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50.

Salisburia

(Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo)

ADIANTIFOLIA. A handsome tree, of rapid pyramidal growth, from Japan, used extensively as a street and park tree. Beautiful fern-like foliage; rare, yet a tree that should be used extensively in all plantings. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Sophora

JAPONICA (Japan Pagoda Tree). A small, low-growing tree, with glossy foliage, dark green bark, and clusters of white, pea-shaped flowers in August. \$1.50.

Tilia (Linden, or Lime Tree)

The Lindens are beautifully formed trees, among the best for street planting; when in bloom, their flowers yield a delicate perfume and are eagerly sought by bees and butterflies for the honey.

ARGENTEA (White-leaved European Linden). This makes a very beautiful, pyramidal lawn tree, the upper surface of the leaves being smooth and bright green and the under surface downy, silvery white. It is particularly noticeable among other trees by its white appearance. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.

Ulmus (Elm)

The Elms are among our most noted trees, so well known as to render description unnecessary. The variety offered below is the most distinct and picturesque of all the drooping trees, sending out horizontal branches which curve gracefully to the ground, forming ample room underneath for benches, a single specimen on the lawn presenting a striking appearance.

SCABRA pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). Grafted on standards, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; extra-heavy specimens on heavy standards, 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50.

A wall! A wall around my garden rear,
And hedge me in from the disconsolate hills;
Give me but one of all the mountain rills,
Enough of ocean in its voice I hear.

—Santayana.

"There is a wall about my garden. Not that I want to keep people out but I love the wall for its spiritual significance.

"The wall is of stone and high. Vines cover it, fruits sprawl upon it, flowers crouch at its feet.

"It is my defence against the overwhelming mystery all around. . . . A little shelter against the infinite. It is to my soul what covers are to a book.

"Within my wall I play the King. None can invade except I open the door. There are daisies in the fields, but there are too many of them. It is my wall that makes my garden daisies finer, also my marigolds are more golden my heliotrope more odorous, my rose bush as much dearer to me than all possible rose bushes as my own children are dearer than the swarms of China.

"Within my wall is true anarchy, I can do as I please. I can dance, or sing, or sit down, or smoke, or make mud pies, who cares? There is the wall!"

—DR. FRANK CRANE, in the *New York Globe*.

Ornamental Evergreens

Long before I sent out my first catalogue I designed and planted gardens for my friends. As I have a peculiar weakness for the smaller and more distinct evergreen trees, quite naturally I have used a great many of them in my own planting, and while I have a large collection of many beautiful forms, still I have never included them in my catalogue. Within the past few years I have been called upon to help plan gardens in so many parts of the country that I have made up a list of the evergreens I use in this work, to go with my lists of hardy plants. It will be my aim in the future to grow and supply all the plants, shrubs, and ornamental trees, especially the small junipers which are always desirable in rock-gardens, and the taller evergreens and deciduous trees that go to make up the complete planting.

Abies (The Fir)

Tall, rapid-growing, pyramidal trees of extreme hardiness, thriving in almost any exposed situation. The leaves are usually deep green and lustrous above and silvery white beneath. They are among the most ornamental subjects available for the lawn or landscape.

ARIZONICA (Silver Cork Fir). A very hardy species from the mountains of Arizona, with silvery green foliage of surpassing beauty. 1 ft., 75 cts.

BRACHYPHYLLA. One of the most desirable of all the Firs; from the mountains of Japan. Foliage dark green and lustrous above and silvery white below. Violet-purple cones, passing to dark brown, 3 to 4 inches long. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50.

CONCOLOR (Colorado Silver Fir). The finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Compact, graceful growth, with broad, flat, silvery bluish green foliage. Cones 3 to 5 inches long, green or grayish green. 12 to 15 in., \$1; 2 ft., \$2; 3½ to 4 ft., \$4.

NORDMANNIANA (Nordmann's Silver Fir). A strikingly handsome tree. Vigorous and quite bushy, with massive, glossy, dark green foliage; majestic and symmetrical. One of the most beautiful of all the Firs. Cones 4 to 6 inches long, and dark brown. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$4; 5 to 6 ft., specimens, \$7.50.

VEITCHII. A hardy and beautiful Fir, of slender habit, from the mountains of Japan. Foliage bright green above, silvery below. Freely produced cones 2 to 2½ inches long, dark violet-blue changing to brown. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3; 4 ft., \$4.50.

Biota (Chinese Arborvitæ)

ORIENTALIS AUREA. A conical-shaped tree of medium size, with bright golden green foliage. 1 ft., \$1.50.

Cedrus (Cedar)

ATLANTICA GLAUCA (Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar). A stately and remarkable tree, with beautiful, silvery white foliage. They are very valuable subjects for park planting or lawn specimens. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.

Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar)

JAPONICA LOBBII. A tall, compact-growing, pyramidal tree, native of Japan, where it is extensively planted for avenues. The young plants, which can be grown in pots, look somewhat like the araucaria; the leaves are of a bright deep green color. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$3.50.

Juniperus (Juniper)

The Junipers form one of the most important groups of evergreens for garden and lawn planting. They vary greatly in shapes and habit. For formal gardens the slender, upright-growing kinds make a good substitute in this country for the cypresses of the Italian garden; some of them form low-spreading bushes and others are prostrate creepers, these last two classes being of the greatest value for the rocky planting.

CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper). A very ornamental, pyramidal, or columnar-shaped tree with a pleasing grayish green foliage. 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

Chinensis argentea variegata. A very compact, conical-shaped Juniper; steel-blue foliage, with occasional white tips. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 2 ft., \$2; 3 ft., \$3.50.

Chinensis Pfitzeriana. A splendid new Juniper of broad, spreading, upright growth, with very dark green, plume-like branches. Very hardy and one of the most effective evergreens. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3 ft., \$3.50.

Chinensis procumbens (Creeping Chinese Juniper). A prostrate trailing form, suitable for rockeries or for the borders of evergreen plantings; steel-blue foliage. 1 to 1½ ft. spread, \$1.50.

COMMUNIS CANADENSIS (Alpine Juniper). A low-growing or trailing variety, suitable for rockeries or bank planting. 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$2.50.

Communis canadensis aurea (Golden Alpine Juniper). Similar to the above, with the new growth, tipped bright yellow, changing to bronzy yellow in winter. 1 to 1½ ft. spread, \$2.

Communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). Very slender, columnar growth, desirable for formal gardens, single specimens, or for bedding; foliage bluish green. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 3½ ft., \$2.50.

JUNIPERUS, continued

EXCELSA STRICTA. Pyramidal in outline; foliage of a pleasing grayish green color; very effective. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

MACROCARPA (syn. *Neaboriensis*). A shrub or small tree, of dense pyramidal habit, with glaucous green foliage. 1 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$3.50.

SABINA. A low, bushy, spreading tree, thickly branched, with beautiful dark green foliage; suitable for rockwork. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

Sabina fastigiata. A splendid shrub of columnar habit, with dark green foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 3½ ft., \$2.50.

Sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarisk-leaved Juniper). A beautiful trailing Juniper for rockwork and borders. Dark green, feathery-like foliage. 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1; 2 to 2½ ft. spread, \$2.50.

SPHÆRICA. Similar in habit to *J. chinensis*. Very dense, upright growth, with grayish green foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.

VIRGINIANA CANNARTII (Red Cedar). A very compact, ovate, pyramidal form with dark green foliage. The Virginiana forms are upright in growth and vary greatly in habit; some are regular and conical, and others are loose and irregular. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$3.50.

Virginiana elegantissima (Golden Virginia Cedar). A handsome variety, with beautiful green foliage tipped golden yellow, which in fall changes to golden bronze. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.

Virginiana glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). A very beautiful, vigorous-growing variety, with glaucous blue foliage, which remains the same throughout the year. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.25; 3½ to 4 ft., \$3.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$4.50.

Virginiana globosa. A globular, compact form, with bright green foliage. 15 to 18 in., \$1.25.

Virginiana Schottii. A dwarf, compact, pyramidal form of the Red Cedar, with brilliant, deep green foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.

Virginiana tripartita. Another dwarf variety, with a spreading form of irregular habit, with sharp, glaucous blue foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

Picea (Spruce)

Among all other evergreens the Spruces are unsurpassed for their ornamental qualities. Due to their symmetrical habit, they are the most valuable evergreens for park planting or lawn specimens, and when placed among other evergreen planting, form a most pleasing contrast. The dwarf forms are valuable subjects for bordering the taller evergreens.

ALCOCKIANA (Alcock's Spruce). A beautiful species from the mountains of Japan, forming a tree of medium size with slender spreading branches; leaves dark green and shining below, and silvery above; a very hardy ornamental variety. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.

PICEA, continued

EXCELSA GREGORYANA (Gregory's Dwarf Norway Spruce). An interesting, dwarf, compact, spreading form of the common Norway Spruce. In fifty years would hardly be more than 5 feet tall by 5 feet wide. This and the dwarf Oriental Spruce are unique little gems where dwarf evergreens are needed. 18 in. diam., \$2.25.

Excelsa pygmaea (Dwarf Oriental Spruce). Forms a compact, cushiony, little plant, even more diminutive than the dwarf Norway Spruce. 18 in. diam., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft. diam., \$3.50.

Excelsa pyramidalis (Pyramidal Spruce). Branches ascending at an acute angle, forming a narrow, nearly columnar pyramid; very formal and effective. 2 ft., \$1.75.

ORIENTALIS (Eastern Spruce). A very handsome tree from the shores of the Black Sea. Graceful, compact, pyramidal growth, and very dark green slender foliage. Its slow growth makes it desirable for grouping on lawns. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

PUNGENS (Colorado Blue Spruce). One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces. Seedlings varying from green to light green. 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.

Pungens glauca Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). A form of *P. pungens*, with silvery blue foliage. It forms a most beautiful contrast in plantings of other evergreens. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$7; 4½ to 5 ft., \$10; 5 to 6 ft., \$15.

Pungens glauca pendula (Weeping Blue Spruce). An interesting weeping form of the above. 6 ft., \$12.

Pinus (Pine)

The tall-growing Pines are among the most ornamental trees, both for planting as a background in landscape gardening or as single specimens on the lawn; they are also valuable for windbreaks and screens for objectionable objects. Their symmetrical appearance makes them remarkably distinct characters. The dwarf forms are very valuable for rockery and hillside planting.

EXCELSA (Himalayan Pine). A graceful and ornamental Pine, with silvery green, silky needles or leaves, 6 inches in length. 6 to 7 ft., \$9.

MUGHUS (Dwarf Mountain Pine). One of the best dwarf evergreens for bedding, borders, rockwork, etc., forming a dense round bush of dark green. 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$2.50.

TANYOSHO (Japanese Table Pine). Broad spreading growth, forming a perfectly flat, table-like top. Very ornamental. 1 to 1½ ft. spread, \$2; 2 to 2½ ft. wide, \$3.

Pseudotsuga (Blue Douglas Spruce)

DOUGLASHII GLAUCA ELEGANS. A handsome blue form of the Douglas Fir; rich dark blue foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.

Retinispora (Japanese Cypress)

Small-growing evergreen trees, with beautiful plume or thread-like foliage with many shades of colors; especially useful for small gardens and for grouping with other evergreens; can also be used for winter decorations and for window-boxes.

FILIFERA (Thread-branched Japanese Cypress).

A tree of very graceful appearance, with bright green foliage, slender, string-like, and drooping. Very beautiful and ornamental. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.

Filifera aurea (Golden Thread-branched Japanese Cypress). A golden variety of the above. Forms a veritable shower of gold. Probably the best of all golden cypresses for this climate. 1 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.

OBTUSA NANA (Tiny Hinoki Cypress). Another unique little gem, companion for the dwarf spruces; rich, deep green foliage. 10 to 12 in., \$1.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$9.

Obtusa nana aurea (Golden Tiny Hinoki Cypress). A form of the above, with beautiful golden yellow foliage; about the deepest of all golden evergreens. 1½ ft., \$2; 3 to 3½ ft., \$9.

Obtusa pygmaea. A very dwarf form, with horizontal, almost creeping branches and beautiful deep green foliage. 10 in. high, 10 in. spread, \$1.50; 15 by 15 in., \$2.

PISIFERA (Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). A handsome upright tree, with feathery, light green foliage; branches long and somewhat pendulous at the end. 1 ft., \$1.

Pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). A golden yellow form of the above. 1 ft., \$1.

PLUMOSA AUREA (Golden Plume-like Japanese Cypress). A small tree; foliage bright yellow, disposed in numerous feathery branchlets. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$2.50.

SUARROSA (Silver Cypress). A low, densely branched tree, with feathery spreading branches; foliage silvery blue, soft, and dense. Remarkably effective when used with other evergreens of deeper color. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.

Sciadopitys (Umbrella Pine)

VERTICILLATA (Japanese Umbrella Pine). A very distinct and ornamental Japanese evergreen of slow growth, with glossy green foliage arranged in umbrella-like whorls. 1 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4; 2½ to 3 ft., \$7.

Taxus (Yew)

The Yews are very desirable evergreens for low, formal gardens and rockeries, producing insignificant flowers followed by showy berry-like red fruits; their very large, blackish green foliage makes a fine contrast with the other evergreens. A moderately moist and shady situation is best suited for them.

TAXUS, continued

CUSPIDATA (Japanese Yew). Forms a broad, spreading bush, in time 10 feet high and broad; resembles the bush forms of the English Yew. This species and its varieties given below are the only Yews which are absolutely hardy in the most exposed and bleakest situations in this climate. 1 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.

Cuspidata brevifolia. A dwarf, more spreading form, eventually making a mass 10 feet broad or more, and only 3 or 4 feet high. The foliage is very dark. Altogether a handsome plant. 12 to 15 in., \$2; 1½ ft., \$2.50; 2 ft., \$3.50.

Cuspidata capitata. Much like the foregoing, but instead of being so bush-like, carries a center leader, making of it a bush-like tree. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3; 2½ to 3 ft., \$6.

Cuspidata repandens. A very hardy variety, with long, dark green foliage. It is of a low, spreading habit, rarely growing over 4 feet high. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 2 ft., \$3.50.

Thuja (Arborvitæ)

A group of useful hardy evergreens of varied forms; especially desirable for formal gardening as they can easily be clipped to any shape and for this reason are almost indispensable.

OCCIDENTALIS AUREA (Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ). Slender, upright growth, and beautiful golden foliage. 2 ft., \$1.25; 4 ft., \$3.

Occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). Dwarf; forms an almost perfect ball without shearing; foliage turns to warm brown-green in winter. 6 to 9 in., 75 cts.; 12 to 15 in., \$1.50.

Occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). Tall, slender, upright growth. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$2.

Occidentalis Rosenthali. One of the best Arborvitæ. Hardy, compact grower, with dark green foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.

Occidentalis Wareana (Siberian Arborvitæ). A fine, compact-growing variety, with green foliage slightly mottled lighter. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.

Thuyopsis (Cypress)

STANDISHII (Standish's Cypress). Resembles somewhat the arborvitæ, but has very heavy, drooping foliage; beautiful for lawn planting or for evergreen groups. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 3½ ft., \$3.50.

Tsuga (Hemlock)

CANADENSIS (Canadian Hemlock). The native Hemlock of the eastern states and Canada. Too well known to need description. A beautiful tree either as a specimen or in masses; succeeds in most situations except very bleak ones. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 2 ft., \$1; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50.

FARR'S SELECTED DAHLIAS

DAHLIAS seem hardly to belong in a hardy plant catalog, and for this reason I have seriously thought of omitting them; but of late so many wonderfully beautiful new varieties have been sent to us from Europe that my enthusiasm for these beautiful flowers has become greater than ever, and I cannot bring myself to the point of giving them up. I am sure most of my customers will wish to try some of them, for the old fault of uncertainty of blooming has been almost entirely eliminated in these newer varieties.

In making a selection from over twelve hundred varieties during the blooming season, there were so many good things that I found it impossible to confine myself to a short list. I am, however, offering only the very best of the standard and well-tried sorts, and the very best of the latest novelties and varieties of recent introduction.

In filling orders, roots will be sent so far as possible, but I reserve the right to send green plants in all cases where the supply of roots is not sufficient for the demand. In fact, it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that green plants produce the largest flowers in the greatest abundance, and it is now the practice of most experienced commercial growers in the cut-flower trade to plant out only green plants for this purpose.

CULTURE.—From the middle of May to the first of June is early enough to plant. Cultivate thoroughly, to encourage rapid growth. The Dahlia is a fall-blooming plant, and produces the finest flowers on young shoots that have made a rapid growth during the cooler weather of late summer. Planted too early, they begin to bloom in July, when the intense heat and dry weather check the growth, blight the buds and harden the wood. This may be remedied by severe pruning, thinning out the old wood, causing vigorous young growth to shoot up from below. Allow plenty of room, 3 to 3½ feet apart, and plant in an open, sunny place. Dig the tubers after the first hard frost and, after drying a day, store them in a cool cellar. If the cellar is warm and dry, cover them with earth or sand, to prevent shriveling.

Farr's Selected List of Free-Blooming Cactus Dahlias

Except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

AEGIR. Bright crimson-scarlet; petals beautifully twisted and incurved.

ANNA BORNEMANN. Chamois, passing to lilac-rose; broad, incurved petals. Free flowering.

AUSTRALIAN. Rich purple, suffused crimson.

BIANCA. (1916.) A lovely pink-lavender; free; long stems. Between a Cactus and Peony-flowered. 75 cts.

BLENDA. Rosy crimson, suffused yellow.

BRESLAU. (1915.) Plum-color, shaded deep carmine and tipped white; habit dwarf, free. 50 cts.

BRITANNIA. Large; deep salmon, shaded flesh.

CANDEUR. Pure white, resembling an incurved chrysanthemum; free blooming; fine for cutting.

CAPSTAN. Orange-scarlet, shaded apricot.

COUNTLESS OF LONSDALE. A pleasant blending of amber and salmon-pink; blooms freely under all conditions.

DUCHESS OF MARLBORO. Perfectly formed flowers; delicate silvery pink, suffused golden. 50 cts.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. A delicate and beautiful shade of blush-pink; very distinct. 50 cts.

ERECTA. (Stredwick.) Fine, large flower; perfect form; brilliant rose-pink. 50 cts.

EXCELSIOR. Long, extremely narrow petals; deep maroon; refined and beautiful. 50 cts.

FLORADORA. Free flowering; bright blood-red.

GALATHEA. Medium size; fine form; soft pink.

GELBER PRINCE. Brilliant deep buttercup-yellow; flowers large, fine form, full center. 35 cts.

GLORY OF WILTS. Beautiful and refined; bright golden yellow; large size; free bloomer.

GOLDEN EAGLE. Beautifully formed, incurved, large flowers; delicate golden buff. 35 cts.

GOLDEN WAVE. Large; fine form; bright yellow. 50 cts.

HAROLD PEERMAN. Long, fine florets; good size and form; bright light yellow. 50 cts.

HIGH SHERIFF. Flowers fine form; bronzy rose-color passing to golden bronze.

HILDA SHOEBRIDGE. Flowers on stiff, erect stems; color, a lovely salmon-terra-cotta. 50 cts.

HILDEGARD DEGEN. Richly colored, brilliant garnet; fine form and large size; very free.

FARR'S SELECTED LIST OF FREE-BLOOMING CACTUS DAHLIAS, continued

H. WEARING. Well-formed flowers, with long, narrow, straight petals; pure salmon, passing to bright amber at the base.

INDOMITABLE. Long, narrow, incurved petals; rosy mauve, light tips. 35 cts.

IVANHOE. Dwarf habit; large flowers with narrow petals; bright straw-color.

J. B. FRY. Large-flowered; pure yellow, shading to light salmon points. 35 cts.

J. H. JACKSON. Brilliant crimson-maroon.

KALIF. New. Giant-flowered; perfect form and fine habit. The flowers are freely produced on erect, strong, stiff stems; pure bright scarlet. 75 cts.

KING OF SIAM. Rich purple, edged maroon.

KRIEMHILDE. One of the most popular. Outer petals beautiful pink, gradually shading to a pure white center; beautifully formed flower.

LIBELLULE. Sulphur-yellow, shaded with capucine-red; especially free flowering.

LIGHTSHIP. Terra-cotta, tipped rose. 50 cts.

MAGNET. Distinct shade of coppery old-rose, tipped mauve. 35 cts.

MARATHON. A very distinct shade of rich; brilliant purple. 35 cts.

MARGUERITE BOUCHON. Brilliant soft rose, with large white center. 50 cts.

MARY SERVICE. Apricot, shaded orange, tipped purplish rose.

MAUVE QUEEN. Long, tubular, incurved petals; clear mauve, shading lighter toward the center.

MISS WILLMOTT. Golden yellow at the center, shading to apricot-red at the tips.

MME. HENRI CAYEUX. A beautiful soft, bright rose-color, shading to white at the tips.

MME. MARIE DOUCET. A fine mauve-pink, passing to a white center; large flowers on long stems.

MRS. C. G. WYATT. A white variety of most perfect form and freedom of bloom.

MRS. CLINTON. Deep amber, shading to rosy scarlet, a beautiful combination of colors.

MRS. HENRY R. WIRTH. Intense, glowing, fiery scarlet; perfect flowers in great abundance, a good companion to Countess of Lonsdale. 35 cts.

MRS. J. H. USMAR. Lovely coppery orange, suffused coral-pink; narrow, incurved petals. 50 cts.

MRS. SCRASE DICKENS. Deep golden yellow.

NERTHUS. Giant-flowered; bronzy, orange-yellow, tipped carmine-rose, suffused golden. 35 cts.

NIBELUNGENHORT. Mammoth flower, with broad, curled and twisted petals; old rose, suffused golden apricot; free flowering; long stems. 75 cts.

NIGHT. Dark maroon shaded black; extra fine.

PHIL MAY. Perfectly formed flowers; beautiful combination of bright yellow, salmon, and pink.

PROGENITOR. Brilliant carmine; fringed petals.

PIUS X. A beautiful, large, white flower, with sulphur tint; quilled petals; very double.

RANJII. Intense, velvety black-maroon; very narrow, sharp-pointed petals; distinct and beautiful.

RENE CAYEUX. Rich geranium-red; early.

REV. ARTHUR T. BRIDGE. Finely formed, incurved florets; yellow tipped velvety rose. 35 cts.

RHEINISCHER FROHSINN. A very beautifully colored variety of large size, long, incurved petals; white changing to deep carmine-rose. 75 cts.

RHEINKONIG. Snow-white flowers of splendid form freely produced on long, stiff stems. 50 cts.

RHEINTOCHTER. Perfectly shaped flowers; long petals of soft mauve; very free. 50 cts.

ROSA SIEGERIN. Long, narrow petals; soft mauve-pink, shading to white in the center. 35 cts.

ROSENNYMPHE. Broad-petaled; water-lily-like form; delicate flesh shading to rosy white. 50 cts.

SIRENE. Petals broad at base, tapering to a point; rosy pink shading to white center. 50 cts.

SEQUOIA. Long, tubular petals cleft at the tips; large flower; saffron-yellow, suffused red.

STARGAZER. Orange-red, shading golden. 50c.

SWEETBRIER. Flowers of an exquisite shade of pink, freely produced on stiff stems. 35 cts.

THE LION. Large, well-shaped flower of bronzy old-rose suffused yellow and salmon. 50 cts.

THOS. OBELIN. Finely formed, incurved flowers of fiery red, produced in profusion. 35 cts.

THOS. PARKIN. Flowers of large size, with long, incurved petals; light terra-cotta.

UNCLE TOM. Velvety black, shading to dark maroon. The best black.

VATER RHEIN. Immense flowers with broad, rich yellow, curved and twisted petals. 50 cts.

VOLKER. Bright yellow; narrow petals.

WACHT AM RHEIN. New. Very large flowers on long stems; soft rosy pink, suffused white. 75 cts.

W. HOPKINS. Very large flowers, with long, twisted petals of a rich ox-blood-red.

WODAN. Giant-flowered, with semi-incurved, tubular petals; delicate salmon-rose shaded old gold in the center. 35 cts.

WOLFGANG VON GOETHE. Rich apricot, with carmine shadings; very large, finely formed flowers. 50 cts.

Planning the Garden

So many customers and friends have asked me to help them plan their gardens that I have found it necessary to form a special department and have employed as my assistant a skilful landscape-designer and plantsman. We shall be glad to assist you in any way desired, either with suggestions or by advice that can be included within the scope of an ordinary letter, which will be cheerfully given; or by the preparation of detailed planting plans, for which a charge will be made.

Decorative Dahlias

Decorative Dahlias are intermediates between the Show and Cactus types, having wider petals, mostly flat reflexed. A few of the varieties, like Mrs. Roosevelt, have the edges of the petals somewhat incurved. There are many very beautiful varieties among them. Most of the flowers are unusually large and are borne on long, stiff stems, making them especially adapted for cut-flowers.

Unless otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

AUGUSTE NONIN. Fiery red; very large flowers, with long, stiff stems. 35 cts.

BRONZE BEAUTY. Bright coppery orange.

COLUMBINE. Ground-color pale lilac-rose, shaded, striped and speckled light carmine. 50 cts.

EASTON. Remarkably free blooming; medium-sized flower; brilliant oriental red.

FLAMINGO. Rich, glowing rose-pink; erect, stiff stems; fine for cut-flowers. 50 cts.

FREIBEUTER. An intensely brilliant cardinal-red; extremely early and a continuous bloomer. 35c.

GREAT BRITAIN. Deep mauve; very large flower; perfect form. 50 cts.

HORTULANUS FIET. Blooms over 8 inches in diameter; delicate shrimp-pink, lightly tipped gold, suffused with tints of red and yellow. 75 cts.

HORTULANUS WITTE. Very large; long stems; pure white; splendid for cut-flowers. 50 cts.

JACK ROSE. Brilliant crimson-red, similar to the popular "Jack" rose, fine habit; free bloomer; one of the finest cut-flower varieties. 20 cts.

KUROKI. Lovely clear salmon; exceedingly free blooming, on long stems.

METEOR. Brilliant cardinal-red, edged and marked primrose-yellow; medium-sized flowers. 50c.

MISS MINNIE McCULLOUGH. A popular cutting variety; yellow, overlaid bronze.

MME. A. LUMIERE. White, suffused with red, the tips pointed with bright violet-red.

MME. VAN DEN DAEL. A monstrous-flowering variety; soft shell-pink, shading creamy white.

MONT BLANC. An early, free-blooming, creamy white variety; long, stiff stems; for cutting.

MRS. FURBUSH. Very dark, rich purplish garnet, with maroon shadings; stiff, wiry stems.

MRS. J. GARDNER CASSATT. A very large-flowered variety of a pleasing shade of mauve-pink.

MRS. ROOSEVELT. Delicate soft pink, shading to white; sometimes 8 inches in diameter; quilled petals. 50 cts.

OBAN. Very large; rosy lavender, overlaid silvery fawn; distinct. 20 cts.

ORANGE KING. Rich orange-scarlet. 20 cts.

OURAY. Deep, velvety maroon; free bloomer.

PAPA CHARMET. Large-flowering; rich, deep morocco-red, with bright garnet shadings.

PRINCESS JULIANA. Finely formed flowers freely produced; one of the best whites for cutting.

PROFESSOR MANSFIELD. Fancy. Of immense size; rich yellow and white, marked with rosy red toward the center; the colors are quite variable, in some flowers yellow and white predominate, in others, red and yellow. Free and early bloomer.

SOUVENIR DE GUSTAVE DOUZON. An immense Dahlia. Pure scarlet in color; of remarkably free growth and profuse flowering.

SYLVIA. Soft mauve-pink, changing to white in the center; giant flowered.

TENOR ALVAREZ. Of the largest size; bronzed, striped and penciled velvety brown. 50 cts.

VIRGINIA MAULE. Delicate light pink; immense size; long stems.

WILHELM MILLER. Brilliant purple; large and distinct; free bloomer; long, stiff stems.

WM. AGNEW. Brilliant dazzling scarlet; always a free bloomer. One of the best.

YELLOW LE COLOSSE. Very large; a distinct shade of canary-yellow. 35 cts.

ZEPPELIN. Very distinct; free flowering; violet-mauve, with silvery shading. 50 cts.

Farr's Selection of Large-Flowering Show and Extra-Choice Fancy Dahlias

The Show Dahlias are globular in form, with incurved or quilled petals. They are either of one solid color, or they may have two colors, the outer color darker than the ground-color.

The Fancy Dahlias include all those that are striped and those tipped or edged with a lighter color than the ground-color.

The Show Dahlias are, as a rule, the best bloomers, and the most useful as cut-flowers, their firm texture allowing them to be packed and shipped to greater distances than the softer Cactus types.

Unless otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. One each of the entire list of 31 varieties, \$5.75

A. D. LIVONI. Beautiful clear pink; quilled petals. One of the best for cut-flowers.

ARABELLA. Sulphur-yellow, tipped and shaded old rose and lavender.

BUFFALO BILL. Vermilion and buff, minutely striped and blended; immense, full flower.

CHAS. LANIER. One of the largest Show Dahlias. Rich orange-yellow; extra fine.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS, continued

CUBAN GIANT. Bright maroon; free; early.
DREER'S WHITE. A pure white counterpart of Grand Duke Alexis. 50 cts.

FANNY PURCHASE. White, shading to yellow; extra-fine cut-flower variety.

FRANK SMITH. An old variety, but it holds its place as the finest Fancy Dahlia ever raised. Color dark maroon, shading to black, the sharply pointed petals tipped with white. 35 cts.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS. Massive, large, quilled flowers; ivory-white, tinted pale lavender.

KAISER WILHELM. Yellow, lightly tipped carmine; quilled petals; fine form.

LE COLOSSE. A free-flowering Show Dahlia of immense size; watermelon-red. 50 cts.

LUCY FAWCETT. Light yellow, penciled and spotted carmine-rose; very free.

MAGNIFICENT. Dwarf grower; large; yellow, with lighter shading.

MARY D. HALLECK. A fine yellow; quilled.
MME. ALFRED MOREAU. Pure mauve-pink; a most perfect flower; very large. 25 cts.

PRESIDENT. Flesh-white, suffused soft pink.

PSYCHE. Primrose, tinted pink; extra free.

RED HUSSAR. Brilliant cardinal-red.

RUBY QUEEN. Deep ruby-purple.

STORM KING. The earliest pure white.

SUNBURST. A beautiful clear orange-salmon; large, finely formed flower. One of the best.

UNCERTAINTY. White, marbled and flushed carmine; very variable.

WHITE DOVE. Pure white; fringed petals.

W. W. RAWSON. Show. Massive; pure white, delicately overlaid with mauve. Flowers on long stems, suitable for cutting. 50 cts.

YELLOW DUKE. Very large; golden yellow.

Peony-Flowered Dahlias

This class forms the beautiful, new type of Dahlias that has become very popular. The flowers are very large and very freely produced, and are borne on long, strong stems, making them especially useful for cutting. They are semi-double, and have been given their name from the fact that they somewhat resemble a semi-double peony.

Unless otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AMERICA. Pure shrimp-pink with golden suffusion; habit ideal; very free flowering. 50 cts.

AVALANCHE. A splendid, pure white. 75 cts.

BERCH VAN HEEMSTEDE. Primrose-yellow with rich golden sheen; medium size; very free. 50c.

CAECILIA. Large; lemon-yellow, shading to creamy white. 50 cts.

CHATENAY. Very large blooms; stems erect; light carmine-rose, shading salmon. 50 cts.

CLEOPATRA. Rich oriental red, base of petals primrose-yellow.

DR. PEARY. Very dark mahogany-red. 35 cts.

ELECTRA. Erect-growing, with long stems; pleasing shade of lavender, tinted mauve. 50 cts.

GEISHA. Very large; golden yellow, center of the petals bright scarlet. 50 cts.

GERMANIA. Brilliant strawberry-red.

GLORY OF BAARN. Large; lavender-pink.

GLORY OF NYKERK. Dark magenta; quite large flowers. 50 cts.

HORTULANUS BUDDE. Large; bright orange-red; free flowering, with long stems. 35 cts.

KING LEOPOLD. Primrose, shaded lighter.

MANNHEIM. Salmon-pink, illuminated with a golden sheen. 25 cts.

MONDSCHIEBE. Remarkably free flowering; deep yellow, of the largest size. Extra. 75 cts.

MRS. G. GORDON. Large; lemon-yellow.

PRETORIA. Deep rose, streaked crimson.

QUEEN EMMA. Rich pink; fine, large flower.

QUEEN WILHELMINA. Fine; pure white.

SHERLOCK HOLMES. Bright mauve. 50 cts.

SULTAN. Very dark, bright crimson. 50 cts.

Collarette Dahlias

Collarette Dahlias resemble the Single Dahlias, having a single row of very large petals, but with a collar of short petals surrounding the golden center, usually of a contrasting color, forming a most beautiful and artistic effect. They are becoming more popular every year.

Unless otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

COCARDE ESPAGNOLE. A striking variety; a brilliant combination of red and gold. 35 cts.

COMTE CHEREMETEFF. Vermilion-red, shading to orange, creamy white collar.

CROWN PRINCESS CHARLOTTE. Bright chestnut-red, with long yellow collar; distinct. 50c.

DIADEM. Beautiful rose-color, with white collar, marked carmine; large, star-shaped flower.

EXPOSITION DE LYON. Garnet, yellow collar.

GRANDPAPA CHARMET. Velvety crimson-purple, creamy white collar.

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS, continued

LEITSTERN. Large, star-shaped flower; velvety maroon, with pure white collar.

MME. CAPRON. Brilliant reddish purple; collar petals unusually large, of the same color, lightly striped and marked white; distinct.

MME. E. PORRIER. Petunia-violet, with blue effect, pure white collar; very free. An odd and attractive flower.

MAURICE RIVOIRE. Ox-blood-red, white collar.

PRESIDENT VIGER. Claret-crimson, with pure white collar. A striking contrast. Very free.

RHEINKRONE. Bright mahogany-red, collar white, marked crimson. 50 cts.

SIRIUS. Brilliant scarlet, with white collar and unusually long petals. 50 cts.

Standard Single Dahlias of Special Merit

For cut-flowers there is nothing finer than these Single Dahlias. The varieties offered are the very choicest, all wonderfully profuse bloomers, of perfectly formed English types and of the most brilliant colors.

For artistic effect as cut-flowers, the Single, Collarette and Peony-flowered Dahlias are superior to any of the other classes.

AMI BARILLET. Brilliant crimson-scarlet, with conspicuous golden disk; foliage very dark, almost black, finely cut. 20 cts.

BETTY. A lovely shade of rose-lilac, with dark crimson ring around the center; smooth, perfectly formed florets. 50 cts.

BLACKBIRD. Black, velvety maroon, with a red halo; profuse bloomer. Fine for massing. 20 cts.

CARDINAL. Rich cardinal-red, with a white ring around the center. 35 cts.

ECLIPSE. Beautiful, clear rose, with maroon ring around the center. 50 cts.

ELMIRA. Dark, velvety black-maroon, with a fiery crimson ring around center of flower. 35 cts.

FLAMBEAU. White, heavily margined with crimson-scarlet; free blooming. 35 cts.

FUGI SAN. Rich orange-yellow, with a well-defined crimson ring around the center. 50 cts.

GAILLARDIA. Golden yellow, with a broad red band around the yellow disk, like a gaillardia. 25 cts.

HAZEL HIETER. Bright crimson-carmine, with a ring of canary-yellow around the center. 25 cts.

HILDA. White, flushed with flesh-color, each petal having a yellow margin; beautiful form. 50 cts.

MARION. A delicate and charming variety of perfect form and habit; buff, suffused rose. 35 cts.

MIKADO. Scarlet center, with a broad margin of clear yellow on the tips of the florets. 50 cts.

MRS. JOYNSON HICKS. Beautiful pale buff, with deep crimson ring around the center. 50 cts.

OWEN THOMAS. Crimson-scarlet, heavily tipped with golden yellow. 50 cts.

SNOWDROP. One of the finest pure whites; beautiful, smooth petals, and perfectly shaped flowers on stiff, erect stems. 50 cts.

STROMBOLI. A distinct novelty; deep maroon, almost black, each petal tipped white. 35 cts.

VULCAN. Rich, fiery maroon-crimson. A good color for massing. 20 cts.

WILDFIRE. Intensely brilliant, light scarlet; the blooms are of fine form, and the plants are unusually free flowering. 20 cts.

WM. PARROT. Rich orange-scarlet, every floret distinctly tipped white. 50 cts.

Single Century Dahlias

These form a distinct class of Single Dahlias, remarkable for their immense size, often 6 inches in diameter. They have very long stems, are fine for cutting, and are good bloomers.

The Duplex Dahlias are those which have more than one row of petals.

Unless otherwise noted, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

BIG CHIEF. Duplex. Brilliant cherry-red; margined maroon; very large.

CRIMSON CENTURY. Velvety crimson, shaded maroon, with a rose halo around a yellow disk.

HARVARD. Crimson; one of the largest of the class, often 8 inches across.

JACK. Fiery scarlet, base of petals yellow. 25c.

MAROON CENTURY. Rich, velvety maroon; with a yellow disk.

PRAIRIE FIRE. Duplex. Brilliant poppy-red. Flowers quite large.

ROSE-PINK CENTURY. A monstrous flower; delicate soft pink. An improved Pink Century. 25 cts.

SCARLET CENTURY. Brilliant scarlet; large flowers on stiff stems. 25 cts.

SENSATION. Duplex. Vermilion, tipped white.

TWENTIETH CENTURY. The original Century Dahlia. Intense rosy crimson, shading to white at the edges, and a light halo around the disk. 25 cts.

WHITE CENTURY. Pure white with large, heavy overlapping petals of good texture.

Pompon Dahlias

Pompon Dahlias are especially suited for planting in beds, as they are all very free bloomers and, on account of their dwarf habit, they do not require staking.

20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. One each of the 6 varieties, 75 cts.

ADELAIDE. Blush, edged lavender. 35 cts.

DAYBREAK. Color of "Daybreak" carnation.

KLEIN DOMETIA. Salmon-buff; very profuse.

LITTLE BEAUTY. Delicate shrimp-pink.

LITTLE DONALD. Rich, deep crimson. 50 cts.

NERISSA. Soft rose, tinted with silver; profuse bloomer; very distinct in color. 30 cts.

SNOWCLAD. Finest pure white; free flowering.

VIVID. Intense dazzling scarlet; free.

YELLOW BIRD. Creamy yellow; perfect form.

Farr's Special Offer of Dahlias in Quantity

ONE EACH OF THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF DAHLIAS, 208 VARIETIES, AMOUNTING TO \$70.65 AT LIST PRICES, FOR \$57

MIXED DAHLIAS without names, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100

Cannas

Cannas are perhaps the most effective of all bedding plants, and are also useful to fill in as single specimens, in groups, in vacant places in the hardy border, or among young shrubbery that has not had time to cover the ground. For effective masses in beds, plant in rich, deeply worked ground, in full sun, after all danger from frost is past, 18 inches apart each way. In the fall lift the clumps, allowing the soil to remain on, and pack the clumps closely in a dry cellar, dividing the roots in the spring before replanting.

Unless otherwise noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100. Dormant roots, by mail, 10 cts. per doz. extra. Started plants by express only. One each of 21 varieties, \$3

BLACK PRINCE. 5 ft. Green foliage, with mahogany-colored stems; flowers deep maroon.

CHAS. HENDERSON. 3½ ft. Large, compact truss; solid crimson.

CONOWINGO. 5 ft. Large flowers; intense, deep, fiery scarlet; free. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DR. NANSEN. 2½ ft. Best dwarf yellow.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. 4 ft. A very dark crimson; fine blooms and large truss; very free.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. 4 ft. Bright golden yellow, spotted red.

GLADIATOR. 5 ft. Very large; deep yellow; spotted brilliant scarlet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ITALIA. 6 ft. Orchid-flowered. Bright orange-scarlet, with broad, yellow border; massive foliage.

KING HUMBERT. 6 ft. Large, orange-scarlet flowers; broad massive coppery bronze foliage.

LOUISIANA. 7 ft. Orchid-flowered. Very large trusses of vivid scarlet flowers; free bloomer.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. 3 ft. Bright rose-pink.

MINNEHAHA. 4 ft. A beautiful new variety; extra large; gold and cream, shaded peachblow-pink. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MLLE. BERAT. 4 ft. The best pink bedding variety.

NEW YORK. 5 ft. Almost scarlet; orchid-flowering; very choice.

RICHARD WALLACE. 4½ ft. Large-flowered; canary-yellow. An especially fine bedder.

SOUVENIR D'ANTOINE CROZY. 3½ ft. Intense crimson-scarlet with a brilliant golden border; free.

VENUS. 4 ft. Rosy pink, mottled yellow.

WAWA. 3 ft. A beautiful new clear pink. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

WABASH. 4 ft. Very large carmine-pink flowers; bronzy foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

One each of the 19 above named varieties, amounting to \$3.25, for \$2.90

A Postscript—and an Explanation

I promised that this catalogue should contain lists of plants for special situations—hot places, shady places, dry banks, rock-gardens, etc. I find that to do this in a really helpful manner will require more space than is available in this catalogue, and I have therefore decided to issue a special booklet containing this information. Should you fail to receive this, do not hesitate to send for a copy.

Farr's Dutch Bulb Catalogue

will be ready for mailing about April 15. This revised edition will illustrate and describe many of the recently introduced **Daffodils**, including the **Poetaz** type; **Tulips**, singles, doubles and Darwins in variety; **Hyacinths** for bedding and forcing; **Bulbous Irises**, which include the Spanish, Anglica, Regelia, and **Oncocyclis** types; hardy **Lilies** and other bulbs. If you wish a copy, write at once. It will be to your advantage to order early, for I allow a discount of 10 per cent on orders received before July 1.

Index

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Iris.....	3-17	Buddleia.....	85	Forsythia.....	86	Magnolia.....	101
New Seedlings.....	5-7	Buttonwood.....	101	Foxglove.....	68	Maidenhair Tree.....	102
New.....	7	Buxus.....	90	Fringe.....	65, 68	Mallow.....	71
Tall Bearded.....	8-13	Callicarpa.....	85	Funkia.....	85	Maple.....	99
Germanica.....	8-11	Campanula.....	66	Gaillardia.....	69	Marguerite.....	65
Intermediate.....	12	Campion.....	72	Galega.....	69	Matrimony Vine.....	92
Dwarf Bearded.....	12, 13	Candytuft.....	71	Garland Flower.....	90	Meadow-Sweet.....	88
Beardless.....	13, 14	Cannas.....	111	Gas Plant.....	68	Mentha.....	72
Siberian.....	13, 14	Canterbury Bells.....	66	Ceranium.....	69	Mertensia.....	72
Japanese.....	15-17	Caragana.....	85	Geum.....	69	Milfoil.....	72
Peony.....	18-46	Cardinal Flower.....	72	Gillenia.....	69	Mock Orange.....	83
General Collection.....	22-30	Caryopteris.....	85	Ginkgo.....	102	Monarda.....	72
English.....	30-32	Catalpa.....	100	Globe Flower.....	62	Monkshood.....	64
American.....	32-35	Cedar.....	103	Goat's Beard.....	65, 66, 76	Montbretia.....	72
French.....	35-40	Cedrus.....	103	Goat's Rue.....	69	Moss, Golden.....	75
Single.....	41	Celastrus.....	91	Golden Bells.....	86	Mullein.....	77
Japanese.....	42, 43	Centaurea.....	66, 67	Golden Chain.....	86	Myosotis.....	73
May-flowering.....	43	Cerasus.....	100	Goldenrod.....	76	Myrtle, Trailing.....	77
Wittmanniana.....		Cercis.....	100	Grasses, Ornamental.....	78	Oak.....	102
Hybrids.....	44	Chamaecerasus.....	87	Gunnera.....	70	Oenothera.....	73
Tree.....	43, 45	Chamomile, False.....	66	Gymnocladus.....	101	Orobous.....	73
Collections.....	46	Cherry, Flowering.....	100	Gypsophila.....	70	Osmanthus.....	90
Abies.....	103	Chionanthus.....	85	Halesia.....	86	Pagoda Tree, Japan.....	102
Acacia, Rose.....	88	Chrysanthemums.....	57, 58, 67	Hamamelis.....	87	Pansy, Tufted.....	77
Acer.....	99	Cimicifuga.....	67	Hawthorn.....	100	Papaver.....	61, 62
Achillea.....	64	Cinquefoil.....	74, 88	Hazelnut.....	86	Pardanthus.....	73
Aconitum.....	64	Clematis.....	67, 91, 92	Helenium.....	70	Peach Bells.....	66
Acorus.....	64	Clethra.....	85	Helianthus.....	70	Peach, Flowering.....	101
Actinidia.....	91	Coffee Tree, Ken-tucky.....	101	Heliopsis.....	70	Pea, Everlasting.....	92
Adam's Needle.....	78	Columbine.....	65	Helleborus.....	70	Pearl Bush.....	86
Adonis.....	64	Colutea.....	85	Hemerocallis.....	59	Pea Tree.....	85
Æsculus.....	85	Coneflower.....	74	Hemlock.....	105	Pentstemon.....	73
Akebia.....	91	Conovallaria.....	67	Hepatica.....	71	Periwinkle.....	77
Alkanet.....	64, 65	Corchorus.....	87	Heuchera.....	71	Persica.....	101
Almond, Flowering.....	101	Coreopsis.....	67	Hibiscus.....	71	Philadelphus.....	83
Alstroemeria.....	64	Cornflower.....	66, 67	Hollyhocks.....	71	Phloxes.....	47-51, 73, 74
Althea.....	85	Cornus.....	86, 100	Holly.....	69, 90	Physalis.....	74
Alum Root.....	71	Corylopsis.....	86	Honeysuckle.....	87, 92	Physostegia.....	74
Alyssum.....	64	Corylus.....	86	Hop Tree.....	87	Picea.....	104
Amorpha.....	85	Cotoneaster.....	84	Hydrangea.....	87, 92	Pieris.....	89
Ampelopsis.....	91	Crab, Flowering.....	102	Iberis.....	71	Pine.....	104, 105
Anchusa.....	64, 65	Crataegus.....	100	Ilex.....	87, 90	Pinks.....	67, 68
Andromeda.....	89	Cress, Rock or Wall.....	65, 66	Indigo, False.....	66	Pinus.....	104
Anemone.....	60, 65	Cryptomeria.....	103	Ivy.....	91, 92	Plane Tree.....	101
Anthemis.....	65	Curran.....	88	Jasmine.....	92	Platanus.....	101
Aquilegia.....	65	Cydona.....	86	Jasminum.....	92	Platycodon.....	74
Arabis.....	65	Cypress.....	85	Judas Tree.....	100	Plum, Flowering.....	102
Aralia.....	85	Cytisus.....	106-111	Juniper.....	103, 104	Poker Plant.....	63
Arborvitæ.....	103, 105	Dahlias.....	55, 56, 67	Juniperus.....	103, 104	Polygonatum.....	74
Aristolochia.....	91	Daisies.....	55, 56, 67	Kalmia.....	90	Polygonum.....	74, 92
Artemisia.....	65	Daphne.....	90	Kerria.....	87, 88	Poplar.....	101
Asclepias.....	65	Daphniums.....	52-54	Kniphofia.....	63	Poppies.....	61, 62, 66, 74, 75
Ash, Mountain.....	99	Desmodium.....	86	Knotweed.....	74	Populus.....	101
Asters.....	55, 56, 76	Deutzias.....	81, 82	Koeleruteria.....	101	Potentilla.....	74, 88
Astilbe.....	65, 66	Dianthus.....	67, 68	Kudzu Vine.....	92	Primrose.....	73, 74
Aubrietia.....	66	Dicentra.....	68	Larch.....	101	Primula.....	74
Avens.....	69	Dictamnus.....	68	Larix.....	101	Privet.....	87
Azalea.....	89, 90	Dielytra.....	72, 76	Larkspurs.....	52-54	Prunus.....	101
Baby's Breath.....	70	Diervilla.....	82	Lathyrus.....	92	Pseudotsuga.....	104
Bachelor's Buttons.....	75	Digitalis.....	68	Laurel.....	90	Ptelea.....	87
Balloon Flower.....	74	Dodecatheon.....	68	Lavandula.....	72	Pueraria.....	92
Balm of Gilead.....	101	Dogwood.....	100	Lavender.....	72, 76	Pyrethrums.....	54
Baptisia.....	66	Doronicum.....	68	Lead Plant.....	85	Pyrus.....	102
Barberry.....	84	Dragonhead, False.....	71	Leopard's Bane.....	68	Quercus.....	102
Barrenwort.....	68	Dutchman's Pipe.....	91	Lepedeza.....	86	Quince, Japan.....	86
Beard Tongue.....	73	Echinops.....	68	Liatris.....	72	Ranunculus.....	75
Beech.....	100	Elder, Golden.....	88	Ligustrum.....	87	Rasperry, Flowering.....	88
Bellflower.....	66, 74	Elm.....	102	Lilacs.....	79, 80, 85	Red-Bud.....	100
Bellflower Bush.....	86	Enkianthus.....	86	Lilies.....	59, 60, 63, 64, 71	Retinospora.....	105
Berberis.....	84	Epimediums.....	68	Lily-of-the-Valley.....	67	Rhamnus.....	88
Betula.....	99	Eremurus.....	68	Lily-of-the-Valley.....	67	Rhododendrons.....	91
Bignonia.....	103	Erigeron.....	69	Shrub.....	89	Rhodotypos.....	88
Biota.....	99	Eryngium.....	69	Shrub.....	89	Rhubarb, Chilian.....	70
Birch.....	99	Evonymus.....	86, 90	Shrub.....	89	Rhus.....	88
Bittersweet.....	91	Exochorda.....	86	Shrub.....	89	Ribes.....	88
Blanket Flower.....	69	Fagus.....	100	Shrub.....	89	Robinia.....	88
Blazing Star.....	72	Ferns, Hardy.....	69	Shrub.....	89	Romneya.....	74
Bleeding-Heart.....	68	Filbert.....	86	Shrub.....	89	Rose, Christmas.....	70
Bloodroot.....	75	Fir.....	103	Shrub.....	89	Rosmarinus.....	75
Blue Bells.....	72	Flame Flower.....	63	Shrub.....	89	Rosemary.....	75
Bocconia.....	66	Fleabane.....	69	Shrub.....	89	Rose of Sharon.....	85
Boltonia.....	66	Forget-me-not.....	73	Shrub.....	89	Roses.....	93-98
Boxwood.....	80			Shrub.....	89	Rowan Tree.....	99
Bridal Wreath.....	88			Shrub.....	89	Rubus.....	88
Buckthorn.....	88			Shrub.....	89		

We propose to build up our reputation by sending out strong plants that will bloom true to name. No substitution unless expressly noted, or by permission.

Be Particular to State Size and Price to Avoid Errors

Growers of Iris, Peonies, Phlox and Hardy Plant Specialties

Charge to _____ Address _____ Gardener's }
Name _____

[illegible]

[illegible]

Index to Peonies

Page	Page	Page	Page
Achille 32	Coquette 37	General de Boisdeffre 37	Lucey E. Hollis 34
Adelaide E. Hollis 32	Coralline 37	General Dadds 37	Lutes plenissima 34
Admiral Togo 33	Couronne d'Or 37	General Grant 37	Lutea variegata 35
Adolphe Rousseau 36	Coutess of Warwick 41	General Hooker 33	Lyde 31
Agnes Mary Kelway 30	Crimson and Gold 42	General Lawton 33	Madame Adrien Senec- laue 25
Aksarben 33	Crimson Queen 33	General Sheridan 33	Madame Auguste Des- sert 38
Alba sulphurea 22	Crown on Crown 42	George Hollis 34	Madame Auguste Felte- eau 25
Albare 36	Crystal Queen 42	George W. Tryon 34	Madame Barillet Des- champs 25
Albatross 36	Curiosity 42	George Washington 33	Madame Benoit Riviere 38
Albert Crousse 36	Darkness 41	Georgiana Shaylor 34	Madame Bollet 26
Albiflora, The Bride 41	Daybreak 41	Germaine Bigot 37	Madame Boulanger 38
Alexander Dumas 22	Decafine 23	Ginette 37	Madame Breon 26
Alexandrina 22	De Candolle 23	Gismonda 37	Madame Calot 26
Alfred de Musset 22	Decora elatior 43	Gloire de Cbas. Gom- bault 24	Madame Camille Bancel 38
Alice Crousse 22	Decora Pallasi 43	Gloire de Chenonceaux 24	Madame de Treyran 26
Alice de Julevourt 22	Deemster 30	Gloire de Doual 24	Madame Chaumy 26
Alsace-Lorraine 36	Delachet 23	Gloire de Touraine 37	Madame Coste 26
Ama-nu-sode 42	Delacourt Verhille 23	Glory 42	Madame Crousse 26
Amazon 36	Delicata 42	Golden Harvest 40	Madame de Galhau 38
Alfred de Musset 22	Delicatisima 23	Goliath 34	Madame de Govin 26
Anemoneflora rubra 36	Denia Helye 23	Grandiflora 34	Madame de Montjoie 26
Anomala 43	Descartes 23	Grandiflora carnea plena 24	Madame de Montjoie 26
Anomala, Peter Barr 43	Directeur Aubry 37	Grandiflora lutescens 25	Madame de Vetry 26
Apple Blossom 42	Disraeli 30	Grandiflora nivea plena 25	Madame de Verneville 26
Archie Brend 42	Distinction 37	Grandiflora nivea plena 25	Madame d'Hour 26
Armandine Mechin 22	Dog Rose 41	Gretchen 37	Madame Ducl 26
Armand Rousseau 22	Dog Rose 41	Grover Cleveland 34	Madame Emile Dupraz 38
Arsene Meuret 22	Dorchester 33	Gypsy 42	Madame Emile Galle 38
Arthemise 22	Dorothy Kelway 30	H. A. Hagen 34	Madame Emile Lemoine 38
Asa Gray 22	Dragon's Head 42	Henri Demay 25	Madame Foul 38
Assmannshansen 42	Dr. Bonavia 37	Henri Murger 25	Madame Francois Tosca- nelli 38
Atrosanguinea 40	Dr. Bretonneau (Gr.) 37	Henry Farman 41	Madame Geissler 38
Attraction 42	Dr. Bretonneau (Verd.) 23	Henry Woodward 31	Madame Guyot 26
Auguste Gauthier 22	Dr. Caillot 37	Homer 31	Madame Herve 26
Auguste Lemonier 22	Dr. H. Barsby 37	Humel 25	Madame Hutin 34
Auguste Villame 22	Duc de Cazes 23	Imperial Queen 42	Madame Joanne Salier 39
Augustin d'Hour 22	Duc de Wellington 23	Innocence 42	Madame Jules Dessert 39
Aurore 42	Duchesse d'Orleans 24	Innocence 42	Madame Jules Elie 26
Austin Chamberlin 42	Duchesse de Nemours 24	Jeanne Kelway 25	Madame Lebon 26
Autumnus 36	Duchesse de Thebes 41	Jeanne d'Arc 25	Madame Lemoine 27
Avalanche 36	Duchess of Portland 41	Jeanne Gaudichau 34	Madame Lemoine 27
Avante-Garde 44	Duchess of Teck 31	Jessie Crosby 34	Madame Lebon 26
Aviateur Raymond 36	Duke of Clarence 30	John Hancock 34	Madame Lemoine 27
Balfour 36	Duke of Devonshire 30	John Richardson 34	Madame Lemoine 27
Baroness Schroeder 36	Edmund Lebon 24	Judge Berry 34	Madame Lemoine 27
Bayader 36	Edmond Lebon 24	Jules Cabot 25	Madame Lemoine 27
Beatrice Kelway 36	Eduard Andre 24	Jules Lebon 27	Madame Lemoine 27
Beaute de Villecande 22	Eduis alba 24	Karl Rosenfeld 34	Madame Louise Mere 39
Beaute Francaise 22	Eduis superba 24	Kelway's Glorious 31	Madame Manchet 39
Beauty's Mask 36	Edwin Forest 37	Kelway's Queen 31	Madame Mecbin 26
Bellaisre 36	E. G. Hill 37	King of England 42	Madame Moutot 26
Belle Chataigne 36	Elizabeth Barrett Brown- ing 33	Konigswinter 42	Madame Muysart 39
Belle Mauve 36	Ella Christine Kelway 33	Labolas 43	Madame Reigoux 39
Benjamin Franklin 33	Ella Wheeler Wilcox 33	La Brune 25	Madame Savreau 39
Beranger 33	Emile Lemoine 33	La Coquette 25	Madame Thouvenin 26
Berlioz 22	Emily 41	Lady Beresford 31	Madame Vilmorin 26
Bernardine 22	Empereur Nicolas 37	Lady Brook 31	Madame de Waulker 41
Bertha 36	Enchantment 37	Lady Carrington 31	Mademoiselle Desbus- sons 26
Berthe d'Hour 36	Enchantress 33	Lady Curzon 31	Mademoiselle Jeanne Riviere 39
Bertrade 36	Erand de Nancy 37	Lady Darnley 25	Mademoiselle Leonie Calot 39
Bierlich 40	Ernest Jardine 37	Lady Grace 43	Mademoiselle Marie Ca- lot 39
Birkett Foster 40	Estatette 37	Lady Maymores 43	Mademoiselle Marie Ca- lot 39
Bobbie Bee 42	Etendard du Grand Homme 24	Lady Peacock 31	Mademoiselle Renee Dessert 27
Bossuet 42	Etienne Mechin 24	Lady Romily 31	Mademoiselle Rosseau 39
Boule Blanche 36	Ettu 33	Lafayette 37	Mademoiselle Vaillant 39
Boule de Neige 22	Eugene 37	La Fiancee 38	Mademoiselle Vailant 39
Bunch of Perfume 22	Eugene Bigot 37	La Fontaine (Des) 38	Maie Yocum 44
Bunker Hill 33	Eugene Reigoux 24	La Fontaine (Lem.) 38	Major Loder 39
Canari 22	Eugene Verdier 24	La France 38	Marcelle Dessert 39
Candidissima 22	Euphemie 33	La Lorraine 33	Marchal Vaillant 27
Carmen 36	Excelsior 37	Lamarine 25	Marchioness of Lans- downe 31
Carnea alba 23	Excelsior 37	La Quintinie 38	Margaret Atwood 43
Carnea elegans (Cal.) 22	Excelsior 37	La Rosiere 25	Marguerite Gaudichau 39
Carnea elegans (Gr.) 22	Excelsior 37	La Tendresse 39	Marguerite Gerard 39
Carnea triumphans 23	Excelsior 37	La Tulipe 25	Marie Kelway 31
Cashmere 42	Excelsior 37	Laura Dessert 25	Marie 27
Cathedral 42	Excelsior 37	Laurence 38	Marie 27
Cavalleria Rusticana 41	Excelsior 37	L'Avant 25	Marie Houillon 27
Celestial 41	Excelsior 37	Le Printemps 34	Marie Jacquin 27
Cendrillon 41	Excelsior 37	Liberty 34	Marie Lemoine 27
Ceres 23	Excelsior 37	Limosel 31	Marie Lemoine 27
Cerise 23	Excelsior 37	L'Indispensable 25	Marie Lemoine 27
Charlemagne 23	Excelsior 37	Livingstone 38	Marie Lemoine 27
Charles de Belleyne 23	Excelsior 37	Lobelia 43	Marie Lemoine 27
Charles McKelley 33	Excelsior 37	Lorch 43	Marie Lemoine 27
Charles Sedgwick Minot 33	Excelsior 37	Lord Morley 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Charles Toche 23	Excelsior 37	Lottie Collins 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Charlotte Cushman 33	Excelsior 37	Louise Renault 25	Marie Lemoine 27
Chestine Gowdy 36	Excelsior 37	Louis Van Houtte 25	Marie Lemoine 27
Christabel 36	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Christine Shand 36	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Claire Dubois 36	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Claire Gellee 36	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Claude Lorrain 36	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Clemantine Gillet 36	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Cleopatra 41	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Commodore Dewey 33	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Comte de Gomer 33	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Comte de Nanteuil 33	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Comte d'Osmond 23	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Comte de Paris 23	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Comtesse O'Gorman 36	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Constant Devred 23	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27
Coquelin 37	Excelsior 37	Lucifer 41	Marie Lemoine 27

Bertrand H. Farr—
Wyomissing Nurseries Co.
Wyomissing, Penna.

